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IN FIGURES.

See 11-6...

HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST.

Being a Guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria,
Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Russia, Den-
mark, Sweden, Spain, and Great Britain and Ireland.

WITH OVER ONE HUNDRED MAPS AND PLANS OF CITIES.

By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE.

In Three Vols., 12mo, Full Leather, Pocket-Book Form, \$3 00 per Vol.; or the
Three Volumes in one, similar Binding, \$7 00.

The object of this work is to give a distinct and clear outline, or a skeleton tour, through the different cities and places of interest in Europe and the East; the names of the principal works of art by the leading masters in all the galleries; the fees expected by the different custodians; the names and charges of the principal hotels; the cost of traveling the different routes, and the time employed; all the items in reference to the transportation of luggage, and the innumerable small charges which tend to swell the account of traveling expenses; so that tourists may be able to travel without a courier, saving thereby twenty-five per cent. of their expenses, and will not be obliged to buy some twenty-five volumes of Guide-Books at an expense of \$60 or \$70, in addition to the charges upon their weight. Those who have been in Europe, and those who can not go to Europe, will both find in this work a fund of entertainment; the first to read up and remember what they have seen, and the second what they ought to have seen.

FROM THE UNITED STATES MINISTER AT GREECE.
(Late U. S. Consul General at Paris.)

55 RUE DE CHATEAUDUN, PARIS, Sept. 10, 1873.

MY DEAR MR. FETRIDGE:

I have received and examined with lively interest the new and extended edition of your extremely valuable "HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELLERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST." You have evidently spared no time or pains in consolidating the results of your wide travel, your great experience. You succeed in presenting to the traveler the most valuable guide and friend with which I have the good fortune to be acquainted. With the warmest thanks, I beg you to receive the most cordial congratulations of yours, very faithfully,

W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, Esq.

JOHN MEREDITH READ, Jr.

It gives the best routes of travel, names the places of interest, tells how much money certain trips cost, and furnishes the traveler with all the necessary advice and full information for a trip to any or all parts of the Old World. We do not see how a person crossing the Atlantic can afford to do without it.—*Home Journal*.

From having traveled somewhat extensively in former years in Europe and the East, I can say with entire truth that you have succeeded in combining more that is instructive and valuable for the traveler than is contained in any one or series of Hand-Books that I have ever met with.—T. B. LAWRENCE, U. S. Consul General, Florence, February 15, 1866.

Harper's Phrase-Book.

Harper's Phrase-Book; or, Hand-Book of Travel-Talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a Guide to Conversations in English, French, German, and Italian, on a New and Improved Method. Intended to accompany "Harper's Hand-Book for Travelers." By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, Author of "Harper's Hand-Book," assisted by Professors of Heidelberg University. With concise and explicit Rules for the Pronunciation of the different Languages. Square 4to, Flexible Cloth, \$1 50.

We do not hesitate to pronounce this the best prepared volume of its class that has ever come under our eye. By experience, Mr. FetrIDGE has ascertained what is wanted, and he has made a volume to meet the popular demand.—*Boston Journal*.

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THE AMERICAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK
FOR *5-C/3-4/1*
TRAVELLERS IN EUROPE
AND THE EAST:

BEING A GUIDE THROUGH

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, FRANCE, BELGIUM, HOLLAND, GERMANY,
ITALY, EGYPT, SYRIA, TURKEY, GREECE, SWITZERLAND, TYROL,
DENMARK, NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA, AND SPAIN.

By **W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE,**

AUTHOR OF "THE RISE AND FALL OF THE PARIS COMMUNE," "HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK," ETC.

WITH OVER ONE HUNDRED MAPS AND PLANS OF CITIES.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOLUME I.

GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, FRANCE, BELGIUM, AND HOLLAND.

THIRTEENTH YEAR.

NEW YORK:—HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS.

PARIS:—GALIGNANI & CO., No. 224 RUE RIVOLI.—MARTINET, GRAND HOTEL.

LONDON:—SAMPSON LOW, SON, & CO., 108 FLEET STREET.—W. J. ADAMS, 59 FLEET STREET.

Florence, GOODEN.—Rome, PIALE.—Naples, DETKEN & ROCHOLL.

Milan, DUMFORD DI LUIGI BROS.—Vienna, GEROLD & Co.—Berlin, ASHER & Co.

1874.

THE Author of "Harper's Hand-books" wishes to inform all Hotel-keepers that favorable notices of their houses can not be obtained by purchase; that complaints of dishonesty or inattention, properly substantiated, will cause their houses to be stricken from the list of good establishments.

Favors from Travelers.—Although the Author of "Harper's Hand-books" has made arrangements to keep it as perfect as possible, and purposes devoting his time to that purpose, he would still be under many obligations to Travelers if they personally note any inaccuracies or omissions, and transmit them to him, either at 13 Avenue de l'Impératrice, Paris, or to the care of his publishers, HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

☞ Advertisers wishing to discontinue their advertisements must inform the Publishers on or before the 1st of January in each year, that the necessary alterations may be made in time for the New Edition.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1874, by
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In the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

TO

JOSEPH W. MILLER, Esq.,

IN WHOSE COMPANY THE AUTHOR VISITED THE RUINS OF
BAALBEC;

ROAMED THROUGH THE CROOKED "STREET CALLED STRAIGHT"
OF DAMASCUS;

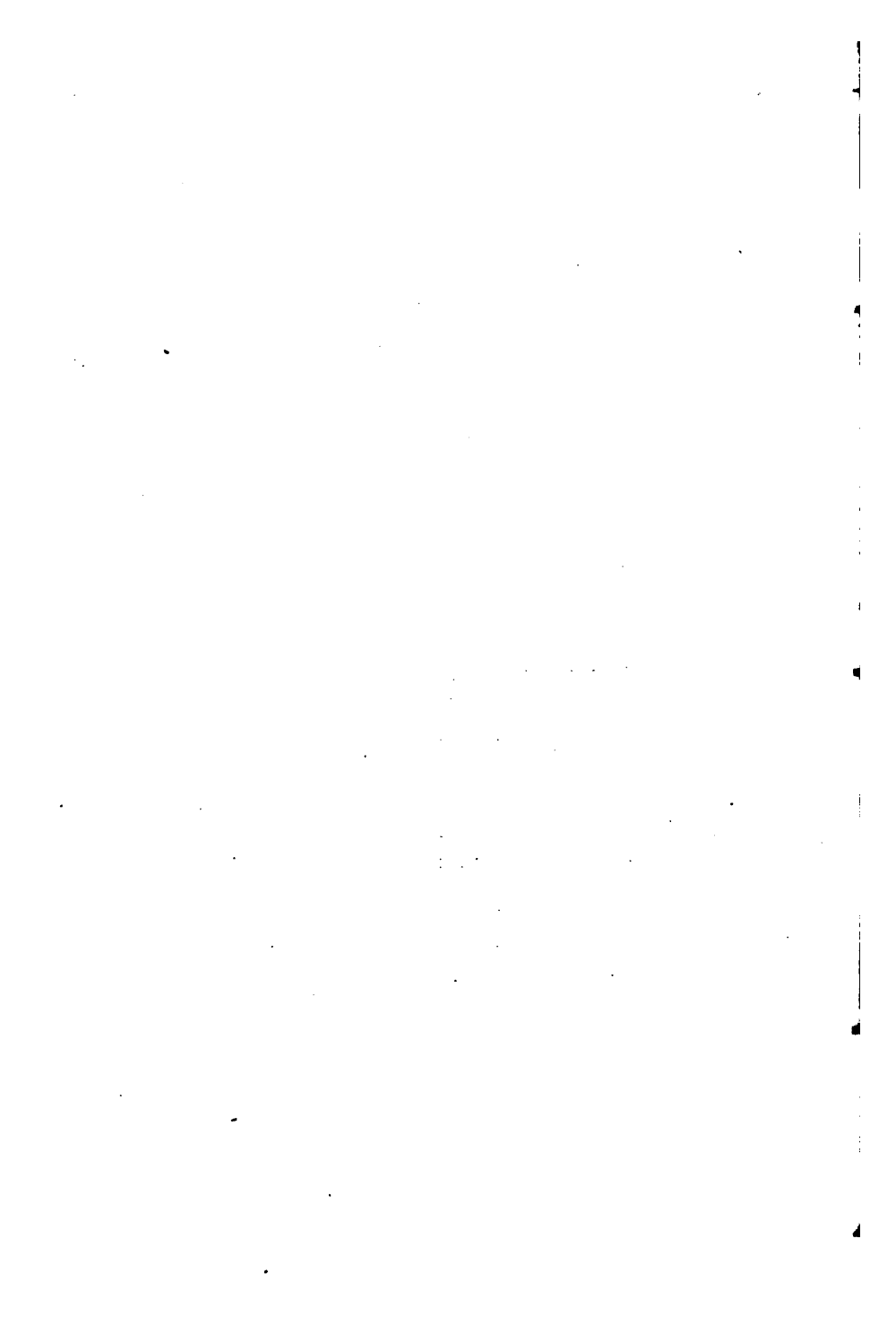
BATHED IN THE JORDAN AT ITS SOURCE;

AND FEASTED AT THE SUMMIT OF THE PYRAMIDS, THIS WORK IS

Dedicated,

IN REMEMBRANCE OF PLEASANT DAYS SPENT TOGETHER IN THE
EAST, BY HIS FRIEND,

W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE.



PREFACE

TO THE THIRTEENTH YEAR.

THE success of "Harper's Hand-book" for the last twelve years has stimulated the author and publishers to renewed exertions to make it the most correct and useful work of the kind published. The author, who resides in Europe, has spent most of the year 1873 in Switzerland, Russia, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, and all of these countries have been entirely rewritten, while most important additions and corrections have been made in the descriptions of other countries, which will be found to vary materially from the edition of 1873.

The vast amount of matter now collected has made it necessary to divide the work into three volumes, the carrying of which will be found more convenient to the tourist.

The corrections are all brought down to January, 1874, which is several years later than the date of any European Hand-book of travel. The advantages of this are evident. New lines of railway are constantly opened, bringing desirable places of resort into easy communication with each other, which before were separated by days of uncomfortable posting.

While every effort has been made to secure absolute correctness in the work, the author is fully aware of the difficulty of attaining perfection in this respect. As the London *Spectator*, in its review of the edition of 1871, justly observed, "The labor and incessant attention required to mark the changes of every year must be a severe strain on any man's faculties." The corrections and additions amount to several thousand every year; but the author is confident that no important errors have escaped his observation, and that the information gathered with so much labor

will be found to be correct in every essential particular. An excellent new map of Switzerland has been expressly engraved, with sixty-nine different routes marked thereon; also four smaller maps of Switzerland. A large map of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, with numerous plans of cities, have this year been added.

A new general map of Europe has been substituted for the old one. The Hand-book now contains over one hundred maps, plans, and diagrams of countries, cities, routes, and objects of interest—three times as many as are given in any other Hand-book of travel.

W. P. F.

PARIS, *January 1, 1874.*

P R E F A C E

TO THE THIRTEENTH YEAR'S ISSUE OF "HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST."

THE remarkable success of "Harper's Hand-book," first published in 1862, has fully realized the expectations of both author and publishers, the instance being very rare where a traveler has crossed the Atlantic without a copy in his possession or in that of one of his party. The reason of this great success is very evident; it is not compiled from hearsay and books which are out of date, and of no possible use to the traveler, but prepared by the author every year from his personal experience up to the moment of going to press, his time in Europe being wholly devoted to that purpose. The greater portion of these volumes is entirely new, and distinct from the last year's edition, while the residue has been revised and corrected up to the present moment.

To travel without a guide-book in any part of Europe is utterly impossible; a man without one being like a ship at sea without a compass—dragged round the country by a courier, and touching only at such points as it is the courier's interest to touch. You should purchase guide-books or remain at home.

The great objection to foreign guide-books is their number. To make the tour of Europe (even a short one of a few months), the traveler has formerly been compelled to purchase some twenty-five or thirty volumes (if published in the English language), at a cost of sixty or seventy dollars, and suffer the inconvenience of carrying some twenty-five pounds of extra baggage, and over one hundred volumes (if in the French language), one house alone in Paris publishing one hundred and twenty volumes. As the majority of American travelers do not remain over six months on the Continent, they dislike to be compelled to carry about a small library, when with the aid of Bradshaw's valuable "Continental Railway Guide" and the present volumes all their wants may be supplied.

The intention of the author of "Harper's Hand-book" is to give a distinct and clear outline, or skeleton tour, through the principal cities and leading places of interest in France, Germany, Russia, Turkey, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Switzerland, Tyrol, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain, and Ireland; to give the modes and cost of traveling the different routes by land and water, and which lines are to be preferred; the precautions to be taken to insure comfort and security; names and charges of the leading hotels; the most responsible houses from

which to make purchases; all the items in reference to the transportation of baggage, and the innumerable number of small charges which tend to swell the account of traveling expenses. By a careful attention to the tariff in such cases, the traveler will find himself the gainer by fifty per cent.

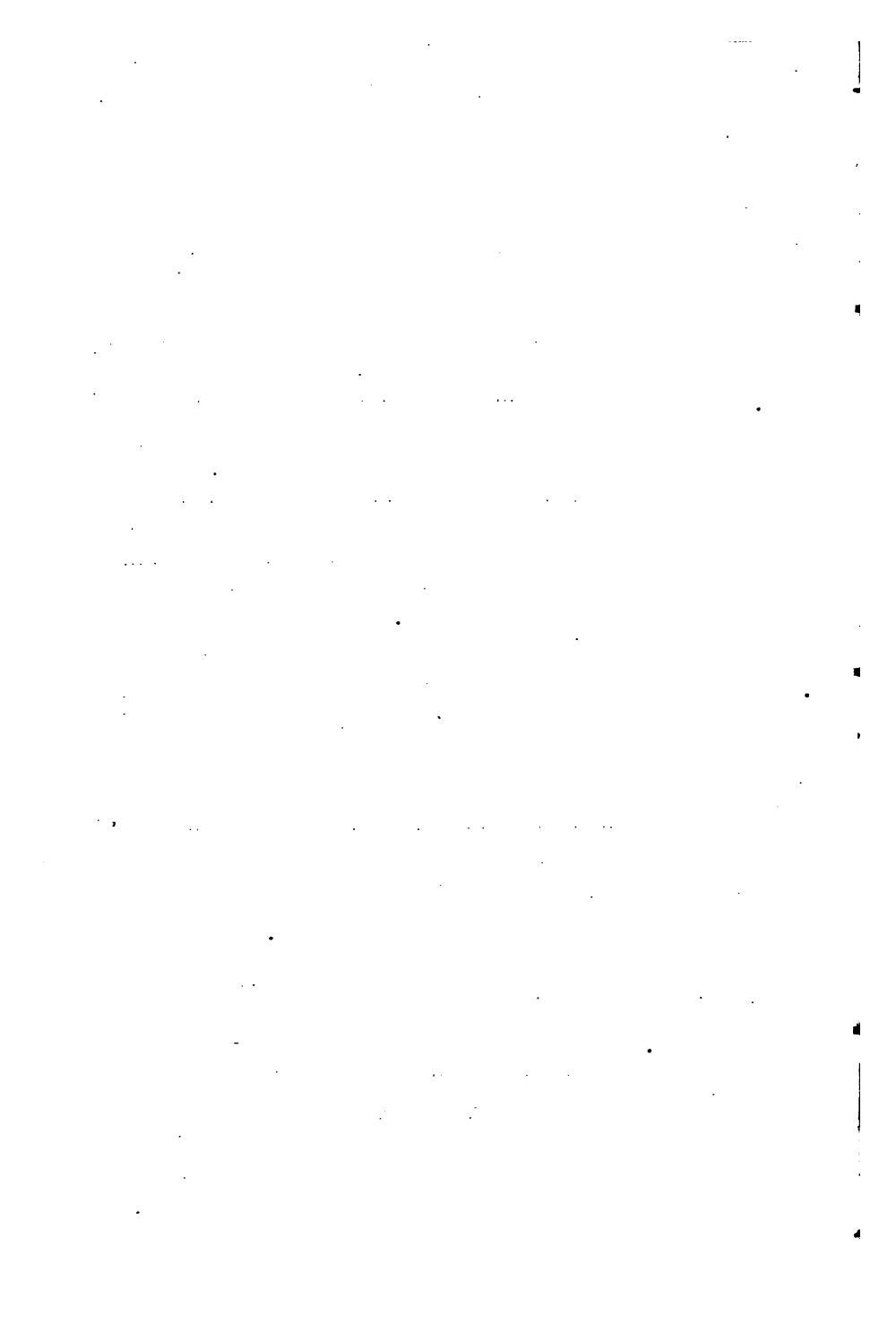
The author also intends to give the names of the principal works of art by the leading masters in all the different European galleries, with the fees expected by the custodians. In short, he intends to place before the traveler a good net-work of historical and other facts, pointing out where the reader may obtain fuller information if he desire it.

Of course it is impossible for perfect accuracy to be obtained in a work of this description; for while the author is watching the completion of the beautiful mosque of Mehemet Ali in Cairo, or the exquisite restorations that are being made at the Alhambra in Granada, a new bridge *may* be erected at St. Petersburg, or a new hotel opened at Constantinople; but to keep the information contained herein as nearly accurate as possible, the author, in addition to having made arrangements in the different cities to keep him acquainted with any important changes that may be made, requests that all mistakes or omissions noticed by travelers may be transmitted to 13 Avenue de l'Impératrice, Paris, for which he will be extremely thankful.

CONTENTS OF VOL. I.

For full Particulars of Routes, Historical Sketches, Excursions, small Cities, Towns, etc., see General Index at the End of this Volume.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.....	Page xiii
Hints to Travelers: Baggage, Hotels, Letters of Credit, Bankers, Passports, Passages, Clothing, Diplomatic and Consular Officers, Skeleton Tours, Expenses, etc.	
THE BEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTES FROM LONDON TO THE PRINCIPAL PORTS, CITIES, AND PLACES OF INTEREST IN EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND AMERICA.....	29
THE BEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTES FROM PARIS TO THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND PLACES OF INTEREST IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENTS OF ASIA, AFRICA, AND EUROPE.....	34
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.....	43
<i>Ireland:</i> Cork, 45; Killarney, 49; Dublin, 53; Belfast, 59; Giant's Causeway, 61; Londonderry, 62. <i>Scotland:</i> Glasgow, 63; Edinburgh, 77; Stirling, 81. <i>England and Wales:</i> London, 83; Sydenham, 112; Windsor, 115; Greenwich, 116; London to Oxford, 117; London to Bedford, 119; London to Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool, 120; Manchester to Leeds and York, 123; York to Berwick, 124; York to Cambridge, 126; Manchester to Derby, 127; Liverpool to Carlisle, 128; Lancaster to Cockermouth, 129; London to Yarmouth, 130; London to Dover, 131; Canterbury to Margate, 131; London to Tunbridge, 132; London to Southampton, 134; Tours of the Isle of Wight, 134; London to Bristol, 139; Bristol to Chester, 139; Chester to Llangollen, 141; Bangor to Caernarvon, 144; other Welsh Tours, 145; Bristol to Worcester, 148; London to Land's End, 149; London to Harwich, 151; London to Folkestone, 152; Folkestone to Boulogne, 152; Amlens and Dieppe, 152.	
FRANCE.....	153
Havre, Rouen, 153; Paris, 155; Versailles, 227; Fontainebleau, 230; Route No. 1, 236; Route No. 2, 239; Route No. 3, 242; Route No. 4, 247; Route No. 5, 249; Bordeaux, 250; Claret or Bordeaux Wines, 251; Route No. 6, 256; Route No. 7, 258; Route No. 8, 260; Vichy, 263; Route No. 9, 266; Burgundy Wines, 266; Marseilles, 278; Nice, 280; Route No. 10, 281; Champagne Wines, 282; Luxembourg, Treves, 292; Tour to Nancy, 294; Algeria, 294; Passes into Italy, 295; Route No. 11, 305.	
BELGIUM.....	308
Route No. 12, 308; Brussels, 313; Waterloo, 318; Route No. 13, 319; Ghent, 319; Bruges, 321; Route No. 14, 322; Antwerp, 322.	
HOLLAND OR THE NETHERLANDS.....	325
Rotterdam, 327; The Hague, 328; Amsterdam, 330.	
TABLE OF COINS.....	335
INDEX.....	



MAPS AND PLANS OF CITIES IN VOL. I.

Antwerp, 825.	Great Western R.R., Liverpool to London, 83.
Atlantic Steamers, Routes and Distances, xx.	Ireland, 44.
Belfast, 59.	Killarney, Lakes of, 50.
Bordeaux, 250.	Lakes, English, 129.
Brussels, 313.	London, Plan of, <i>in Cover</i> .
Cork, 45.	—— Environs of, 115.
Dublin, 54.	Marseilles, 278.
Edinburgh, 77.	Nice, 280.
Europe, <i>in Cover</i> .	Paris, 156.
France, 163.	—— Environs of, 290.
Glasgow, 63.	—— Plan of, <i>in Cover</i> .
Great Britain, Northern Part, 60.	Versailles, 227.
—— Southern Part, 118.	Wales, 142.



INTRODUCTION.

CONTAINING HINTS TO TRAVELERS WHICH SHOULD BE CAREFULLY READ
BEFORE LEAVING THE UNITED STATES.

As our nation is emphatically one of travelers, and as the number is yearly increasing, the proportion to other nations is to an extent far beyond the belief of the casual observer. For instance, the author has seen at one time sitting in the courtyard of the Grand Hôtel, Paris, twenty-nine Americans, five Frenchmen, three Englishmen, and one Russian; he has seen at the Mediterranean Hotel, in Jerusalem, thirteen Americans, one Englishman, two Frenchmen, and three Spaniards; and at the "New" Hotel, at Cairo, over one half of the visitors were Americans; and what wonder, when the elements, air, fire, and water, answer to our call, to transport us from shore to shore in from ten to twelve days.

It behooves us to travel with other stores besides our purse and passport. "A man must carry knowledge with him if he would bring knowledge home." Every body has now an excuse to travel: if rich, to enjoy; if poor, to retrench; if sick, to recover; if studious, to learn; if learned, to relax from study. All should remember that not the least important requisite for a traveler is a ready stock of good temper and forbearance. Let your motto be, "Keep cool." Good-humor will procure more comforts than gold. If you think you are imposed upon, be firm; custom has established certain charges, and any deviation from them is soon detected, and, unless unnecessary trouble has been given, firmness and good temper will serve you better and more readily than violence.

We, as a nation, have unfortunately acquired a reputation abroad of great prodigality in our expenditures, and in the East we are charged twenty per cent. more than any other nation for what we purchase; still, it is an unhappy feeling to think that we must always be on our guard. Many set out with that deeply to be regretted impression, and are rendered miserable by imagining they are the victims of imposition wherever they go, and by degrees become despicably mean, and grumble at every charge which they do not understand. Tristram Shandy's reflections on this subject are worth quoting: "Yet, notwithstanding all this, and a pistol tinder-box which was filched from me at Sienna, and twice that I paid five pauls for two hard-boiled eggs, once at Radicofané, and a second time at Capua, I do not think a journey through France or Italy, provided a man can keep his temper all the way, so bad a thing as some people would make you believe. There must

be *ups* and *downs*, or how the dense should we get into valleys where nature spreads so many tables of entertainment? It is nonsense to suppose they would lend you their voitures, to be shaken to pieces for nothing; and unless you pay twelve sous for greasing your wheels, how should the poor peasant get butter for his bread? We really expect too much; and for the wine above par, for your room, supper, and bed, at the most they are but one shilling and ninepence halfpenny. Who would embroil their philosophy for it? For Heaven's sake and your own, pay it—pay it, with both hands open!"

Wherever you are, it is best to fall into the manners and customs of the place; it may be inconvenient, but it is less so than running counter to them. Those who have their own way (the cost is generally more than it is worth) are certain that every body is trying to defeat them; this leads them to quarrel with their dinner, dispute their bills, and proceed on their journey with the conviction that they are much injured rather than most unreasonable people. Every person preparing to travel should try to make some acquaintance with the language of the country through which he is about to pass. This is the best preparation for a journey; it will prove equal to a doubly-filled purse. He should also become as well acquainted as possible with the history of the people, reading the best works descriptive of the country, become familiar with its currency, and *think in francs, pauls, and piastres* instead of dollars and cents. As regards baggage, the author would say, in opposition to most writers, who advise against it, *don't cramp yourself for want of baggage*; the few dollars charged for extra luggage will be more than compensated for by having every thing that you may want; and when your wardrobe has been pulled to pieces by custom-house officers, it will not require hours to repack it before you can close your trunks.

Be certain to have every thing done in respect to baggage, et cetera, and more particularly your *hotel bill*, before the last moment, thereby avoiding the excitement of setting out in a great hurry, with the possibility of forgetting something of importance. The author has found great advantage, where he intended leaving in the morning, in having his bill the night previous.

Avoid, if possible, carrying sealed letters, or executing commissions for friends, as the chances are it will place contraband goods in your care, which, for yourself and others, should *always* be avoided. You would do well also to avoid guides as much as possible, unless you are with ladies; then it would be advisable to have them. By wandering about, and trusting to your own observations, you will become much more readily acquainted with places, and your impressions will be stronger. The best and quickest method of obtaining a correct idea of a place is, on your arrival, to ascend some eminence, take your map of the city, or a *valet de place* if you have no map, and get all your bearings, note down the most remarkable places, then drive around them; after that, go into the matter in detail. By this method you will leave the city in a week with a better knowledge of it than if you had remained a month escorted round by a *valet de place*.

Money.

The safest and most convenient method of carrying money abroad to meet your expenses is in the form of *circular letters of credit*, which are issued in New York; and as peace of mind is very necessary to the traveler, be certain you obtain such letters from bankers whose credit stands so high that their names are honored at Paris and Damascus, at Cairo and Vienna, with the same confidence as in New York. The houses we recommend to the traveler are Duncan, Sherman, & Co., John Munroe & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., Drexel, Morgan, & Co., 23 Wall Street, and Henry Clews & Co., 32 Wall Street. These houses issue letters to bankers all over Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Napoleons are the best known currency on the Black Sea, at Constantinople, Damascus, and Jerusalem, and at nearly every place you visit. At Cairo and Alexandria sovereigns are the best. You can draw at nearly par in every place that you want to stop at. The letter of credit has many advantages over circular notes, which it is here unnecessary to state. In drawing your money, draw all that you can possibly use in the currency of the country you are in, the balance in napoleons. Nearly every traveler must provide himself with more or less specie to serve his purpose until arriving at Paris or London.

Passports.

The most disagreeable of all the annoyances of traveling is that of being obliged to carry passports. Those persons who have traveled much in America, and know they can go from San Francisco to Portland without any one having the right to question either their identity or movements, naturally feel galled at being obliged to tell every official where they are going. Then if, by accident, there should be any informality in the visé, stop where you are until it is rectified! See that you have the proper visés before you start.

When husband, wife, and minor children travel together, a single passport for the whole will suffice. For any other person in the party, except servants, a separate passport will be required.

A new passport will be expected to be taken out by every person whenever he may leave the United States; and every passport must be renewed within one year from its date. The oath of allegiance, as prescribed by law, will be required in all cases. The government at Washington issue passports gratis, but its representatives abroad charge \$5 in gold for the same. Russia is now the only country where passports are demanded, but it is always better to have one with you.

To obtain a Passport.

By addressing A. C. Willmarth, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers Street, New York, travelers can obtain their passports, properly mounted on linen,

INTRODUCTION.

bound in morocco cases, with extra leaves to receive the visés when the passport proper is full, and have their names distinctly lettered in gold on the cover ; all of which is absolutely necessary, as the paper on which the passport is printed is liable to be destroyed by the frequent opening.*

Accompanying the commission, the following documents will be necessary :

Please forward passport to the undersigned, and oblige,

Yours,

(Name.)

Age..... —
 Stature..... —
 Forehead..... (high or low)
 Eyes..... (color)
 Nose..... (large or small)
 Mouth..... (do.)
 Chin..... (round or long)
 Hair..... (color)
 Complexion..... (florid or sallow)
 Face..... (oval or long)

(These must be filled up as the subject demands.)

As proofs of citizenship, the following must be inclosed, having been previously sworn to before a justice of the peace or notary public.

State of }
 County of } ss.

I, _____, do swear that I was born in _____, on or about the _____ day of _____, that I am a (*native-born or naturalized*) and loyal citizen of the United States, and am about to travel abroad.



Sworn to before me, this _____ }
 day of _____, 186—, }

*Justice of the Peace
 or Notary Public.*

State of }
 County of } ss.

I, _____, do swear that I am acquainted with the above named _____, and with the facts above stated by him, and that the same are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.



Sworn to before me, this _____ }
 day of _____, 186—, }

*Justice of the Peace
 or Notary Public.*

* It will be requisite to forward the necessary papers (accompanied with \$5, which will pay the whole expense) about two weeks before the traveler intends sailing, to give time to obtain the passport and have it bound. It will either be forwarded to his address, on application to A. C. Willmarth, No. 41 Chambers St., or ready when he arrives in New York.

INTRODUCTION.

xvii

The following oath of allegiance it will also be necessary to inclose, having been previously sworn to in the same manner as the above :

I, _____, of _____, do solemnly swear that I will support, protect, and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign, and that I will bear true faith, allegiance, and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution, or law of any State, Convention, or Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding ; and, farther, that I do this with a full determination, pledge, and purpose, without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever ; and, farther, that I will well and faithfully perform all the duties which may be required of me by law : So help me God.



Sworn to and subscribed before me, }
this _____ day of _____, 186—, }

*Justice of the Peace
or Notary Public.*

It is necessary to state the relationship existing between the different members of the same family in the application.

We would now impress two things strongly on the traveler : never give your passport up when you can help it ! and always be sure that it is "*en règle*." There is one general rule respecting passports in Europe : To leave one place for another, you must first be identified by your own consul, and obtain his visé ; then you can obtain the visé of the representative of the state to which you wish to proceed ; you then obtain the police visé, that you are at liberty to leave the city or country. In many places the police visé is not required ; and as it depends entirely upon the political state of the country at the time, it is not necessary here to state what country or city does or does not require it. Your consul can always give you the requisite information.

Clothing, etc.—Gentlemen travelers must consult their own circumstances respecting the wardrobe which they carry with them. One thing is certain : they can have, generally speaking, better-fitting clothes made here than they can in England, and equal, if not superior, to any in France. As fine-fitting garments are made by Derby, of New York, as in any of the best establishments of Paris. Small traveling trunks are indispensable, made of the best sole leather. Your three-story affairs won't answer on the Alps. For gentlemen, a thin India-rubber coat is necessary at all times, especially on the passage.

On arriving in New York, we presume the traveler will wish to stop at some one of the finest hotels in the city. These establishments are the *Fifth Avenue Hotel*, the *Brevoort*, *Everett*, and *Astor*. The "*Fifth Avenue Hotel*" is situated immediately opposite Madison Square ; it is six stories high, two hundred and twenty-five feet square, built of white marble. The total number of apartments is 727, of which number 417 are for guests. It is probably more expensively furnished and appointed than any other hotel in America. Its vertical railway for conveying invalids or weary travelers to their separate floors is a great desideratum ; other first-class hotels have been lately so furnished. The landlords set a splendid

table. In the vicinity of the hotel are the offices of the leading physicians and surgeons of the city—Drs. Mott and Stone, allopathic practitioners; and Guernsey and Belcher, homœopathic.

The *Everett House*, situated on Union Square, one of the most delightful spots in the city, is eminently a first-class hotel, frequented mostly by our first families, who may here find a home in the heart of the metropolis. Near here, but far enough to escape the din and noise of omnibuses—none passing the house—all the different lines of conveyance concentrate, conveying you to any part of the city for ten cents—a great saving in carriage-hire. The house was named after our celebrated statesman, Edward Everett. Its table and attendance are proverbial. It is on the European plan.

The *Brevoort House*, on Fifth Avenue, one of the best situated and best conducted hotels in the world, is also on the European plan. The cooking and service are very fine. This house has maintained the reputation for many years of one of the best in the city.

Gentlemen travelers unaccompanied by ladies will find most elegant apartments and a capital cuisine at *Delmonico's*, corner of Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, one of the most central and elegant positions in the city.

The Passage.

The *Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steam-ship Company*, sailing for Liverpool semi-weekly from New York, consist of powerfully-built iron steam-ships, constructed on the Clyde, in water-tight iron sections, carrying patent fire-annihilators and the most experienced surgeons. The company has been established about twenty years, and, under the management of Mr. John G. Dale, general agent, and Mr. Nicholson, passenger agent, has met with most unexampled success. The ships sail promptly from New York every Wednesday and Saturday at noon, arriving at Queenstown, Ireland, in from eight to ten days, where they remain about one hour, and then sail for Liverpool. Passengers are forwarded through to London for \$80; Paris, \$90; Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, and Havre, at low rates. The agents in Liverpool are William Inman, No. 22 Water Street; Paris, L'Herbette, Kane, & Co., No. 33 Rue du Quatre Septembre.

The *White Star Line* of steam-ships is composed of some of the finest ships which cross the Atlantic, "safety, speed, and comfort" being the motto. Their state-rooms (which are magnificent), bath-rooms, saloons, etc., are placed amidships, where the least motion is felt, and their ventilation is perfect. The ships sail from New York on Saturdays. Fare, 1st class, \$80. The line is under the able management of J. H. Sparks, Esq., No. 19 Broadway, New York; Smalpage & Son, 41 and 43 Maddox Street, London, West End, agents.

The *Liverpool and Great Western Steam-ship Company*, or Guion's line of steamers, are ships of the very best class, fitted up in the most luxurious style, and

commanded by the most experienced seamen. All travelers who have crossed in them speak in the most enthusiastic terms of their comforts.

The North German Lloyds steam-ship line, running to Bremen, and stopping at Southampton and Havre, is a popular mode of communication direct to Germany. The vessels are large, comfortable, and ably commanded, and the pleasure tourist, who may be either going to Germany direct, or who desires to spend a few days on the Isle of Wight or in the south of England, will do well to take passage by this line instead of going roundabout to Liverpool. L'Herbette, Kane, & Co., No. 33 Rue du Quatre Septembre, Paris, agents.

One of the most successful lines which cross the Atlantic is the Hamburg American Packet Company, sailing between Hamburg and New York and vice versa weekly; also from Havre to New York, and from New York to Cherbourg, thence to Paris in eight hours and fifty minutes. These strong, safe, and powerfully built steam-ships leave New York every Thursday at noon, Hamburg every Wednesday morning, and Havre every Saturday morning. The ships are all commanded by men of the highest maritime ability, and the cuisine does justice to Hamburg, whose cooks for centuries have been proverbial.

This company also dispatch steamers from Hamburg and Havre once a month during the season to Havana and New Orleans, and the different West India Islands every two weeks, *via* Colon and Panama to all the ports in the Pacific, and *via* San Francisco to Japan and China.

Agents in Hamburg, August Bolton; New York, Runhardt & Co.; Paris and Havre, A. Brostrom; Cherbourg, A. Bonfils et Fils.

The French Line of Transatlantic Steamers.—We are glad to be able to chronicle the fact of the sailing of a line of steamers direct from New York to Havre, that those travelers who wish to escape that bugbear, the passage of the Channel from England to France, may now be able to go or come directly. Of course they must go to England once; but if they go that way, they need not return, and vice versa. The new steamers are splendidly manned and furnished—have clean napkins every day, as well as elegant and luxurious smoking-rooms, open all night, with light and heat. The agent in New York is George Mackenzie, Esq., No 58 Broadway, and L'Herbette, Kane, & Co., No. 33 Rue du Quatre Septembre, Paris. These beautiful vessels sail every other Saturday for Havre and Brest, and from Havre and Brest to New York.

The Cunard line of steamers sail regularly twice a week from New York to Liverpool, and vice versa. Their accommodations are first-class in every respect. Charles G. Franklyn, Agent, New York, and Smalpage & Son, 41 and 43 Maddox Street, are the London, West End, agents.

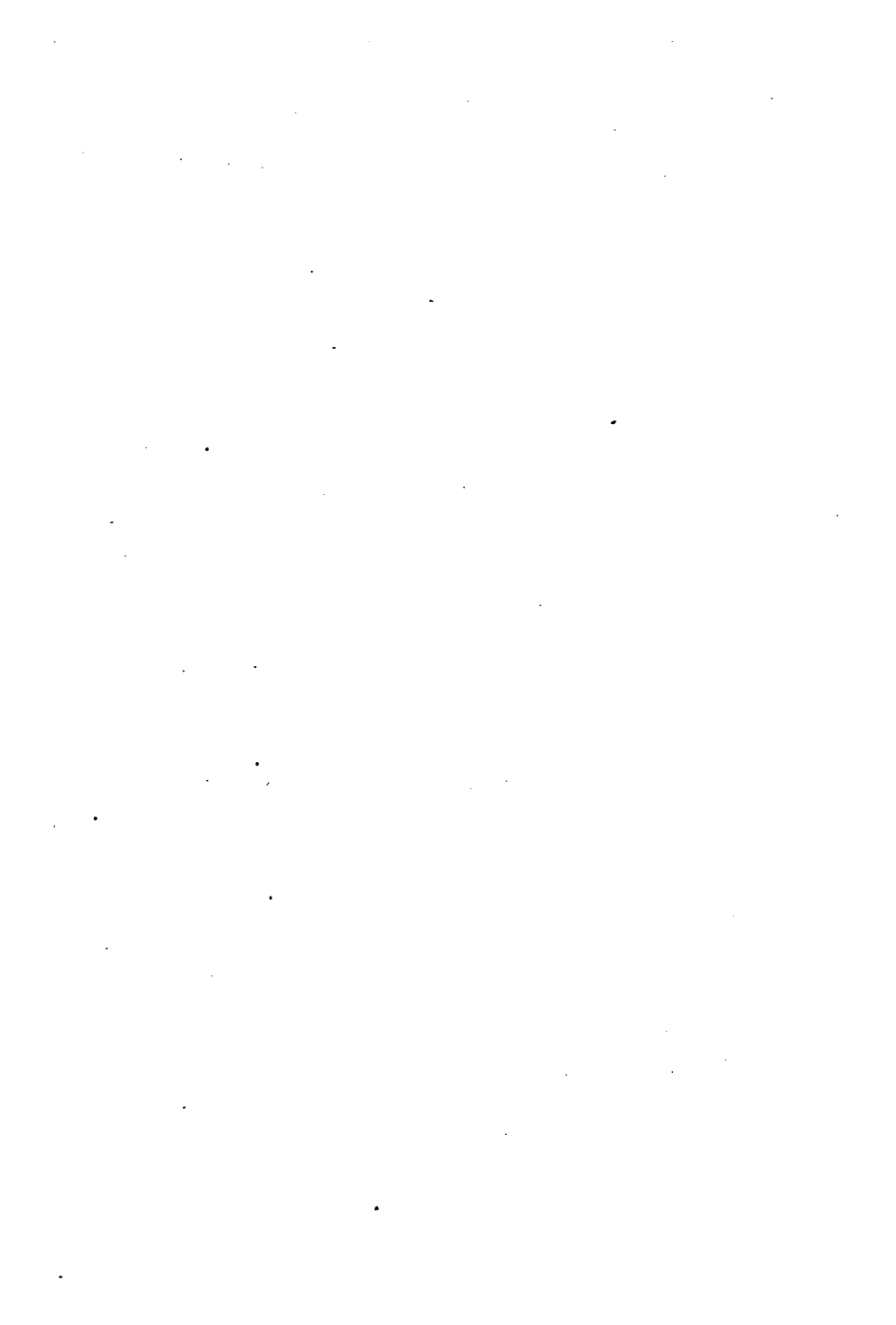
The "National" line of steamers, sailing weekly from New York to Liverpool, and vice versa, is composed of some of the largest, most powerful, and elegant steamers that cross the Atlantic. The following instructions to their commanders is a guarantee of their safety:

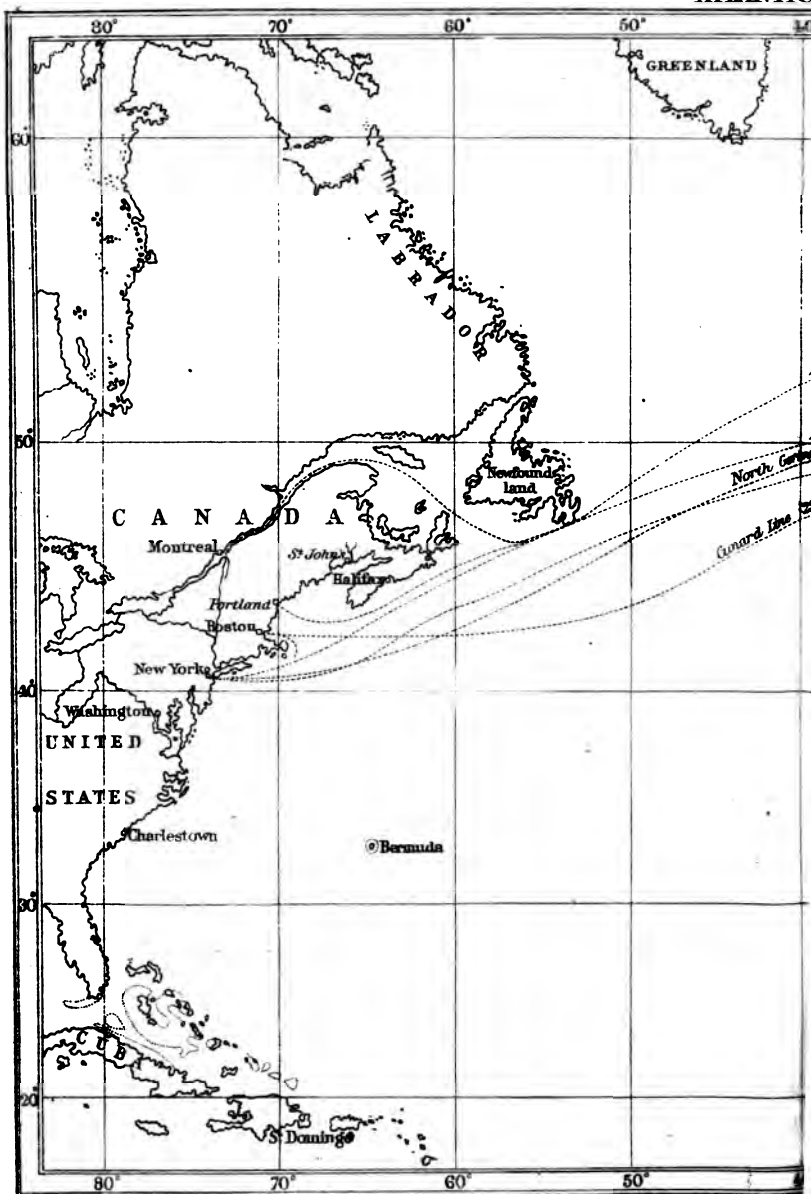
"The commanders, whilst using every diligence to secure a speedy voyage, are prohibited from running any risk whatever that might result in accident to their ships. They must ever bear in mind that the safety of the ships, and the lives and

property on board, is to be the ruling principle that shall govern them in the navigation of their ships, and no supposed gain in expedition, or saving of time on the voyage, is to be purchased at the risk of accident. The company desires to establish and maintain the reputation of the steamers for safety, and expects such expedition on their voyages as is consistent with safe navigation." Offices, 69 Broadway, New York ; 21 and 23 Water Street, Liverpool ; John Arthur & Co., 10 Rue Castiglione, Paris.

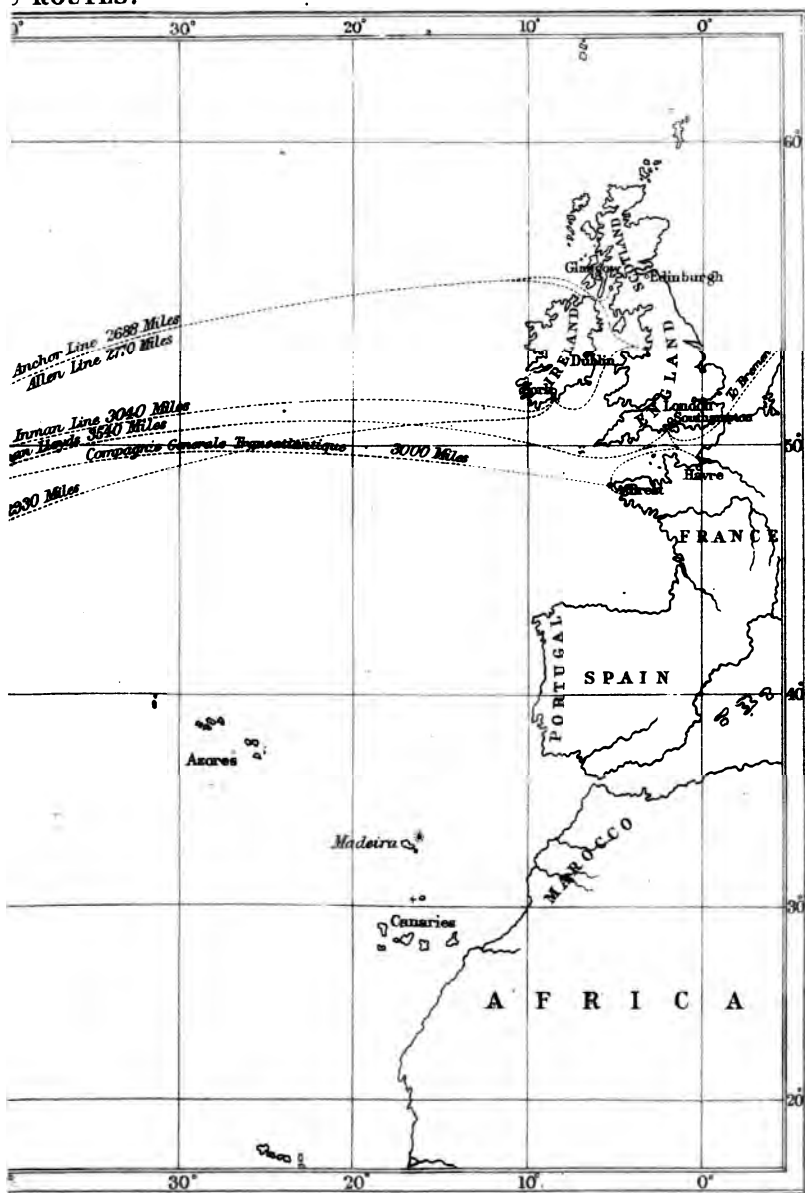
The "Anchor" line of steamers is another which has met with a well-merited success. It consists of a fleet of *thirty-four* ships, as elegant, sea-worthy, and comfortable in every respect as the Clyde can produce. Travelers who wish to commence their excursions in Scotland and work up to London will find it to their advantage to take these ships, as they sail direct to Glasgow. This company has also established a regular Mediterranean line, sailing fortnightly from Genoa, Leghorn, and Naples, and weekly from Palermo and Messina ; also from Spanish ports direct to New York. The advantage to travelers by these lines is inestimable, as they can return from their travels *direct*, bringing or shipping their works of art or other purchases with great safety and at low rates. The agents are Henderson Brothers, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York ; Handyside & Henderson, 51 Union Street, Glasgow ; and Roubier & Broomhead, 2 Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.

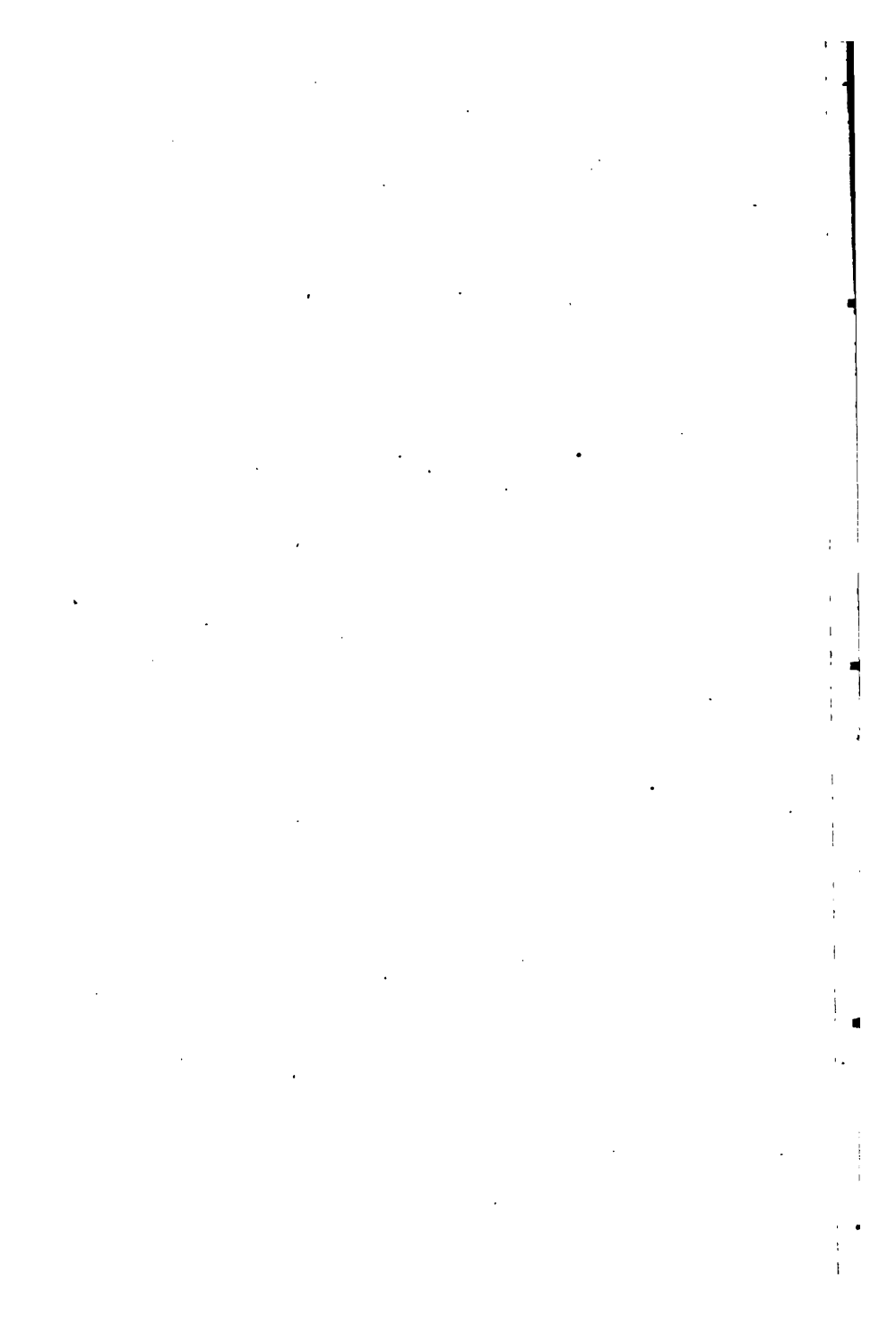
The American Steam-ship Company of Philadelphia, popularly known as the "American Line."—This *new line*, which has now weekly sailings between Liverpool and Philadelphia, will especially commend itself to Americans, being the only transatlantic line sailing under the United States flag. It commenced with four fine first-class iron steamers, built in Philadelphia of the very best American materials. They have been much admired for their strength, beautiful models, and fast-sailing qualities, and in addition to an extra number of life-boats and life-belts, each steamer carries large American life-rafts, as the best appliance for saving life. These steamers have been fitted with every modern improvement ; special attention has been given to the ventilation of the cabins, and the accommodation for all classes of passengers is equal in elegance and comfort to any of the European lines.





ROUTES.





DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR AGENTS.

The following is a correct list of our diplomatic and consular agents resident in Europe, with the amount of compensation attached to each office. It would always be well to leave a card on your representatives, especially in out of the way places, where the duties of the office are not arduous and where the visitors are few. You will generally find them obliging and courteous.

France.

Names.	Offices.	Where stationed.	Compens'n.
Elihu B. Washburne	Envoy Extr. and Min. Plen.	Paris	\$17,500.
Colonel Hoffman	Secretary of Legation	Paris	2,625.
G. Washburne	Assistant Sec'y of Legation	Paris	2,000.
Alfred T. A. Torbert	Consul General	Paris	5,000.
F. Potter	Consul	Marseilles	2,500.
Benj. Gerrish, Jr.	Consul	Bordeaux	2,000.
— Brooke	Consul	La Rochelle	1,500.
P. J. Osterhaus	Consul	Lyons	1,500.
Franklin Alcott	Consul	Nantes	1,500.
J. de la Montagnie	Consul	Boulogne	1,500.
S. Bridgeland	Consul	Havre	6,000.
W. H. Vesey	Consul	Nice	1,500.
Adolph Gouverneur Gill	Consul	Rheims	Fees.

England.

Robert C. Schenck	Envoy Extr. and Min. Plen.	London	\$17,500.
Benjamin Moran	Secretary of Legation	London	2,625.
W. H. Chesebrough	Assistant Sec'y of Legation	London	2,000.
Adam Badeau	Consul General	London	7,500.
Thomas H. Dudley	Consul	Liverpool	7,500.
Josiah M. Lucas	Consul	Tunstall	1,500.
W. Thompson	Consul	Southampton	2,000.
J. B. Gould	Consul	Birmingham	2,500.
Chas. H. Branscomb	Consul	Manchester	2,000.
F. S. Richards	Consul	Leeds	2,000.
Edgar Stanton	Consul	Bristol	Fees.
H. Fox	Consul	Plymouth	Fees.
Alfred Fox	Consul	Falmouth	Fees.
Evan R. Jones	Consul	Newcastle	Fees.
Harry H. Davis	Consul	Cardiff	Fees.

Scotland.

S. L. Glasgow	Consul	Glasgow	\$3,000.
M. M'Dougall	Consul	Dundee	2,000.
J. Y. Robeson	Consul	Leith	Fees.

Ireland.

Jas. Rea	Consul	Belfast	\$2,000.
W. H. Townsend	Consul	Cork	2,000.
Wilson King	Consul	Dublin	Fees.
Arthur Livermore	Consul	Londonderry	Fees.

INTRODUCTION.

Malta.

Names.	Offices.	Where stationed.	Compens'n.
L. T. Adams	Consul.	Valetta	Fees.

Gibraltar.

H. J. Sprague	Consul.	Gibraltar	Fees.
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Austria.

John Jay	Envoy Extr. and Min. Plen.	Vienna	\$12,000.
J. F. Delaplaine	Secretary of Legation	Vienna	1,800.
P. Sidney Post	Consul	Vienna	1,500.
A. W. Thayer	Consul	Trieste	2,000.
Chas. H. Royce	Consul	Prague	Fees.

Russia.

Marshal Jewell	Envoy Extr. and Min. Plen.	St. Petersburg	\$17,500.
Eugene Schuyler	Secretary of Legation	St. Petersburg	1,800.
Clarence G. Dinsmore	Second Sec'y of Legation	St. Petersburg	
Geo. Pomutz	Consul	St. Petersburg	2,000.
S. P. Young	Consul	Moscow	2,000.
Timothy C. Smith	Consul	Odessa	2,000.
Samuel D. Jones	Consul	Revel	2,000.
Filmond Brandt	Consul	Archangel	Fees.
Reynold Frenchell	Consul	Helsingfors	Fees.
Jas. Crowley	Commercial Agent	Amoor River	\$1,500.
A. Schwartz	Consul	Riga	Fees.

German Empire.

Geo. Bancroft	Envoy Extr. and Min. Plen.	Berlin	\$17,500
Alex. Bliss	Secretary of Legation	Berlin	2,625.
Wm. P. Webster	Consul General	Frankfort	3,000.
Jas. Park	Consul	Aix-la-Chapelle	2,500.
John M. Wilson	Consul	Bremen	3,000.
H. Kreismann	Consul	Berlin	Fees.
A. V. Dockery	Consul	Stettin	\$1,000.
G. Ihlder	Consular Agent	Geestemunde	Fees.
G. H. Horstmann	Consul	Munich	\$1,000.
J. M. Wilson	Consul	Nuremberg	Fees.
G. Sareki	Consul	Augsburg	Fees.
E. M. Vail	Consul for the Palatinato	Ludwigshafen	
W. H. Young	Consul	Carlsruhe	Fees.
Lorenz Brentans	Consul	Dresden	Fees.
J. H. Stewart	Consul	Leipsic	Fees.
H. B. Ryder	Consul	Chemnitz	Fees.
Edward Robinson	Consul	Hamburg	\$2,000.
De W. C. Sprague	Consul	Brunswick	Fees.

Spain.

Caleb Cushing	Envoy Extr. and Min. Plen.	Madrid	\$12,000.
A. Adee	Secretary of Legation	Madrid	1,800.
A. M. Hancock	Consul	Malaga	1,500.
A. N. Duffié	Consul	Cadiz	1,500.
H. Ruggles	Consul	Barcelona	Fees.
Henry L. Hall	Consul	Valencia	Fees.
Alex. Jourdan	Consul	Seville	Fees.

INTRODUCTION.

xxiii

Italy.

Names.	Offices.	Where stationed.	Compensation.
George P. Marsh	Envoy Extr. and Min. Plen.	Rome	\$12,000.
G. W. Wurtz	Secretary of Legation	Rome	1,800.
D. M. Armstrong	Consul General	Rome	1,500.
J. L. Graham	Consul	Florence	Fees.
O. M. Spencer	Consul	Genoa	\$1,500.
F. W. Behn	Consul	Messina	1,500.
B. O. Duncan	Consul	Naples	1,500.
Luigi Monti	Consul	Palermo	1,500.
William T. Rice	Consul	Spezzia	1,500.
R. S. Kendall	Consul	Brindisi	1,500.
Jay T. Howard	Consul	Leghorn	1,500.
Franklin Torrey	Consul	Carrara	Fees.
A. P. Tomassini	Consul	Ancona	Fees.
J. Harris	Consul	Venice	\$750.

Denmark.

M. J. Cramer	Minister Resident	Copenhagen	\$7,500.
G. W. Griffen	Consul	Copenhagen	Fees.
C. C. Sheats	Consul	Elsinore	\$1,500.

The Netherlands.

C. T. Gorham	Minister Resident	The Hague	\$7,500.
Frederick Schültz	Consul	Rotterdam	2,000.
Charles Mueller	Consul	Amsterdam	1,000.

Belgium.

R. Jones	Minister Resident	Brussels	\$7,500.
	Consul	Brussels	Fees.
J. Riley Weaver	Consul	Antwerp	\$2,500.
	Agent	Liege	Fees.
C. G. Gleeberg	Consul	Verviers	Fees.

Portugal.

Chas. H. Lewis	Minister Resident	Lisbon	\$7,500.
H. W. Diman	Consul	Lisbon	1,500.
James C. Fletcher	Consul	Oporto	1,500.
J. Smith	Consul	Funchal	1,500.

Sweden and Norway.

C. C. Andrews	Minister Resident	Stockholm	\$7,500.
N. A. Elfving	Consul	Stockholm	Fees.
F. K. Bazier	Consul	Gottenburg	Fees.
A. Grau	Consul	Bergen	Fees.
G. Gade	Consul	Christiania	Fees.

Switzerland.

H. Rublee	Minister Resident	Berne	\$7,500.
Henry Erni	Consul	Basle	2,000.
Chas. H. Upton	Consul	Geneva	1,500.
Samuel H. M. Byres	Consul	Zurich	1,500.

INTRODUCTION.

Turkey.

Names.	Offices.	Where stationed.	Compens'n.
George H. Boker.....	Minister Resident.....	Constantinople..	\$7,500.
J. H. Goodenow.....	Consul General.....	Constantinople..	3,000.
J. B. Hay.....	Consul General.....	Beyrout.....	2,000.
Enoch J. Smithers.....	Consul.....	Smyrna.....	2,000.
E. Hardegg.....	Consul.....	Jerusalem.....	1,500.
L. P. di Cesnola.....	Consul.....	Cyprus.....	1,000.
H. Hildebrandt.....	Consul.....	Candia.....	1,000.

Greece.

J. Meredith Read, Jr.....	Minister Resident.....	Athens.....	\$7,500.
F. P. Brewer.....	Consul.....	Piræus.....	1,000.
J. Vlastos.....	Vice-Consul.....	Zante.....	Fees.

Egypt.

R. Beardsley.....	Consul General.....	Alexandria.....	\$3,000.
V. Barthow.....	Consul.....	Cairo.....	

Japan.

C. E. de Long.....	Minister Resident.....	Yeddo.....	\$7,500.
N. E. Rice.....	Interpreter.....	Yeddo.....	2,500.
Chas. O. Shepard.....	Consul.....	Kanagawa.....	3,000.
W. P. Mangum.....	Consul.....	Nagasaki.....	3,000.
Daniel Turner.....	Consul.....	Osaca and Hiogo.....	3,000.

SKELETON TOURS.

The time occupied and the approximate cost.

Of course the cost of traveling depends on the style of living; but without wines it should not average over \$6 per day, devoting sufficient time to see each place properly.

FIRST TOUR.

Suppose you have only three months' time and \$700. You pay in going from New York to Liverpool by some steamers \$260, and by cheaper lines, both ways, \$150. This would leave you \$550 by going on one line, and \$440 by going on the other, or nearly \$8 per day to spend for the balance of the time if you should go by the cheap line. The best disposition of your time would be this: Ten days to Paris. From Paris to Vienna, Austria, by the way of Cologne, Dusseldorf, Minden, Brunswick, Hanover, Berlin, Dresden, and Prague. From Vienna to Paris by the way of Trieste, Venice, Padua, Verona, Milan, Genoa, and Marseilles, occupying thirty days, which, with the ten days in Paris, and ten or eleven crossing the Atlantic, would make fifty days, leaving thirty days to visit England, Ireland, and

Scotland; or, since the railroad has been finished from Munich to Vienna, instead of returning by the way of Trieste and Venice, take the road from Vienna to Strasbourg, *via* Linz, Salsburg, Munich, Augsburg, Ulm, Stuttgart, Carlsruhe, and Baden-Baden. Both trips should be made, if possible. From Munich an excursion should be made to Innspruck, the capital of the Tyrol. The railroad is now finished. An additional ten days would take you through Belgium and Holland, *viz.* : two days to Brussels, one to the field of Waterloo, two in Antwerp, one in Rotterdam, one at the Hague, and two at Amsterdam, connecting with the previous route near Dusseldorf. This is sufficient time.

SECOND TOUR.

Suppose you have *four months* to spend. Take the same route as described in the first, and, starting at Milan, *via* Parma, Modena, and Bologna, taking two days, three days at Florence, eight at Rome, five at Naples, and three at Palermo—in all, with the time occupied on the steamer, thirty days.

Of course it is understood you go from Florence to Rome and Naples by railway. There are two lines of steamers running from Genoa to Naples—that of the Messageries Maritimes, which leaves every Friday at 8 P.M., arriving at Leghorn early next morning, remains in that harbor all day, sails in the evening for Civita Vecchia, remaining there all day, and sailing again in the evening for Naples, where it arrives about 10 A.M. the next morning; the Italian line leaves Genoa at 6 P.M. on *Wednesday*, going through the same programme. This route will cost about \$200 extra.

THIRD TOUR.

If you have five months to spend, instead of returning direct to Paris by the way of Marseilles, you may spend thirty days very profitably by returning *via* Turin, over Mount Cenis, Geneva, Chamouni, Lake Geneva, Lausanne, Vevay, Ville-neuve, Martigny, Leukerbad, the Gemmi Pass, Interlachen, Berne, Lucerne, Zurich, Schaffhausen, Lake Constance, Bregenz, Innspruck, Munich, Stuttgart, Bruchsal, back to Baden-Baden; thence to Heidelberg, Frankfort, Mayence, Wiesbaden, Ems, Coblentz, Bonn, and Cologne to Paris.

This tour of five months should cost about \$1200.

FOURTH TOUR.

Travelers who intend spending one year abroad, and wish to make the ascent of the Nile, "*do*" Syria and the Holy Land, Constantinople and Greece, will require a letter of credit for about \$2500.

We will suppose they sail from America on the first day of May, land at Liverpool on the tenth, remain in Great Britain up to the first of July—this is the *best* season in that country, and is the only one you can spend there without interfering with a more important portion of your trip, as there is only *one* season to ascend the Nile, and we do not wish to retrace any portion of the route—two weeks in Paris, six weeks in Switzerland, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, the Tyrol, the cities on the

Rhine, and the German watering-places; that brings us to the first of September. Then Belgium, Holland, Prussia, Saxony, Bohemia, and Austria to Vienna. From Vienna to Trieste, cross the Adriatic to Venice, through Italy to Naples, as described in Routes Nos. 1, 2, and 3, occupying two and a half months.

On the middle of November we leave Naples for Palermo, Messina, and Alexandria, arriving at Cairo about the first of December. After spending two weeks enjoying the mild and balmy atmosphere of the resting-place of the Pharaohs, we proceed up the Nile to the Second Cataract, which excursion generally occupies two months if in small boats. Steamers now make the ascent of the Nile. On returning to Cairo the first of March, having made a trip to Suez, to visit the spot whence the Children of Israel crossed the Red Sea, we pass through the Suez Canal, take steamer for Jaffa, spending the month of March and first week in April visiting Jerusalem, the Dead Sea, Jericho, and the Jordan; traveling through the centre of Syria, *via* the Lake of Galilee, to Damascus; from Damascus to the ruins of Baalbec, thence to Beyrout, where we again take steamer for Constantinople, passing Tripoli, Latakia, Alexandretta, Rhodes, Smyrna, and the Dardanelles, or by another route—more direct—stopping at Cyprus, Rhodes, and Smyrna; from Constantinople to Marseilles *via* Athens, arriving in Paris about the first of May.

FIFTH TOUR.

Should you not wish to return to Paris or London after your long absence, you may take steamer at Marseilles for Barcelona, then to Madrid by rail, making the same trip described in our tour through Spain. This trip will occupy nearly two months. This tour should not cost you over \$350 extra. These estimates are based on first-class rates and a liberal expenditure.

Experience has shown, when traveling abroad, that while on railway cars and steamers first class, the expenses are about \$10 per day; second class, \$7—that is, traveling about twelve hours per day; if day and night, nearly double. This rule will apply as well when crossing the Atlantic on some lines. If you remain a long time in a cheap country, you may make your expenses average \$3 50 or \$4 per day; for instance: A tour of one year, spending three weeks on the Nile, two months in the Holy Land, may be made for \$2120; viz. :

Passage to London.....	\$100
“ to Alexandria and Cairo.....	130
Return	240
Three weeks on the Nile.....	200
Two months in Palestine, at \$8 per day.....	480
Seven months in cheap countries, at \$4.60 per day.....	970
	\$2120

This, it will be recollected, is first class. There is no second class on the Nile or in Syria—that is, *nominal* second class; but you have many classes of boats on the Nile, and many classes of horses in the Holy Land. Don't bargain for low rates, or you will be served accordingly.

The same can be done for about \$300 less, *second class*.

For \$400 a fine excursion (going second class) can be made to London and the

Continent, occupying two and a half months, viz. : *via* London, Cologne, Basle, Lucerne, St. Gothard Pass, Lake Maggiore, Milan, Venice, Trieste, Vienna, Prague, Dresden, Berlin, Brussels, Paris, to Southampton. An additional hundred dollars would pay for a fine excursion through Great Britain, taking the steamer at Queenstown. By reversing this route, going first to Vienna *via* Berlin, and returning *via* Venice and Milan to Genoa, fifty additional dollars will pay your expenses to Naples *via* Florence and Rome, returning by Marseilles to Paris.

In addition to the above tours, we wish to call attention to the fact that the same may be made at a great reduction in price by availing one's self of special arrangements made by Cook, Son, & Jenkins with the different railroad and steamboat companies of Great Britain and on the Continent. You can travel alone with your own family or party, or join a party of strangers all at the same price. This firm takes or sends all its people first class, and stops at first-class hotels, and certainly for one third less the cost to a traveler than traveling on his own account.

We give a few of the routes, which are all of great importance, with the expense of each, including every thing with the exception of portorage.

An Alpine route, costing, from London, with Cook's railway tickets and hotel coupons, thirty days, \$135. To and from London to New York, \$170—in all, \$305! London to Harwich, Antwerp, Brussels, Liege, Cologne, Mayence, Darmstadt, Heidelberg, Baden-Baden, Strasbourg, Basle, Zurich, Coire, over the Splügen to Colico, steamer over Lake of Como, Camerlata, Milan, Verona, Venice, Padua, Ferrara, Bologna, Pistoia, Florence, Bologna, Piacenza, Alessandria, Genoa, Turin, Novara, Milan, Camerlata, Lugano, St. Gothard, Andermatt, Lucerne, Basle, Heidelberg, Mayence, Cologne, Utrecht, Rotterdam, Harwich, to London.

The coupons for the different countries are printed in English, with the French, German, and Italian on the opposite page, obviating entirely the necessity of the courier in case you do not speak the different languages, many of the employés in all the hotels speaking English.

The following tour can be made, costing, from New York, \$400, occupying *seventy-five days*, viz. : twenty-five days to and from London, say passages \$170, extras \$24, fifty days with Cook, Son, & Jenkins's hotel coupons \$94, and with their excursion ticket \$112=\$400.

From London to Harwich, Antwerp, Brussels, Liege, Cologne, Mayence, Darmstadt, Heidelberg, Baden-Baden, Strasbourg, Basle, Olten, Berne, Lausanne, Geneva, Bouveret, Martigny, Sierre, over the Simplon, Domo d'Ossola, Arona, Novara, Turin, Alessandria, Genoa, Piacenza, Parma, Modena, Bologna, Pistoia, Lucca, Pisa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Rome, Caprini, Naples, Rome, Foligno, Florence, Bologna, Ferrara, Padua, Venice, Verona, Milan, Camerlata, and thence over the St. Gothard or Splügen, to Basle, down the Rhine to Utrecht, Rotterdam, Harwich, or Antwerp, to London. That is within fifteen dollars for the same length of time at Saratoga or any other summer resort in America at five dollars per day!

The following extended tour through the Holy Land and up the Nile to the First Cataract may be made by using the tickets of the above firm at the exceedingly low rate of \$1000. From New York and back, occupying only four months, viz. :

INTRODUCTION.

From New York to London and return.....	\$170, 22 days.
London and return.....	814, 106 "
	<hr/> \$994, 128 days.

By the following routes: From London to Trieste *via* the Splügen, Brenner, or St. Gothard Pass, to Venice, Corfu, Alexandria, Cairo, twenty days steam-boat on the Nile, through the Suez Canal to Port Said, Jaffa, Jerusalem, the Jordan, Dead Sea, Jericho, Bethlehem, Hebron, and back to Jerusalem, to Damascus *via* Samaria and Galilee, from Damascus to Baalbec, Beyrout, Cyprus, Rhodes, Scio, Smyrna, Ephesus, Mitylene, Dardanelles to Constantinople, back to Syria, Athens, Corfu, Trieste, over any of the passes through Switzerland and Paris, to London.

There should be at least four in the party. The time in Palestine can be extended or contracted to meet the wants of the traveler. Arrangements can also be made for varying this route. It will be seen that the entire cost is only about seven dollars per day, which, considering the rate you travel, is remarkably cheap.

Travelers wishing to make any of the above tours should address Cook, Son, & Jenkins, Fleet Street, London, or 262 Broadway, New York.

It is absolutely necessary, when traveling in Europe by railway, to be at the station full fifteen minutes before the starting-time, in order to get your ticket, as well as to attend to your baggage, see it checked, or placed on the cars. The quantity of luggage you can take inside the car depends on whether you are first class or not, first-class passengers always having more privileges.

Always refer to your guide-book before you arrive at a city, and make up your mind at what hotel you intend to stop, and, when pestered by employés or commissionaires, name the hotel as if an old visitor.

In describing routes, it is almost impossible to tell a traveler which he or she ought to take, as it depends entirely on one's tastes or the time one has to spare. One might prefer to stop at Birmingham to examine the manufacture of guns, while another would prefer visiting Coventry to see some thirty thousand persons employed in the weaving and dyeing of ribbons; another, with a taste for the fine arts and the beautiful in nature, would prefer visiting Chatsworth, the lovely palace and grounds of the Duke of Devonshire; while still another would prefer, above all, to visit the classic grounds of the Bard of Avon, to sit in the high-backed chair, in the chimney-corner where he courted the lovely daughter of old Dame Hathaway, or stand on that simple stone under which lie his mortal remains in the parish church of Stratford-upon-Avon; some may have time and taste for all, some for only one; we will consequently describe the most prominent routes in a direct line, or nearly so, asking the traveler to examine his map on arriving at each stopping-place, find in the index the names of places of importance in the vicinity, read them carefully, then diverge or continue as his tastes or time may dictate.

In Great Britain most of the routes are commenced from London, as you may enter the British Isles at Queenstown, Glasgow, Liverpool, Southampton, New Haven, Dover, Folkstone, or Harwich; at whichever point you enter you have only to reverse the route to London, then commence from that capital.

THE BEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTES FROM LONDON TO THE PRINCIPAL PORTS, CITIES, AND PLACES OF INTEREST IN EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND AMERICA.

London to Alexandria, Egypt; average time, six days. The cheapest and shortest sea route is *via Paris, Mont Cenis Tunnel, Bologna, and Brindisi*; from Brindisi by the steamers of the *Societa Adriatico Orientali*. Fare, \$90; average sea passage, 73 hours. By the same route and by the Peninsular and Oriental line of steamers the time is about the same, but \$20 higher price.

There is a line of steamers (the *Messageries Maritimes*) running direct from Marseilles weekly. The sea voyage, however, is much longer. The Brindisi route is preferable.

Brindisi may be reached *via Ostend, Brussels, Cologne, Munich, and Bologna*, at an additional cost of \$8 and one more day's travel.

London to Amsterdam, via Harwich (Great Eastern Railway) and steamer to Rotterdam (daily); time, 18 hours; fare, \$5.

London to Antwerp, via steamer; time, 15 hours; fare, first class, \$5. Also by rail *via Harwich* (this route is highly recommended), *via Ostend*, in 10 h. 15 m.; fare, \$11 50.

London to Athens, Greece; time, *via Trieste*, 5 days 8 h., *via the Austrian Lloyd's steamers*, which generally leave Trieste every Saturday at 2 P.M., change steamers at Syra, and arrive at Athens Tuesday morning. This is considered the best route.

London to Barcelona (daily), *via Paris, Bordeaux, Bayonne, Pampeluna, and Saragossa*; time, 72 hours; fare, \$50. Or *via Paris, Marseilles*, and by steamer to Barcelona.

London to Basle, via Calais, Dover, Paris, and Strasbourg (daily); time, 26 hours; fare, \$28 50.

London to Belfast, Ireland, via Fleetwood (daily); time of sea passage, 11 hours; fare, \$11.

London to Berlin (daily), *via Calais, Blandain, Brussels, Cologne, Hanover, and Brunswick*; time, 36 hours; fare, \$34. Or *via Harwich, Rotterdam, and Oberhausen*; time, 38 hours; fare, \$26.

London to Bombay (every two weeks), *via the Suez Canal*; fare about \$260.

London to Bordeaux, via Paris; time, 26 hours; fare, \$27. If by Newhaven and Dieppe, about \$22.

London to Boulogne (daily), by steamer in 8 hours; fare, \$2 75; and *via the South-eastern Railway* in 4 hours; fare, \$7 50.

London to Brunswick, Germany, via Harwich (daily); time, 32 hours; fare, \$19 50.

London to Brussels (twice a day), *via Ostend*; time, 11 hours; fare, \$12. Or *via Harwich and Antwerp*; time, 17 hours; fare, \$6 25.

London to Calais (daily); time, 5 h. 30 m.; fare, \$7 50.

London to Calcutta, via the Suez Canal (monthly); fare, \$275.

London to the Cape of Good Hope (every two weeks); fare, \$157.

London to Chamounix, Sardinia (daily), *via Paris, Macon, and Geneva*; time, 47 h. 30 m.; fare, \$81 50.

London to Christiania, via Cologne, Minden, Hamburg, and Kiel; time, 4 days; fare, \$41 50. Or steamer from London to Hamburg, thence to Altona and Kiel; time, 4 days; fare, \$23 50. Or by steamer direct from London, in 56 hours; fare, \$20.

London to Cologne (daily), *via Calais and Dover, Brussels, Liege, and Verviers*; time, 19 hours; fare, \$18. Also *via Rotterdam, Utrecht, Emerich, and Oberhausen*; time, 20 hours; fare, \$14 25. And *via Rotterdam*; fare, \$13 25.

London to Lake Como (daily), *via Paris, Strasbourg, Basle, Lucerne, by lake to Fluelen*, by diligence to Belinzona, *via the St. Gothard Pass, Lugano, and Como*; time, 56 hours; fare, \$37 50.

THE BEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTES FROM LONDON

London to Constance, Switzerland (daily), *via* Calais, Brussels, Cologne, Basle, and Schaffhausen; time, 58 hours; fare, \$34. Also *via* Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Ulm, and Friedrichshafen; time, 49 hours; fare, \$35 50.

London to Constantinople, *via* Paris, Macon, Mont Cenis, Turin, Bologna, and Ancona (from Ancona the Austrian Lloyd's steamers sail weekly, touching at Athens and Smyrna); time, 10 days. Or *via* Paris, Marseilles, and the Messageries Maritimes' steamers; time, 8 days; fare, \$114. Or *via* Cologne, Linz, Vienna, Basiash, by the Danube to Rustchuk, Varna, and Constantinople; time, 10 days; fare, \$110.

London to Copenhagen (daily), *via* Calais and Dover, Brussels, Cologne, Minden, Hanover, Lunenburg, Hamburg, Kiel, thence to Korsör by steamer, and Copenhagen by rail; time, 46 hours; fare, \$38 50. Or *via* Hamburg by steamer direct, Altona, Kiel, and Korsör; time, 4 days; fare, \$16.

London to Damascus, *via* Paris, Marseilles, and Beyrout, steamers weekly from Marseilles; time, 13 days; fare, \$163. Or *via* Paris, Mont Cenis, Turin, Bologna, Ancona, and by the Austrian Lloyd's steamers to Beyrout, and diligence to Damascus; time, 15 days; fare about the same as the other route.

London to Dantzic, *via* Cologne and Berlin (daily); time, 52 hours; fare, \$44 50.

London to Dieppe (daily), *via* Newhaven; time, 10 hours; fare, \$4 50.

London to Dover, several times daily; time (express), 1 h. 45 m.

London to Dresden (daily), *via* Calais, Brussels, and Cologne; time, 42 hours; fare, \$35 25. Or *via* Rotterdam by steamer, thence by rail to Oberhausen; time, 40 hours; fare, \$28.

London to Dublin, twice a week by steamer, in 74 hours; fare, \$5. Also by rail (daily).

London to Dusseldorf, by steamer, stopping at Rotterdam, then up the Rhine; time, 30 hours; fare, \$7 50. Or *via* Harwich and Rotterdam, in 22 hours; fare, \$12 26. Or *via* Calais and Aix-la-Chapelle; time, 22 hours; fare, \$19.

London to Edinburgh, twice each day; time, 12 hours.

London to Florence (daily), *via* Paris,

Macon, Mont Cenis, Turin, and Bologna; fare, \$56 50; time, 48 hours. Also *via* Marseilles, Genoa, and Spezzia; time, 42 hours; fare, \$44 44. Also *via* Paris, Strasbourg, Basle, Lucerne, Fuesen, St. Gothard Pass, Bellinzona, Milan, and Bologna.

London to Frankfurt-on-the-Main (daily), *via* Calais and Dover, Brussels, Liege, Verviers, and Cologne; time, 24 hours; fare, \$21 50. Or *via* Paris and Cologne; time, 27 hours; fare, \$30. Or *via* Harwich, Rotterdam, Cologne, and Coblenz; time, 27 hours; fare, \$16 25—that is, by express from Cologne. If by steamer from Cologne to Mayence, the time will be six hours longer.

London to Freiburg, Germany (daily), *via* Calais and Dover, Brussels, Cologne, and Mayence; time, 31 h. 30 m.; fare, \$26. Or *via* Paris and Strasbourg; time, 22 hours; fare, \$29 25. If to Paris *via* Dieppe and Newhaven, time 6 hours longer, and fare \$7 50 cheaper.

London to Geneva (daily), *via* Calais and Dover, Paris and Macon; time, 27 hours (express); fare, \$27 50. Or *via* Dieppe and Newhaven; time, 32 hours (actual traveling); fare, \$20.

London to Genoa, *via* Calais and Dover, Paris, Marseilles, and Nice (daily); time, 30 hours; fare, \$29 50. Or *via* Dieppe and Newhaven; time, 36 hours; fare, \$22.

London to Gibraltar (weekly), by steamers from Liverpool; fare, \$47.

London to Glasgow, several times each day; time, 12 hours.

London to Gottenburg, Sweden (weekly); fare, \$15 75.

London to the Hague (daily), *via* Harwich and Rotterdam; time, 20 hours; fare, \$7 50.

London to Hamburg, *via* Ostend, Cologne, and Hanover (daily); time, 31 hours; fare, \$30. Or by steamer direct; time, 40 hours; fare, \$10.

London to Hanover (daily), *via* Harwich and Rotterdam; time, 32 hours; fare, \$18. Or *via* Ostend, Brussels, and Cologne; time, 27 hours; fare, \$25 50.

London to Havre (daily), *via* Southampton; time, 10 h. 30 m.; fare, \$6 75.

London to Heidelberg, *via* Calais and Dover, Paris and Strasbourg (daily); time, 28 hours; fare, \$30. Or *via* Calais, Brus-

TO THE PRINCIPAL PORTS, CITIES, PLACES OF INTEREST, ETC.

sels, Cologne, and Mayence; time, 26 h. 35 m.; fare, \$22 75.

London to Homburg, via Harwich, Rotterdam, Cologne, and Frankfort (daily); time, 27 hours; fare, \$16 25. Or *via Calais and Dover, Brussels, Cologne, Mayence, and Frankfort;* time, 25 hours; fare, \$22.

London to Hong Kong, via Calais and Dover, Paris, Marseilles, Suez Canal, Point de Galle, and Singapore (weekly); time, 38 days; fare, \$492 50.

London to Innspruck (daily), via Calais and Dover, Paris, Strasbourg, Munich, Rosenheim, and Kufstein; time, 40 hours; fare, \$41 25.

London to Interlachen, via Calais and Dover, Paris, Belfort, Muhlhouse, Basle, Berne, and Thun (daily); time, 32 hours; fare, \$30 25.

London to Jerusalem, via Paris, Macon, Culoz, Mont Ceniz-Tunnel, Turin, Bologna, Ancona, and steamer (Austrian Lloyd's) to Jaffa, by diligence from Jaffa to Jerusalem; time, 14 days. Or *via Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Messina, Alexandria, and Beyrout by the Messageries Maritimes' steamers from Marseilles (the cost by this route is somewhat higher);* time, 9 days.

London to Kiel (daily), via Harwich, Rotterdam, and Hamburg; time, 34 hours; fare, \$17 50.

London to Kissingen, Bavaria (daily), via Calais and Dover, Brussels, Cologne, Frankfort, and Gemunden; time, 26 hours; fare, \$32.

London to Lausanne (daily), via Calais and Dover, Paris, Dijon, Dole, and Pontarlier; time, 30 hours. By leaving London at 7.40 A.M., and taking the express train from Paris at 8 P.M., the traveler will arrive at Lausanne at 1.40 P.M. next day; fare, \$28 50. If by Newhaven and Dieppe, Paris and Dijon, time 42 hours; fare, \$21.

London to Leipzig, via Harwich, Rotterdam, Oberhausen, Hamm, Cassel, and Gotha; time, 34 hours; fare, \$33.

London to Leghorn, via Calais and Dover, Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Nice, Genoa, and Spezzia; time, if steamer is taken from Genoa to Leghorn (9 hours), 39 hours; fare, \$34. If *via Dieppe and Newhaven,* time, 45 hours; fare, \$24 50. Or *via Calais and Dover, Paris, Dijon, Macon, Culoz,*

Mont Ceniz Tunnel, Turin, and Genoa; time, 47 hours; fare, \$42. Many travelers take a diligence or carriage to Spezzia, from which point the railroad is finished to Leghorn and Florence. The road will soon be finished the entire distance.

London to Lisbon, via Calais and Dover, Paris, Bordeaux, Bayonne, Madrid, Ciudad-Real, and Badajoz (daily); time, 3 days, 8 h.; fare, \$69 20. Or *via steamer from Southampton, in 3½ days;* fare, \$42.

London to Liverpool, via Oxford, Leamington, Chester, and Birkenhead (Great Western route); time, 8 hours; fare, \$8 50. Or *via the London and Northwestern (express),* 5 h. 40 m.

London to Londonderry, Ireland, via Fleetwood; fare, \$12; sea passage 11 hours to Belfast, thence by rail to Londonderry.

London to Lucerne, Switzerland, via Calais and Dover, Paris, Belfort, Muhlhouse, Basle, and Olten; time, 29 hours; fare, \$29. Or *via Dieppe and Newhaven, Paris, Muhlhouse, and Basle;* time, 36 hours; fare, \$21 50.

London to Lyons, France, via Calais and Dover; time, 21 hours; fare, \$28. Or *via Newhaven and Dieppe, Paris and Macon;* time, 28 hours; fare, \$20 50.

London to Madeira, via Liverpool (three times each month); time, 7 days; fare, \$36.

London to Madrid, via Calais and Dover, Paris, Bordeaux, Bayonne, and Burgoes; time, 47 hours; fare, \$46. Or *via Newhaven and Dieppe;* time, 45 hours; fare, \$43 50.

London to Malaga, via Calais and Dover, Paris, Bordeaux, Madrid, Cordova; time, 73 hours; fare, \$60. If Spain should be in a disturbed state (its normal condition), the best route would be *via Paris and Marseilles, by steamer to Malaga (via Barcelona);* time, 7 days; fare, \$62. Or *via Dieppe, Newhaven, Paris, and as above;* fare, \$58.

London to Malta (weekly), via Liverpool and Gibraltar; fare, \$60.

London to Marseilles, via Calais and Dover, Paris and Lyons; time, 28 hours; fare, \$35 50. If *via Newhaven and Dieppe,* time, 34 hours; fare, \$27 50.

London to Mayence, via Calais and Dover, Brussels; time, 23 hours; fare, \$21.

London to Milan, via Calais and Dover, Paris, Dijon, Macon, Mont Ceniz, and Turin; time, 37 hours; fare \$34 25. Or

THE BEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTES FROM LONDON

via Newhaven and Dieppe; time, 43 hours; fare, \$26.

London to Modena, Italy (daily), *via* Calais and Dover, Paris, Culoz, Turin, Alessandria, Piacenza, and Parma; time, 40 hours; fare, \$41 25. Or *via* Newhaven and Dieppe, Paris, and as above; time, 46 hours; fare, \$33 75.

London to Moscow, via Calais and Dover, to Brussels, Cologne, Berlin, Warsaw, Brest, and Smolensk; time, 4 days; fare, \$74.

London to Munich, via Calais and Dover, Paris, Strasbourg, and Stuttgart; time, 86 hours; fare, \$37. Or *via* Newhaven and Dieppe; time, 42 hours; fare, \$29 50.

London to Naples, via Calais and Dover, Paris, Macon, Mont Cenis, Turin, Bologna, and Foggia (daily); time, 59 hours; fare, \$58 14. The time and fare *via* Marseilles and Genoa is about the same. Steamers may be taken at Marseilles direct to Naples. Or, instead of taking the Brindisi route *via* Ancona and Foggia, the route *via* Bologna, Florence, and Perugia may be taken; time a little longer; fare about the same. If from Austria, the Austrian Lloyd's steamers from Trieste to Ancona (sailing weekly); thence by rail to Naples *via* Foligno and Rome, or *via* Foggia. If *via* Dieppe and Newhaven from London to Paris, the fare will be \$50 64; time, 65 hours.

London to Nice, via Calais and Dover, Macon, Lyons, Marseilles, and Toulon (daily); time, 34 h. 30 m.; fare, \$41. Or *via* Newhaven and Dieppe; time, 40 hours; fare, \$33 50.

London to Ostend, via Dover, by rail and steamer to Ostend (daily); time, 7 h. 15 m.; fare, \$9 25.

London to Palermo, via Calais and Dover, Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles, and by the Messageries Maritimes' steamers to Palermo; time, 76 hours; fare, \$68 50. Or *via* Calais and Dover, Paris, Mont Cenis, Bologna, Foggia, and Naples. Then by steamer to Palermo in 18 hours; time, 77 hours; fare, \$66 80. Or *via* Newhaven and Dieppe, Paris, and Naples; time, 84 hours; fare, \$59.

London to Paris (twice daily), *via* Calais and Dover, and Amiens; time, 10 h. 30 m.; fare, \$14. Or *via* Folkstone and Boulogne (tidal train); time, 10 hours; fare, \$13 25. Or *via* Dieppe, Newhaven, and

Rouen; time, 16 hours; fare, \$7 50. If traveling by the tidal train, travelers must check their baggage through to Paris, to leave by the first train from Boulogne.

London to Parma, via Calais and Dover, Paris, Mont Cenis, and Turin (daily); time, 38 h. 30 m.; fare, \$40.

London to Pau, via Calais and Dover, Paris, Bordeaux, and Dax (daily); time, 30 hours; fare, \$35. Change cars at Dax.

London to Pesth, via Calais and Dover, Paris, Munich, and Vienna (daily); time, 56 h. 20 m. (express); fare, \$55 25.

London to Prague (daily), *via* Calais and Dover, Brussels, Cologne, Leipzig, and Dresden; time, 46 hours; fare, \$39 45.

London to the Rhine. (The Rhine is very tame below Cologne, and not much better above Mayence. During the season—from June to October—take the steamers at Cologne or Bonn, and leave them at Mayence.) To Cologne, *via* Calais and Dover, Brussels, Liege, and Verviers; time, 19 hours; fare, \$18.

London to Rome (daily), *via* Calais and Dover, Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Nice, Genoa, Piacenza, Bologna, and Florence, or *via* Spezzia and Florence; time, 52 h. 33 m.; fare, \$55 16. Or *via* Calais, Paris, Macon, Mont Cenis, Turin, Bologna, and Florence; time, 58 hours; fare, \$65 10. Or *via* Newhaven, Dieppe, and Paris.

London to Rotterdam, via Calais and Brussels (daily); time, 17 hours; fare, \$15 25. Or *via* Harwich by steamer direct; time, 15 hours; fare, \$6 25.

London to Schlagenbad, via Calais, Cologne, and Wiesbaden; time, 30 hours; fare, \$21 40.

London to Schwalbach, via Calais and Dover, Cologne, Biebrich, Wiesbaden, thence by diligence to Schwalbach; time, 30 hours; fare, \$20 75.

London to Spa, via Ostend, Brussels, Liege, Verviers, and Pepinster; time, 14 h. 20 m.; fare, \$14 12.

London to St. Moritz, Switzerland, via Calais and Dover, Paris, Muhlhouse, Basle, Zurich, and Coire, thence by diligence.

London to St. Petersburg (daily), *via* Calais and Dover, Cologne, Berlin, Warsaw, and Rigi; time, 64 h. 20 m. (express); fare, \$67 50. Also by steamer to Hamburg, railway to Lubeck, thence by steamer to St. Petersburg, in 6 days; fare about \$45.

London to Stuttgart, via Ostend, Brussels,

TO THE PRINCIPAL PORTS, CITIES, PLACES OF INTEREST, ETC.

Cologne, and Bruchsal; time, 29 h. 30 m.; fare, \$25 50.

London to Tours (daily), *via* Calais and Dover, Paris; time, 16 hours; fare, \$20. Or *via* Newhaven and Dieppe, Paris; time, 22 hours; fare, \$12 50.

London to Trieste, *via* Calais, Brussels, Cologne, Mayence, Nuremberg, Regensburg, Linz, and Trieste; time, 64 hours; fare, \$54. Or *via* Paris, Strasbourg, Munich, Salzburg, and Vienna; time, 64 h. 40 m.; fare, \$65.

London to Turin, *via* Calais and Dover, Paris, Mont Cenis, and Susa; time, 34 hours; fare, \$34 75.

London to Venice (daily), *via* Calais and Dover, Paris, Macon, Mont Cenis, Turin, Milan, Verona, and Padua; time, 40 hours; fare, \$44 50. Or *via* Newhaven and Dieppe, Paris, and as above; time, 46 hours; fare, \$37.

London to Vichy (daily), *via* Calais and Dover, Paris; time, 24 hours (four hours in Paris); fare, \$23 25. Or *via* Newhaven, and Dieppe, Paris; time, 30 hours; fare, \$15 75.

London to Vienna (daily), *via* Calais and Dover, Paris, Strasbourg, Stuttgart, and Munich; time, 48 hours; fare, \$49 75. Or *via* Newhaven and Dieppe, Paris, and as above; time, 54 hours; fare, \$42 25.

London to Warsaw (daily), *via* Calais and

Dover, Brussels, Cologne, Berlin, and Bromberg; time, 41 hours; fare, \$44.

London to Wiesbaden (daily), *via* Calais and Dover, Brussels, Liege, Verviers, and Cologne; time (by rail from Cologne), 24 hours; fare, \$20 75. If by steamer from Cologne, 81 hours.

London to Wildbad (Baths), *via* Calais and Dover, Paris, Strasbourg, Carlsruhe, Pforzheim; time, 32 hours; fare, \$30 40.

London to Zurich, *via* Calais and Dover, Paris, and Basle; time, 29 h. 30 m.; fare, \$30 85. Or *via* Newhaven and Dieppe; time, 35 hours; fare, \$28 35.

All the above fares are first class. If traveling second class, the fare averages about twenty-five per cent. less; the time is by express trains.

By adding the ocean fare to the above, and doubling the amount, the traveling cost from the United States to any of the above-mentioned places will be ascertained. Twenty francs, or four dollars, per day, will be the average price for first-class hotels. Then some allowance must be made for cabs, carriages, and fees for baggage, etc. In England there is *no* extra charge for baggage. In Switzerland and Italy *none at all* is allowed. In most other countries one hundred pounds is allowed to every first-class passenger; beyond that amount one pays extra.

THE BEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTES FROM PARIS TO THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND PLACES OF INTEREST IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENTS OF ASIA, AFRICA, AND EUROPE.

The time is by the quickest trains and steamers, and the fares *first class*. The second class averages about twenty-five per cent. less. First class is always preferable if the traveler can afford it, the second never being equal in comfort.

By referring to the Index at the end of this volume, the names of places mentioned in the different routes will be found.

Paris to Adelsburg (cave of), Austria, *via* Strasbourg, Stuttgart, Munich, Vienna, and Gratz; or cross the Brenner Pass from Munich *via* Kufstein, Innsbruck, Verona, Venice, and Trieste; or by rail from Verona and Udine; time, 48 h. 40 m.; fare, \$47 55. The former route is the cheapest and quickest, although appearing longest on the map.

Paris to Aigle-les-Bains, Switzerland, *via* Dijon, Dole, Neuchâtel, Lausanne, and Vevay; time, 22 hours 30 m.; fare, \$17 86.

Paris to Aix-la-Chapelle (two departures daily), *via* Creil, Compiègne, Tergnier, St. Quentin, Maubeuge, Charleroi, Namur, and Liege; time, 9 h. 42 m.; fare, \$9 50.

Paris to Aiz-les-Bains, France (two departures daily), *via* Fontainebleau, Melun, Dijon, Beaune, Macon, Ambérieu, and Culoz; time, 12 h. 16 m.; fare, \$14 40.

Paris to Alexandria, Egypt (twice a week), *via* Dijon, Macon, Culoz, Mont Cenis, Turin, Bologna, Ancona, and Brindisi; time, 5 d. 12 h.; fare, \$75 50. Or *via* the Messageries Maritimes of Marseilles; time, 6 d. 20 h.; fare, \$111 24.

Paris to Algiers, *via* Dijon, Lyons, Marseilles, and Barcelona; time to Marseilles, 16 hours, and *via* the Messageries Maritimes' steamers, 39 hours: steamers generally sail Saturday afternoons at 5 P.M. Leaving Paris by the express train, 7.15 P.M. Friday, the traveler will have six hours in Marseilles before the sailing of the steamer; time to Marseilles, \$21 50.

Paris to Amiens, France, *via* Creil; time, 2 h. 40 m.; fare, \$3 20.

Paris to Amsterdam, *via* Amiens, Lille, Mons, Brussels, Rotterdam, and the Hague; time, 14 h. 54 m.; fare, \$12 10.

Paris to Ancona, Italy, *via* Dijon, Macon, Culoz, Mont Cenis, Turin, and Bologna; time, 33 h. 40 m.; fare, \$32 28.

Paris to Antwerp (two departures daily), *via* Amiens, Lille, Mons, and Brussels; time, 8 h. 48 m.; fare, \$9 56.

Paris to Arles, France, *via* Dijon, Macon, and Lyons; time, 17 h. 50 m.; fare, \$19 10.

Paris to Arona, Lake Maggiore, Italy, *via* Dijon, Macon, Culoz, Mont Cenis, Turin, and Novara; time, 24 h. 30 m.; fare, \$23 60.

Paris to Athens (weekly), *via* Dijon, Macon, Mont Cenis, Turin, Bologna, Ancona, Brindisi; if *via* the Austrian Lloyd's steamers, the traveler stops at the islands of Corfu, Cephalonia (Argostoli), Zante, Cerigo, and Syra; change steamers at Syra; every other week to Piræus (Athens); time, 7 d. 4 h. (46 h. 45 m. to Brindisi); fare, \$81 50. Direct *via* Marseilles (every two weeks), 5 d. 18 h.; fare, \$80 90.

Paris to Augsburg, Bavaria (two departures daily), *via* Chalons, Nancy, Strasbourg, Carlsruhe, Bruchsal Junction, and Stuttgart; time, 22 h. 50 m.; fare, \$21 50.

Paris to Avignon, France, *via* Fontainebleau, Dijon, Macon, and Lyons; time, 16 h. 34 m.; fare, \$18 25.

Paris to Baden, Austria (Baths), daily, *via* Strasbourg, Stuttgart, Munich, and Vienna; time, 86 h. 40 m.; fare, \$36.

Paris to Baden, Switzerland, *via* Belfort, Muhlhouse, Basle, and Olten; time, 17 hours; fare, \$14 50.

Paris to Baden-Baden (two departures daily), *via* Chalons, Nancy, and Strasbourg; time, 14 h. 30 m.; fare, \$14.

Paris to Bagnères de Bigorre (Pyrenees), *via* Orleans, Tours, Poitiers, Angoulême, Bordeaux, and Tarbes; time, 19 h.

THE BEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTES FROM PARIS.

85 m.; fare, \$21. (The waters of this place are very efficacious in cases of gout.)

Paris to Bagneres de Luchon, Pyrenees, via Orleans, Tours, Bordeaux, Tarbes, and Montrejeau; time, 22 h. 50 m.; fare, \$23.

Paris to Bamberg, Germany, via Cologne, Coblenz, Mayence, Frankfort, and Wurzburg; time, 24 h. 30 m.

Paris to Barcelona, via Bordeaux, Bayonne, Pampeluna, and Saragossa; time, 60 hours; fare, \$35 50.

Paris to Basle, via Belfort and Muhlhouse; time, 14 h. 20 m.; fare, \$12 80.

Paris to Bath, England, via London and Reading; time, 14 hours; fare, \$17 25.

Paris to Bayonne, via Tours, Poitiers, and Bordeaux; time, 17 h. 40 m.; fare, \$19 25.

Paris to Belfast, Ireland, via London; time, 27 h. 40 m.; fare, \$29 50.

Paris to Belfort, via Troyes, Chaumont, and Langres; time, 11 hours day train, and 10 h. 20 m. night train; fare, \$10 90.

Paris to Berlin, via Liege, Cologne, and Magdeburg; time, 23 h. 45 m.; fare, \$23 88.

Paris to Berne, via Dijon, Dole, Pontarlier, and Neufchatel; time, 17 hours; fare, \$13 60.

Paris to Bethlehem, via Mont Cenis, Brindisi, Alexandria, Port Said, Jaffa, and Jerusalem (Austrian Lloyd's); time, 15 days; fare, \$125.

Paris to Bez, Switzerland, via Dijon, Dole, Pontarlier, Lausanne, and Vevay; time, 18 h. 40 m.; fare, \$15. Or via Dijon, Macon, and Geneva; time and fare about the same as above.

Paris to Beyrout, via Macon, Mont Cenis, Bologna, Brindisi, Corfu, Zante, Syra, Smyrna, Rhodes, and Cyprus; time, 14 days; fare, \$118.

Paris to Biarritz, via Orleans, Tours, Bordeaux, and Bayonne; time, 18 hours; fare, \$19 53.

Paris to Bingen, on the Rhine, via Liege, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Cologne; time, 15 h. 25 m.; fare, \$14 60.

Paris to Birmingham, via Calais, Dover, and London; time, 12 h. 30 m.; fare, \$17 50.

Paris to Blois, via Etampes and Orleans; time, 4 h. 13 m.; fare, \$4 40.

Paris to Bologna, via Clermont and Amiens; time, 4 h. 40 m.; fare, \$6 25.

Paris to Bombay, via Macon, Mont Ce-

nis, Bologna, Brindisi, Alexandria, and Suez (every other week); time, 18 days; fare, \$353.

Paris to Bonn, Germany, via Compiègne, Liege, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Cologne; time, 15 hours; fare, \$12 87.

Paris to Bordeaux, via Orleans, Tours, and Poitiers; time, 11 hours; fare, \$14 40.

Paris to Bormio, via Belfort, Basle, Zurich, Coire, Samaden, and Sirano; time, 43 hours; fare, \$25 30.

Paris to Boulogne, via Creil and Amiens; time, 4 h. 40 m.; fare, \$6 25.

Paris to Bregenz, Tyrol, via Belfort, Muhlhouse, Basle, Zurich, and Romanshorn; time, 21 h. 20 m.; fare, \$17 30.

Paris to Bremen, via Liege, Cologne, Minden, and Hanover; time, 20 h. 20 m.; fare, \$19 60.

Paris to Brest, via Chartres, Le Mans, Rennes, and Morlaix; time, 14 hours; fare, \$15 35.

Paris to Brienz, via Berne, Thun, and Interlachen; time, 20 h. 45 m.; fare, \$16 20.

Paris to Brighton, England, via Rouen, Dieppe, and Newhaven; time, 18 hours; fare, \$8 75.

Paris to Brindisi, via Macon, Mont Cenis, Turin, Bologna, and Ancona; time, 46 h. 45 m.; fare, \$44 68.

Paris to Bruges, via Brussels; time, 8 h. 38 m.; fare, \$8 65.

Paris to Brunswick, Germany, via Cologne, Hamm, Minden, and Hanover; time, 20 h. 23 m.; fare, \$19 55.

Paris to Brussels, via Mons and Maubeuge; time, 6 h. 38 m.; fare, \$7 15.

Paris to Bucharest, Roumania, via Strasbourg, Stuttgart, Munich, Vienna, Lemberg, Jassy, and Galatz; or via Munich, Vienna, Pesth, and Baziasch, by steamers on the Danube to Rustchuk; time, 4 days; fare, changeable, but about \$70.

Paris to Burgos, Spain, via Orleans, Bordeaux, and Bayonne; time, 25 h. 10 m.; fare, \$34 25.

Paris to Cadiz, via Bordeaux, Bayonne, Madrid, Cordova, and Seville; time, 61 h. 20 m.; fare, \$42 12.

Paris to Caen, via Mantes, Evreux, and Lisieux; time, 5 h. 18 m.; fare, \$5 88.

Paris to Cairo, Egypt, via Dijon, Macon, Culoz, Mont Cenis, Turin, Bologna, Brindisi, and Alexandria; time, 6 days; fare, \$80.

THE BEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTES FROM PARIS

Paris to Calais, via Creil, Amiens, and Boulogne; time, 5 h. 35 m.; fare, \$7 35.

Paris to Calcutta, via Macon, Mont Cenis, Brindisi, to Alexandria, rail to Suez, and via the Peninsular and Oriental steamers to Point de Galle; time, 26 days; fare, \$378.

Paris to Cambridge, England, via Calais, Dover, and London; time, 14 hours; fare, \$17.

Paris to Cannes, via Dijon, Lyons, Marseilles, and Toulon; time, 21 h. 49 m.; fare, \$26.

Paris to Cannstadt (near Munich), via Strasbourg, Stuttgart, Augsburg, and Munich; time, 36 h. 30 m.; fare, \$23.

Paris to Carlisle, via Calais, Dover, London, Rugby, and Crewe; time, 20 h. 50 m.; fare, \$23.

Paris to Carlsbad, via Frankfort, Wurzburg, Bamberg, Hof, Franzensbad, and Eger; time, 33 h. 20 m.; fare, \$26.

Paris to Carlsruhe, via Strasbourg and Baden-Baden; time, 15 h. 5 m.; fare, \$21 25.

Paris to Cassel, via Nancy, Strasbourg, Heidelberg, and Frankfort; time, 22 h. 30 m.; fare, \$21 10.

Paris to Cette, via Orleans, Tours, Bordeaux, Agen, Toulouse, Carcassonne, and Narbonne; time, 23 h. 45 m.; fare, \$26 15.

Paris to Chalons sur Marne, via Epernay; time, 4 hours; fare, \$4 25.

Paris to Chalons sur Saône, via Fontainebleau and Dijon; time, 8 h. 25 m.; fare, \$9 45.

Paris to Chamounix, via Dijon, Macon, and Geneva. By rail to Geneva, thence by diligence; time, 26 hours; fare, \$20 50.

Paris to Charleroi, via Compiegne and St. Quentin; time, 5 h. 40 m.; fare, \$6 50.

Paris to Chatsworth, England, via Calais and Dover, London, Derby, and Rowsley Station; time, 15 hours; fare, \$18 25.

Paris to Cherbourg, via Chartres, Le Mans, Rennes, and St. Briec; time 16 h. 40 m.; fare, \$15 35.

Paris to Christiania, via Cologne, Minden, Hanover, Hamburg, and Keil; time, 3 d. 18 h.; fare, \$34 75. Or by steamer via London; time, 3 days; fare, \$38.

Paris to Clarens, Switzerland, via Macon, Geneva, Lausanne, and Vevay; time, 17 hours; fare, \$17 25.

Paris to Coblenz, via Namur, Liege, Cologne, and Bonn; time, 15 h. 5 m.; fare, \$13 45.

Paris to Coire, Switzerland, via Belfort, Muhlhouse, Basle, and Zurich; time, 23 hours; fare, \$18 20.

Paris to Colico, Italy, on Lake Como, via Belfort, Muhlhouse, Basle, Zurich, Coire, thence by diligence to Splugen, and Chiavenna by the Via Mala; whole time, 44 hours; fare, \$24 30. The time from Coire by diligence is 21 hours.

Paris to Cologne, via Namur, Liege, and Aix-la-Chapelle; time, 11 h. 45 m.; fare, \$11 75.

Paris to Como (Lake of), via Belfort, Basle, Zurich, Coire, Splugen (via Mala), Chiavenna, and Colico (by diligence from Coire, 21 hours); time, 44 hours; fare, \$24 30.

Paris to Compiegne, via Creil; time, 1 h. 29 m.; fare, \$2 06.

Paris to Constance, Switzerland, via Dijon, Belfort, Muhlhouse, Basle, Waldshut, and Schaffhausen; time, 18 hours; fare, \$16 70.

Paris to Constantinople, via Macon, Mont Cenis, Bologna, Brindisi, Corfu, and Syra, by the Austrian Lloyd's steamers from Brindisi; time, 7 d. 16 h.; fare, \$94 18.

Paris to Copenhagen, via Cologne, Hanover, Hamburg, and Kiel; time, 40 h. 30 m.; fare, \$26 50.

Paris to Cordova, Spain, via Bordeaux, Bayonne, and Madrid; time, 51 h. 40 m.; fare, \$45 72.

Paris to Cork, Ireland, via Dieppe, London, and Plymouth; fare, \$13 75. A quicker route is via Calais, London, Bangor, and Dublin, but double the expense.

Paris to Cowes, via Havre and Southampton, and steamer from Southampton to Cowes; time, 14 hours; fare, \$6 25.

Paris to Cracow, via Cologne, Berlin, and Breslau; time, 39 h. 33 m.; fare, \$36 30.

Paris to Cyprus (Island of), via Macon, Mont Cenis, Turin, Bologna, Ancona, Brindisi, and by the Austrian Lloyd's steamers to Corfu, Syra, Smyrna, and Rhodes; time, 11 days; fare, \$111 75. Or via Brindisi direct to Alexandria, Port Said, Jaffa, and Beyrout; about the same expense.

Paris to Damascus, via Mont Cenis, Bologna, Brindisi, and Beyrout; time, 15 days; fare, \$123 (by the Austrian Lloyd's).

Paris to Dantzic, via Cologne, Hanover, Berlin, Stettin, Colberg, and Stolpe; time, 36 hours; fare, \$38 68.

TO THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND PLACES OF INTEREST, ETC.

Paris to the Dardanelles, via Mont Cenis, Bologna, Brindisi, Zante, Syra, and Smyrna; time, 9 days; fare, \$91 (by the Austrian Lloyd's from Brindisi).

Paris to Darmstadt, via Epernay, Nancy, Strasbourg, and Heidelberg; time, 21 h. 20 m.; fare, \$16 57.

Paris to Dieppe, via Rouen and Clères; time, 4 hours; fare, \$4 95.

Paris to Dijon, via Fontainebleau and Tonnerre; time, 6 h. 29 m.; fare, \$7 72.

Paris to Dole, via Fontainebleau, Tonnerre, and Dijon; time, 8 h. 8 m.; fare, \$7 85.

Paris to Domna d'Ossola, via Macon, Geneva, Lausanne, Sierre, by diligence to Brieg and *via* the Simplon; time, 36 hours; fare, \$22 60.

Paris to Dover, via Dieppe; time, 8 h. 30 m.; fare, \$9 43.

Paris to Dresden, via Cologne, Hanover, Magdeburg, and Leipzig; time, 28 h. 20 m.; fare, \$26 35.

Paris to Dublin, via Calais, Dover, London, Chester, and Bangor; time, 21 hours; fare, \$29 75.

Paris to Dunkirk, via Amiens, Arras, and Hazerbrouck; time, 10 hours; fare, \$7 50.

Paris to Dusseldorf, via St. Quentin, Liege, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Neuss; time, 12 hours; fare, \$11 27.

Paris to Eaux Bonnes, via Orleans, Tours, Bordeaux, and Pau; time, 21 h. 50 m.; fare, \$21 85.

Diligences leave Pau daily for Eaux Bonnes; time, 4 h. 20 m.; fare in the coupé, \$1 50. A private carriage costs \$4.

Paris to Eaux Chaudes, via Orleans, Tours, and Bordeaux; time, 22 hours; fare, \$21 85.

Paris to Edinburgh, via Calais, Dover, London, Rugby, Preston, and Carlisle; time, 22 hours; fare, \$28 50.

Paris to Egypt, via Macon, Mont Cenis, Bologna, Brindisi, and Austrian Lloyd's steamers; time, 5 d. 12 h.; fare, \$75 50.

Paris to Eisenach, via Strasbourg, Frankfurt, and Bebra; time, 25 hours; fare, \$24 80.

Paris to Emrich, via Namur, Liege, Cologne, and Oberhausen; time, 14 h. 55 m.; fare, \$14 20.

Paris to Ems, via Namur, Liege, Aix-la-Chapelle, Cologne, and Coblenz; time, 14 h. 45 m.; fare, \$14.

Paris to Epernay, via Chateau-Thierry; time, 3 hours; fare, \$4 25.

Paris to Ephesus, via Macon, Mont Cenis, Bologna, Brindisi, Corfu, Zante, Syra, Scio, and Smyrna; time, 8 days; fare, \$88.

Paris to Erfurt, via Strasbourg, Frankfurt, Bebra, and Gotha; time, 26 h. 50 m.; fare, \$27.

Paris to Evreux, via Mantes, Buell, and Boisset-Pacy; time, 2 h. 13 m.; fare, \$2 66.

Paris to Florence, via Macon, Mont Cenis, Turin, and Bologna; time, 32 h. 30 m.; fare, \$30 44.

Paris to Foligno, via Macon, Mont Cenis, Turin, Bologna, and Florence; time, 37 h. 50 m.; fare, \$34 94.

Paris to Fontainebleau, via Melun; time, 1 h. 17 m.; fare, \$1 45.

Paris to Frankfurt, via Nancy, Strasbourg, Carlsruhe, and Heidelberg; time, 18 h. 30 m.; fare, \$17.

Paris to Freiburg, Baden, via Nancy and Strasbourg; time, 15 hours; fare, \$14 80.

Paris to Freshwater, Isle of Wight, via Rouen, Havre, Southampton, and Ryde; time, 17 hours; fare, \$7 50.

Paris to Freyburg, Switzerland, via Dijon, Dole, and Pontarlier; time, 16 hours; fare, \$14 15.

Paris to Geneva, via Dijon, Macon, and Culoz; two trains daily. An express leaves Paris at 8.40 P.M., arriving at Geneva at 10.35 A.M.—say 14 hours; this train has only first-class cars. There is also a train at 6.30 A.M., arriving at Geneva at 11.18 P.M.—16 h. 48 m. Many persons prefer the latter train, as during the season one has more room, can read, or watch the scenery; and, if traveling with servants, it is more economical, as there are second and third class carriages attached. Fare, 77.05 fr. = \$15 40.

Paris to Genoa, via Macon, Lyons, Avignon, Marseilles, Toulon, Nice, Mentone, and Vintimiglia; time, 31 h. 30 m.; fare, \$31. Or *via* Macon, Culoz, Mont Cenis, Turin, and Alessandria; time, 25 hours; fare, \$24.

Paris to St. Gervais (Baths), Switzerland, via Macon, Culoz, and Geneva; time, 20 hours (6 by diligence from Geneva); fare, \$19 80 (coupé, \$4 40; banquette or interior, \$3 40).

THE BEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTES FROM PARIS

Paris to Ghent, via Amiens, Douai, and Lille; time, 7 h. 10 m.; fare, \$7 34.

Paris to Gibraltar, via Bordeaux, Bayonne, Madrid, Cordova, Seville, and Cadiz; time, 85 hours; fare, \$55 50. Cadiz to Gibraltar by steamer in 24 hours.

Paris to Glasgow, via Calais, Dover, London, Rugby, and Carlisle; time, 22 hours; fare, \$28 50.

Paris to Gotha, via Nancy, Strasbourg, Heidelberg, Frankfurt, Bebra, and Eisenach; time, 24 h. 30 m.; fare, \$25 68.

Paris to Göttingen, via Nancy, Strasbourg, Frankfurt, and Cassel; time, 24 hours; fare, \$22 27.

Paris to Granada, via Orleans, Bordeaux, Bayonne, Madrid, Cordova, Boabdilla (junction), and Loja; time, 61 hours; fare, \$55. When the railway from Boabdilla to Loja is finished, the time will be reduced about 5 hours.

Paris to Gratz, Austria, via Strasbourg, Munich, Vienna, and Bruck; time, 41 h. 37 m.; fare, \$40 80.

Paris to Greenock, via Calais, Dover, London, Rugby, and Carlisle; time, 22 hours; fare, \$28 50.

Paris to Grenoble, via Macon, Lyons, and Rives; time, 15 hours; fare, \$12 50.

Paris to the Hague, via Mons, Brussels, and Antwerp; time, 12 h. 56 m.; fare, \$11.

Paris to Hamburg, via Namur, Liege, Cologne, and Hanover; time, 24 h. 50 m.; fare, \$21.

Paris to Hanover, via Namur, Liege, Cologne, and Hamm; time, 18 hours; fare, \$16 20.

Paris to Havre, via Mantes and Rouen; time, 4 h. 50 m.; fare, \$5 62.

Paris to Heidelberg, via Toul, Epervan, Strasbourg, and Karlsruhe; time, 18 h. 20 m.; fare, \$15 75.

Paris to Homburg, via Nancy, Strasbourg, Heidelberg, and Frankfurt; time, 19 h. 15 m.; fare, \$17 40.

Paris to Hong Kong, India, via Macon, Mont Cenis, Turin, Bologna, Ancona, Brindisi, Austrian Lloyd's steamers to Alexandria, rail to Suez, and Peninsular and Oriental steamers to Hong Kong; whole time, 37 days; fare, \$478. These vessels touch at Bombay, Point de Galle, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Batavia. They also proceed to Shanghai in six days more, and to Yokohama in nine more. Departures from Suez every two weeks.

Travelers should leave Paris one week before the departure of the steamers from Suez, and engage passage, by letter or otherwise, at the company's office in London, or at the agents' at Alexandria or Suez.

Passengers will be conveyed from Alexandria to Suez in twelve hours, including stoppages for refreshments (for which they must pay), viz., fifteen minutes at Kafri-Zayat, thirty minutes at Zagazig, and fifteen minutes at Nefisha. Each first-class passenger, with a through ticket, is allowed 336 pounds of baggage.

Passengers can either buy through tickets from the Austrian Lloyd's company, or pay that company to Alexandria, and their own expenses thence to Suez.

Paris to Hyeres, via Dijon, Lyons, Marseilles, and Toulon; time, 18 hours; fare, \$23 15.

Paris to Innsbruck, via Strasbourg, Augsburg, Munich, and Kufstein; time, 29 h. 30 m.; fare, \$27.

Paris to Interlachen, via Belfort, Muhlhouse, Basle, Berne, and Thun; time 21 h. 10 m.; fare, \$16.

Paris to Jaffa, via Macon, Mont Cenis, Bologna, Brindisi, Alexandria, and Port Said; time, 7 days; fare, \$110 68.

Paris to Jerez, via Orleans, Tours, Bordeaux, Bayonne, Madrid, Cordova, and Seville; time, 60 hours; fare, \$45 10.

Paris to Jerusalem, via Mont Cenis, Ancona, Brindisi, Zante, Alexandria, Port Said, and Jaffa; time, 7 d. 10 h.; fare, \$115 68.

Paris to Kiel, Prussia, via Cologne, Hanover, and Hamburg; time, 24 hours; fare, \$24 49.

Paris to Killarney (Lakes of), Ireland, via Calais, London, Holyhead, Dublin, and Kildare; time, 28 hours; fare, \$36.

Paris to Kingstown, Ireland, via Calais, Dover, London, Chester, and Holyhead; time, 20 h. 45 m.; fare, \$29 50.

Paris to Kissingen, Bavaria, via Nancy, Strasbourg, Heidelberg, Frankfurt, and Wurzburg; time, 22 h. 20 m.; fare \$23 45.

Paris to La Rochelle, via Orleans, Poitiers, and Niort; time, 12 hours; fare, \$11 50.

Paris to Lausanne, via Dijon, Dole, Pontarlier, and Neufchatel; time, 16 hours; fare, \$12 10.

Paris to Leghorn, via Macon, Mont Cenis, Turin, and Genoa; time, 35 hours; fare, \$31.

TO THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND PLACES OF INTEREST, ETC.

Paris to Leipzig, via Cologne, Hanover, and Magdeburg; time, 22 h. 30 m.; fare, \$22 60.

Paris to Leukerbad, Switzerland, via Dijon, Dole, Lausanne, and Sierre (carriage 12 miles from Sierre); time, 26 hours; fare \$15 60.

Paris to Liege, via Compiègne, Namur, and Huy; time, 7 h. 55 m.; fare, \$8 40.

Paris to Lisbon, via Orleans, Bordeaux, Bayonne, Madrid, Manzanarez, and Badajoz; time, 68 hours; fare, \$61.

Paris to Liverpool, via Calais, Dover, and London; time, 18 hours; fare, \$23.

Paris to London, via Calais and Dover; time, 10 h. 30 m.; fare, \$14 50. *Via Newhaven and Dieppe*; time, 16 hours; fare, \$7 50.

Paris to Londonderry, via Chester, Holyhead, and Dublin; time, 28 h. 20 m.; fare, \$31.

Paris to Lucerne, via Belfort, Muhlhouse, Basle, and Olten; time, 17 h. 55 m.; fare, \$14 72.

Paris to Lyons, via Fontainebleau and Macon; time, 9 h. 15 m.; fare, \$12 50.

Paris to Madrid, via Orleans, Bordeaux, Bayonne, and Burgos; time, 36 hours; fare, \$36 15.

Paris to Magdeburg, via Namur, Liege, Cologne, Minden, and Hanover; time, 21 hours; fare \$21 70.

Paris to Malaga, Spain, via Orleans, Bordeaux, Bayonne, Madrid, and Cordova; time, 60 hours; fare, \$50 55.

Paris to Manchester, via Calais, London, Rugby, and Crewe; time, 16 hours; fare, \$22 50.

Paris to Mantua, via Macon, Mont Cenis, Turin, Milan, Bergamo, and Verona; time, 21 hours; fare, \$28 61.

Paris to Marienbad, via Frankfort, Wurzburg, Bamberg, Hof, and Eger; time, 33 hours; fare, \$28.

Paris to Marseilles, via Dijon, Macon, and Lyons; time, 16 hours; fare, \$21 25.

Paris to Martigny, Switzerland, via Dijon, Dole, Belfort, Lausanne, Vevay, and Villeneuve; time, 18 h. 25 m.; fare, \$13 75.

Paris to Mayence, via Liege, Cologne, Bonn, Coblentz, and Bingen; time, 17 h. 20 m.; fare, \$15 55.

Paris to Mechlin, via Mons, Maubeuge, and Brussels; time, 7 hours; fare, \$7 75.

Paris to Mentone, via Dijon, Lyons, Mar-

seilles, Toulon, and Nice; time, 24 h. 20 m.; fare, \$27 40.

Paris to Messina, via Dijon, Lyons, and Marseilles.

Paris to Milan, via Macon, Mont Cenis, Turin, and Novara; time, 27 hours; fare, \$23 36.

Paris to Minden, via Namur, Liege, and Cologne; time, 17 h. 45 m.; fare, \$15 80.

Paris to Modane, via Macon, Culoz, and Chambéry; time, 17 h. 10 m.; fare, \$17 87.

Paris to Modena, via Macon, Mont Cenis, Turin, and Piacenza; time, 27 hours; fare, \$26 96.

Paris to Monaco, via Macon, Lyons, Marseilles, Toulon, and Nice; time, 23 h. 50 m.; fare, \$27 15.

Paris to Montpellier, via Dijon, Lyons, and Tarascon; time, 16 h. 30 m.; or *via Bordeaux, Toulouse, and Narbonne*; time, 24 hours; fare, \$26 85.

Paris to Montreux, Switzerland, via Dijon, Dole, Belfort, Neuchatel, Lausanne, and Vevay; time, 17 hours; fare, \$12 65.

Paris to Moscow, via Cologne, Berlin, Bromberg, Warsaw, Brest, and Smolensk; time, 85 hours; fare, \$67. Since the railway has been opened from Smolensk to Moscow, the traveler can reach that city without going to St. Petersburg.

Paris to Munich, via Strasbourg and Stuttgart; time, 36 hours; fare, \$22 85.

Paris to Namur, Belgium, via Creil, St. Quentin, and Maubeuge; time, 6 h. 35 m.; fare, \$7 65.

Paris to Nantes, via Orleans, Tours, Saumur, and Angers; time, 8 h. 21 m.; fare, \$10 60.

Paris to Naples, via Macon, Mont Cenis, Turin, Bologna, and Foggia; time, 46 h. 20 m.; fare, \$45 64.

Paris to Narbonne, via Orleans, Tours, Bordeaux, Toulouse, and Carcassonne; time, 19 h. 25 m.; fare, \$24 50.

Paris to Neuchatel, via Dijon, Dole, Belfort, and Pontarlier; time, 11 h. 50 m.; fare, \$10 60.

Paris to Nice, via Dijon, Lyons, Avignon, Marseilles, and Toulon; time (express), 23 hours; fare, \$25 65.

Paris to Nimes, via Dijon, Macon, Lyons, and Tarascon; time, 15 h. 26 m.; fare, \$19 48.

Paris to Novara, via Macon, Mont Cenis, and Turin; time, 23 h. 20 m.; fare, \$22 80.

THE BEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTES FROM PARIS

Paris to Nuremberg, via Nancy, Strasbourg, Carlsruhe, Stuttgart, Nordling, and Gunzenhausen; time, 31 hours; fare, \$21 87. Or more direct *via Cologne, Frankfurt, and Wurzburg;* time, 24 hours; fare, \$20 40.

Paris to Oberhausen, via Namur, Liege, Cologne, and Dusseldorf; time, 13 hours; fare, \$13.

Paris to Ollen, via Troyes, Chaumont, Belfort, and Basle; time, 15 h. 50 m.; fare, \$14 80.

Paris to Oporto, Portugal, via Orleans, Bordeaux, Bayonne, Madrid, Manzanara, Badajoz, and Lisbon; time, 79 h. 30 m.; fare, \$64.

Paris to Ostend, via Amiens, Arras, Lille, and Ghent; time, 8 hours; fare, \$7 70.

Paris to Ouchy, Lausanne, via Dijon, Dole, Belfort, and Neufchatel; time, 16 hours; fare, \$12.

Paris to Oxford, England, via Calais, Dover, and London; time, 12 hours; fare, \$17 25.

Paris to Padua, via Macon, Mont Cenis, Turin, Melun, Bergamo, and Verona; time, 23 h. 35 m.; fare, \$28 06.

Paris to Palermo, via Macon, Mont Cenis, Bologna, Foggia, and Naples, and steamer to Palermo in 18 hours; time, 65 hours; fare, \$44 50.

Paris to Pamplona, Spain, via Orleans, Bordeaux, Bayonne, and Alsasua; time, 20 h. 20 m.; fare, \$26 85.

Paris to Parma, via Mont Cenis, Turin, and Alessandria; time, 26 hours; fare, \$16.

Paris to Pau, via Orleans, Bordeaux, and Dax; time, 16 h. 23 m.; fare, \$20 16.

Paris to Pembroke, via Calais, London, Oxford, Gloucester, Cardiff, and Carmarthen; time, 22 hours.

Paris to Perpignan, via Orleans, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Narbonne, and La Nouvelle; time, 24 hours; fare, \$25 97.

Paris to Pesth, via Nancy, Strasbourg, Munich, and Vienna; time, 42 h. 40 m.; fare, \$41.

Paris to Pfeffers (Baths of), Ragatz, via Chaumont, Belfort, Basle, Zurich, and Ragatz; time, 23 h. 10 m.; fare, \$18 80.

Paris to Pierrefonds (Baths of), via Creil and Compiègne; time, 2 h. 30 m. Distance from Compiègne by omnibus or carriage, 7 miles.

Paris to Pisa, via Macon, Mont Cenis,
40

Turin, Bologna, and Florence; time, 35 hours; fare, \$35 19.

Paris to Poitiers, via Orleans and Tours; time, 6 h. 8 m.; fare, \$8 10.

Paris to Prague, via Strasbourg, Heidelberg, Wurzburg, Nuremberg, Schwandorf, and Furth; time, 38 hours; fare, \$30 15.

Paris to Presburg, via Nancy, Strasbourg, Stuttgart, Munich, and Salzburg; time, 38 hours; fare, \$36 97.

Paris to Ragatz, via Chaumont, Belfort, Basle, and Zurich; time, 22 hours; fare, \$17 80.

Paris to Ramsgate, England, via Calais, Dover, and Canterbury; time, 9 h. 30 m.; fare, \$10 40.

Paris to Ratisbon, via Avricourt, Strasbourg, Heidelberg, Darmstadt, Wurzburg, and Nuremberg; time, 27 hours; fare, \$24.

Paris to Rheims, via Soissons; time, 3 h. 45 m.; fare, \$3 93.

Paris to the Rhine, via Liege and Aix-la-Chapelle to Cologne; time, 11 h. 45 m.; fare, \$11 80.

Paris to Riga, Russia, via Cologne, Berlin, Eydtkuhn, and Dunabourg; time, 58 hours; fare, \$54.

Paris to Rochefort (sur Mer), via Orleans, Tours, and Poitiers; time, 11 h. 51 m.; fare, \$11 68.

Paris to Romanshorn, via Belfort, Muhlhouse, Basle, and Zurich; time, 19 h. 20 m.; fare, \$16 45.

Paris to Rome, via Macon, Mont Cenis, Turin, Bologna, and Florence; time, 42 h. 33 m.; fare, \$41 16.

Paris to Rotterdam, via Mons, Brussels, and Antwerp; time, 13 hours; fare, \$10 45.

Paris to Rouen, via Mantes; time, 2 h. 40 m.; fare, \$2 18.

Paris to Rudesheim, via Cologne and Bingerbruck, thence over the Rhine by boat; time, 14 h. 45 m.; fare, \$14 75.

Paris to Rustchuk, via Strasbourg, Munich, Vienna, and Pesth. From Pesth to Rustchuk by steamer; time, 80 hours.

Paris to Ryde, Isle of Wight, via Havre and Southampton; time, 14 hours.

Paris to Salzburg, via Nancy, Strasbourg, Carlsruhe, and Munich; time, 23 h. 30 m.; fare, \$26 40.

Paris to Saragossa, Spain, via Bordeaux, Bayonne, and Alsasua; time, 29 h. 50 m.; fare, \$43.

Paris to Schlangenbad, via Namur, Liege,

TO THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND PLACES OF INTEREST, ETC.

Cologne, Bingerbrück, Rudesheim, and Eltville; time, 17 h. 20 m.; fare, \$16 12. Diligence from Eltville (2 h. 15 m.) in summer only.

Paris to Schwalbach, via Namur, Liege, Cologne, Bingerbrück, and Rudesheim; time, 17 h. 45 m.; fare, \$16 34.

Paris to Shanghai, via Macon, Mont Cenis, Bologna, Brindisi, Alexandria, Suez, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Batavia, and Hong Kong; time, 47 days; fare, \$515. Passengers take the Austrian Lloyd's steamers to Alexandria; then rail to Suez; thence by the Peninsular and Oriental steamers to their destination.

Paris to Southampton, via Rouen and Havre; time, 13 h. 20 m.; fare, \$7 75.

Paris to Spa, via Liege; time, 9 h. 45 m.; fare, \$8 95.

Paris to Spezia, via Lyons, Marseilles, Nice, and Genoa.

Paris to Stockholm, via Cologne, Berlin, and Stettin; fare, \$35 70.

Paris to Strasbourg, via Nancy and Avricourt; time, 12 hours; fare, \$12 25.

Paris to Stratford-on-Avon, via Calais, Dover, and London; time, 16 hours; fare, \$19 50.

Paris to Stuttgart, via Nancy, Avricourt, Strasbourg, and Carlsruhe; time, 20 h. 10 m.; fare, \$16 05.

Paris to St. Bernard, via Dijon, Dole, Belfort, Lausanne, Vevay, and Martigny; time, 30 hours; fare, \$21.

Paris to St. Gall, via Belfort, Muhlhouse, Basle, and Zurich; time, 21 h. 20 m.; fare, \$16 80.

Paris to St. Maurice, via Dijon, Dole, Lausanne, Vevay, and Villeneuve; time, 16 hours; fare, \$13 10.

Paris to St. Moritz (Baths), in the Engadine, via Dole, Belfort, Muhlhouse, Basle, Zurich, and Coire, diligence thence in 13 hours; time, 36 hours; fare (if by diligence), \$21 60. A carriage, with two horses, four places, from Coire, will cost \$25. The diligence fare is \$3 50 each place.

Paris to St. Petersburg, via Cologne, Berlin, Dirschau, Königsberg, and Vilna; time, 68 h. 30 m.; fare, \$61 28. Mixed ticket, first class to Cologne and second to St. Petersburg, \$52 35.

Paris to St. Quentin, via Creil and Noyon; time, 3 hours; fare, \$3 80.

Paris to St. Sebastian, via Orleans, Bor-

deaux, Bayonne, and Irun; time, 19 hours; fare, \$20 65.

Paris to Suez, via Macon, Mont Cenis, Turin, Bologna, Brindisi, and Alexandria; time, 6 days; fare, \$90. By the Messageries Maritimes' steamers, sailing from Marseilles, the time is longer and more expensive.

Paris to Thun, via Dijon, Dole, Pontarlier, and Berne; time, 18 h. 30 m.; fare, \$15 40.

Paris to Toledo, via Orleans, Bordeaux, Bayonne, and Madrid; time, 39 hours; fare, \$37 58.

Paris to Töplitz, via Cologne, Hanover, Magdeburg, Leipzig, and Dresden; time, 30 hours; fare, \$28 75.

Paris to Toulon, via Dijon, Lyons, and Marseilles; time, 19 hours; fare, \$22 81.

Paris to Tours, via Bretigny, Chateaudun, and Vendôme; time, 5 h. 39 m.; fare, \$5 76.

Paris to Treves, via Epernay, Rheims, Mezieres, Sedan, and Luxembourg; time, 13 h. 30 m.; fare, \$11 23.

Paris to Trieste, via Mont Cenis, Milan, and Venice; time, 39 hours; fare, \$36 20.

Paris to Turin, via Mont Cenis and Susa; time, 21 hours; fare, \$20 56.

Paris to Ulm, via Nancy, Avricourt, Strasbourg, and Stuttgart; time, 21 h. 30 m.; fare, \$15 40.

Paris to Utrecht, via Mons, Brussels, Antwerp, and Rotterdam; time, 14 h. 10 m.; fare, \$11 60.

Paris to Valencia, Spain, via Bayonne, Burgos, and Madrid; time, 47 h. 30 m.; fare, \$47 34.

Paris to Valladolid, via Bordeaux, Bayonne, Irun, and Burgos; time, 17 hours; fare, \$30 05.

Paris to Varna, via Strasbourg, Munich, Vienna, Pesth, and steamer to Rustchuk; by railway thence to Varna; time, 87 hours; fare, \$89 80. Or *via* Messina, the Dardanelles, and Constantinople, by the Messageries Maritimes' steamers from Marseilles; time, 8 days; fare, \$101 20. The steamers of the Danube Steam Navigation Company do not run during the winter.

Paris to Venice, via Macon, Mont Cenis, Milan, and Verona; time, 31 h. 30 m.; fare, \$30 85.

Paris to Verona, via Mont Cenis, Turin, Milan, and Bergamo; time, 28 hours; fare, \$28 06.

THE BEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTES FROM PARIS.

Paris to Vevay, via Dijon, Dole, Pontarlier, and Lausanne; time, 16 hours; fare, \$12.

Paris to Vicenza, via Macon, Mont Cenis, Turin, Milan, and Verona; time, 8 h. 41 m.; fare, \$29 23.

Paris to Vicky, via Fontainebleau, Nemours, Nevers, and St. Germain de Fossès; time, 8 h. 34 m.; fare, \$8 95.

Paris to Vienna, via Nancy, Strasbourg, Stuttgart, and Munich; time, 36 hours; fare, \$22 80.

The above fares are corrected down to the spring of 1874, are published now for the first time in this work, and are contained in no other guide-book now extant.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HISTORY.

[GREAT BRITAIN.]

GOVERNMENT.

THE history of England is already too familiar to the enlightened mind to render it necessary to enter into it at length; but as it is the intention to prelude each country with some few historical remarks, the rule will be applicable here also.

The present mixed population of the British Isles has been the result of the different nations who have successively become their conquerors. The universal opinion of all ancient writers is, that the first inhabitants were some wandering tribes of Gauls, who followed the religion of the Druids, and polluted their worship by the practice of human sacrifice. At the time of the invasion of the Romans, they found the same language and the same form of government as existed among the Celts of the Continent. The Romans who landed at Deal, under Julius Cæsar, in the year 55 B.C., were succeeded by the Saxons, afterward by the Danes under Canute, the Normans under William the Conqueror in 1066. The original Celts mostly inhabit the Highlands of Scotland, Wales, and a greater portion of Ireland; the Anglo-Saxon race, of Germanic descent, between whom and the former the leading distinction now exists, inhabit the Lowlands of Scotland and the whole of England. The island first became familiar to the Romans by the Gaelic name of Albin, by which name only is it known among the Gaels of Scotland.

The population of Great Britain and Ireland is estimated at nearly 31,000,000. Its manufactures and commerce are unequalled by any country in the world. Lancashire contains many very extensive cotton mills, employing a great number of hands. Its manufactures of wool and iron are also very large. The iron-works where the ore is reduced into metal are situated in Staffordshire, but the iron manufacture has its chief seat in Birmingham. Sheffield is chiefly celebrated for its cutlery, and London for its silver-plated goods. Wool reigns supreme in Yorkshire and the west of England. The form of government is a limited monarchy, the succession to the throne hereditary. The legislative power is shared by the Houses

of Lords and Commons. The House of Lords consists of peers, whose titles and seats are hereditary. The House of Commons is composed of members elected by certain classes of the population, and is similar to our House of Representatives. It numbers 658 members: 493 from England and Wales, 105 from Ireland, and 60 from Scotland. The House of Commons votes all supplies of money, but all laws must have the consent of both houses. The Cabinet or Ministry is generally formed of the leading members of the majority in both Houses of Parliament, the Premier or First Lord of the Treasury, Secretaries of the Home Office, Foreign Office, etc. The House of Lords is the highest court of justice in the kingdom, which is the same as the Court of Appeals. Next in order is the High Court of Chancery, which is presided over by the Lord High Chancellor. Three inferior courts succeed these, over which preside Vice-Chancellors, then Master of Rolls, then the three Tribunals of Commercial Law, viz., Queen's Bench, Exchequer, and Common Pleas.

Under Augustine the Christian religion made rapid progress, and although all forms of worship are tolerated, the Protestant Episcopal Church, or Church of England, is the government form, under the direction of two archbishops and twenty-six bishops. The seats of the two archbishops are Canterbury and York. The established Church of Scotland is Presbyterian. There are also followers of the Church of England in both Scotland and Ireland, although in the latter the Roman Catholic religion predominates.

Although the population of Great Britain and Ireland is only 31,000,000, the dominions of the empire, in various parts of the globe, contain a population of 183,000,000, and 8,000,000 square miles. The population in Asia alone is 150,000,000.

We would most decidedly recommend travelers who intend visiting Ireland and Scotland to disembark at Queenstown, the harbor of Cork, visiting the celebrated lakes of Killarney, and going north through Dublin, Belfast, and Coleraine, cross the North

Channel to Glasgow, visit the principal places in Scotland, and then work up to London, visiting the principal objects of interest on their way. We advise this course for two reasons—first, there is nothing they will find on the Continent more lovely or picturesque than the beautiful lakes of Killarney, or, indeed, we may say, the whole south and west of Ireland, and which *ought* to be visited; and, second, if this route be taken, it will save time and expense, and insure this trip's being made, as, nine times out of ten, travelers intending to visit Ireland and Scotland never get there if they proceed direct to the Continent; they always *intend* coming back by Ireland, but *never* do. The trip is one the tourist will never regret, and a hasty tour of the principal places in Ireland may be made in ten days. Presuming the traveler will adopt this course, we will commence our description of Great Britain and Ireland with Ireland.

IRELAND.

The island of Ireland is, from point to point, 300 miles long by 200 wide, and is separated from Great Britain by the North Channel on the northeast, 14 miles wide; by St. George's Channel on the southeast, 70 miles wide; and on the east by the Irish Sea, 130 miles broad. It is divided into four provinces—Munster, Connaught, Leinster, and Ulster—and contains a population of nearly 6,000,000 inhabitants, a decrease of two millions in the last twenty years, and is governed by a lord lieutenant appointed by the crown of England. Its situation, in a commercial and financial point of view, has much improved during the last fifteen years. The surface of the country is undulating, half the land being arable, and about one fifth under cultivation. There are no mountains of any importance in Ireland, the highest hill (Magillcuddy's Reeks, Lake Killarney) attaining only to the altitude of 3413 feet. About one half the land is covered with moors and lakes, no country in Europe possessing so large an area of fresh-water lakes in proportion to its size. Lough Neagh, its largest lake, in the province of Ulster, is one of the three largest in Europe, and has an area of over 90,000 acres.

The principal river of Ireland is the Shannon, which is the largest in the United

Kingdom; its length is 240 miles. The Boyne, Barrow, Suir, Erne, Foyle, and Liffey are also streams of considerable importance.

The principal lakes are Lough Neagh, Corrib, Dearg, Erne, Mask, and Killarney, the three lakes of Killarney occupying an area of about 6000 acres.

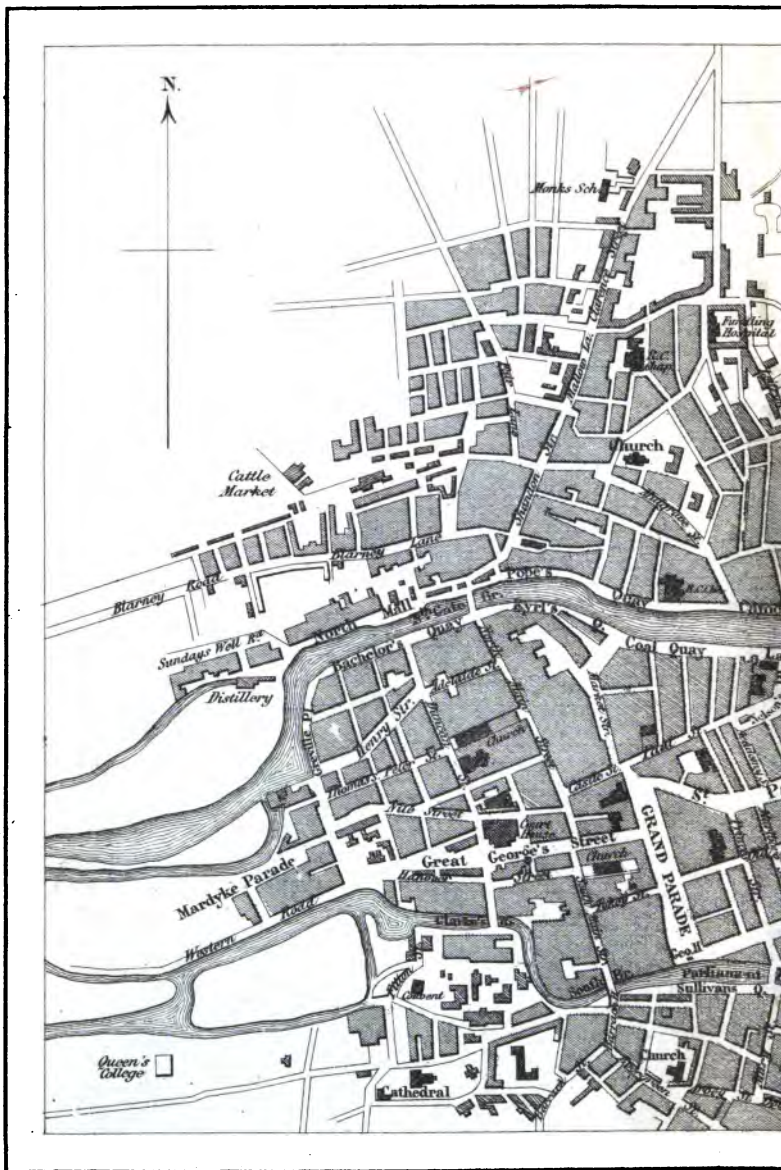
Linen is now the staple manufacture of Ireland, although woolens, silks, cottons, muslin, gloves, paper, and glass are produced to a greater or less extent.

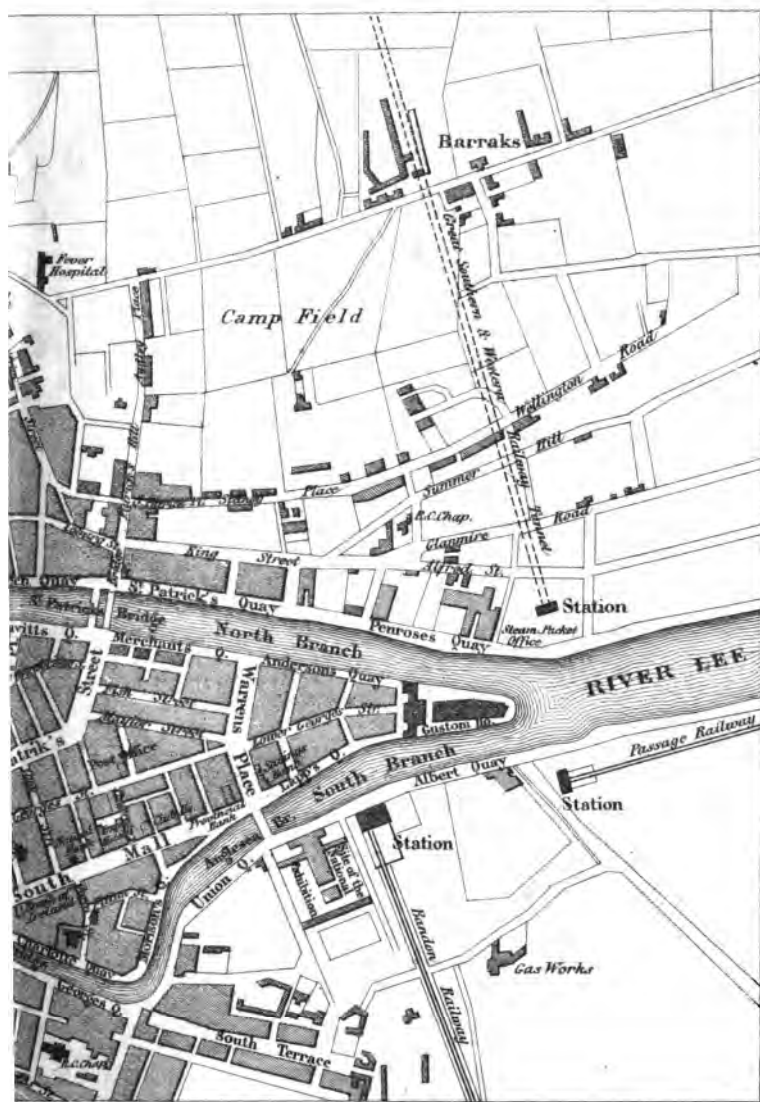
Ireland is becoming well supplied with railroads, there being some twenty lines in full operation, extending from the extreme north and south, and east and west. In every direction where the railroad does not reach, good jaunting-cars may be procured at the rate of twelve cents per mile for a single person, or sixteen cents for two. The roads are all very fine, and, to the honor of the country, *no tolls*. The jaunting-cars are mostly made for the accommodation of four persons, but there are larger ones which serve the purpose of the stage-coach. In procuring seats, be particular to inform yourself from what quarter the wind is blowing, as these conveyances are uncovered, and, should the weather be cold or rainy, you may sit with your back toward it. A thin water-proof coat and apron are very requisite on these occasions; also a strap to buckle round your waist and the car during the night, in case you should fall asleep.

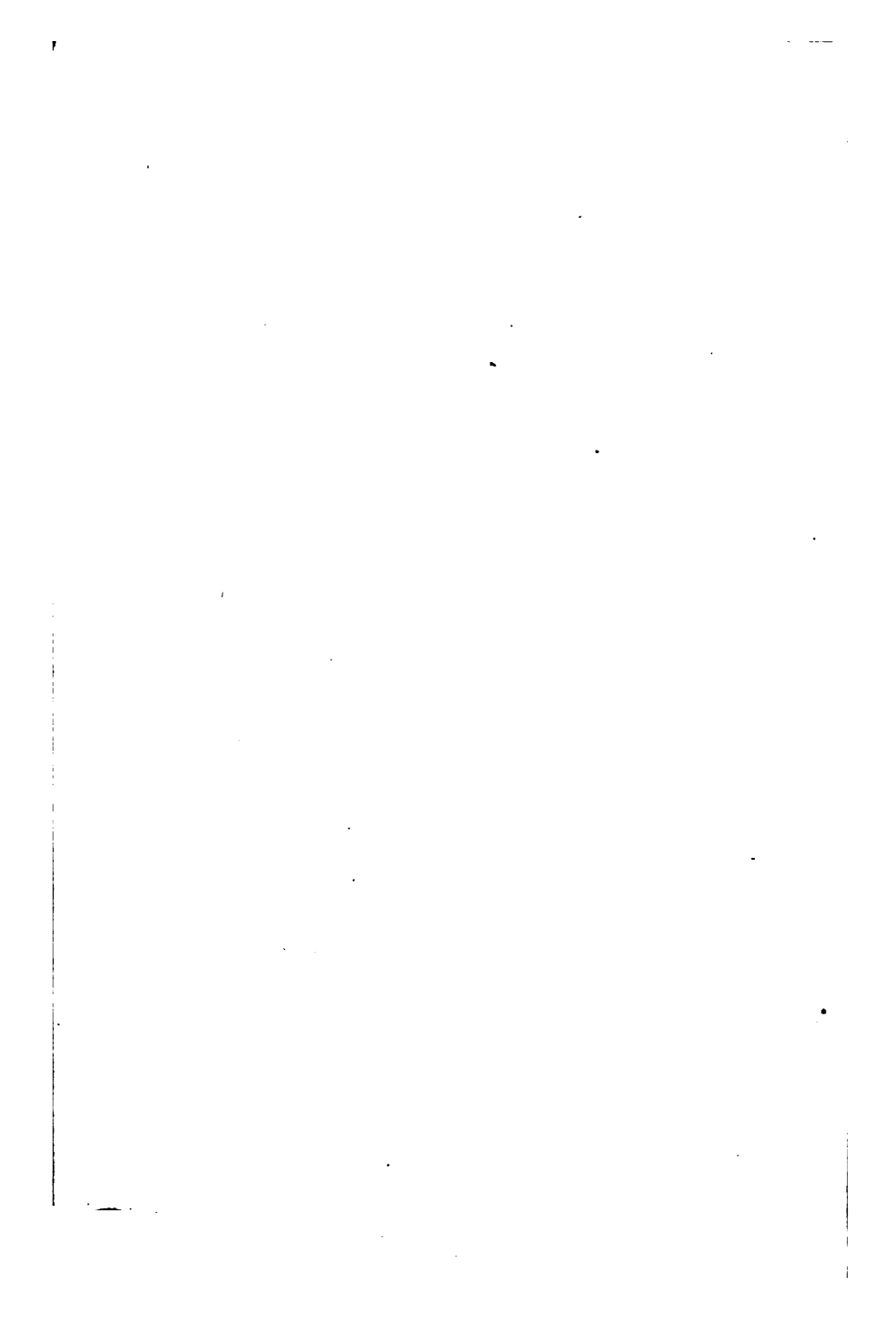
After being landed by the tug, send a porter with your baggage direct to the station for Cork; and, should you wish a comfortable breakfast or dinner, either may be obtained at the *Queen's Hotel*, a very good house near the landing. Then walk to the station (only a few steps). Cars run nearly every hour to Cork, fare one shilling; the same the porter will demand for each trunk. If you have a quantity, half that amount will be sufficient.

Queenstown, formerly called the "Cove of Cork," but changed in honor of Queen Victoria, who landed here when making her visit to Ireland in 1849. It is the harbor of Cork, which is six miles distant, and one of the finest in the United Kingdom, or the world. The entire navies of Europe could float in it, with complete protection from the weather on every side. Its entrance is admirably defended by two forts.









one on either side the channel. There is also the Westmoreland Fort, on Spike's Island, which contains a convict prison; the inmates, numbering nearly one thousand, are kept continually at work on the forts. An order from the governor is required by travelers wishing to visit the island. Rocky Island contains the gunpowder, ten thousand barrels of which are kept in chambers excavated out of the solid rock. An order from the commandant of ordnance is required to visit this island. Hawlbline Island contains a tank capable of holding five thousand tuns of fresh water. No order necessary here. The harbor of Cork is noted principally for its beautiful scenery, and the town is becoming quite important as a watering-place on account of the salubrity and equality of the climate. The harbor is also celebrated for the number of regattas which take place annually. The splendid Inman line of steamers are arriving and departing four times a week for New York. To the west of the town there is a beautiful promenade formed from a substantial quay erected in 1848. It was into this harbor that Admiral Drake, of the British navy, retreated when chased by the Spaniards; then into "Drake's Pool," up a creek called Crosshaven, where he was so effectually hidden that the Spaniards, after several days' search, gave him up in despair, thinking he must have reached the Channel again by magic.

Steamers leave Queenstown several times per day for Cork. Although the scenery is very beautiful on the river, we advise taking the cars, which leave nearly every hour for Cork.

Steamers sail three times a day to Aghada and Cloyne, where travelers who have time to spare can visit the *Castle of Rostellan*, the former residence of the princely O'Briens, marquesses of Thomond. In the modern residence, which is beautifully situated at the eastern end of the harbor, is kept the ancient sword of the famous Brian Boroihme, who was an ancestor of the O'Briens. The grounds are very beautiful, and visitors are freely admitted. A visit should be made to *Castle Mary*, the residence of Mr. Longfield, where may be seen one of those Druidical remains peculiar to Ireland, and known as "Cromlechs," supposed by some to have been used as sepulchral monuments, and by others

for sacrificial purposes. There are two cromlechs on this estate: the larger one is a stone fifteen feet long, eight broad, and three thick, one end resting on the ground and the other supported by two upright stones; the smaller one is of a triangular shape, and of the same inclination. It is supposed the inclined position was given that the blood of the victims slain upon them might run off freely. There are some to be seen in Wales, and, as in Ireland, they are generally seen near the sea.

CLOYNE, about one mile from Castle Mary, is noted for its ancient cathedral of the 14th century, and its round tower, one of the antiquities of Ireland, which was used for the double purpose of a belfry and for safety and defense. The height of this tower is one hundred feet, but the embatlements, which are ten feet high, are modern.

Cork is a city of ancient origin, dating back to the ninth century, when the Danes invaded and held possession of it up to the twelfth century, when it was again invaded by the English under Henry II. It was then under the rule of Dermot McCarthy, prince of Desmond. For several centuries the invaders were greatly harassed by the neighboring chiefs, who, in their turn, retaliated on the surrounding country. During the wars of the Protectorate, 1649, Cork took the side of the ill-fated Charles, but it was surprised and captured, and the cruelties which Cromwell perpetrated upon the poor citizens are almost unparalleled in the annals of warfare. It was again besieged for five days by Marlborough in the reign of William III.

Cork contains at the present time about 80,000 inhabitants, two thousand less than in 1851, and the same as in 1841, showing no increase in twenty years. The principal hotel, and the best in the south of Ireland, is the *Imperial*, finely conducted by Mr. Chas. Cotton. Attached to the house are the City Reading-rooms, to which visitors at the hotel are freely admitted. The city is situated on both banks of the River Lee, which is crossed by nine bridges, all of modern construction and elegant architecture. The principal streets and suburbs are well paved and lighted, but the back and narrow streets are generally in a poor condition. It was formerly the second city in size and commerce, but Belfast

now takes that place. There are no manufactures of importance in Cork, but its breweries, distilleries, tanneries, and foundries do a large business, while its export to England of corn, provisions, and live-stock is considerable. A large business in the butter-trade is also carried on. The principal public buildings of Cork are the small cathedral church of St. Finbar, which is unworthy the reputation of Cork, with the exception of the tower, which is ancient. It was built in 1785. It is, however, soon to be replaced by a new cathedral. Near it are the bishop's palace, and cemetery. At the western end of the Grand Parade is the court-house, which is much admired for its graceful appearance. The *Church of St. Anne* is remarkable for its magnificent position, commanding as it does a fine view of the whole city. Its bells are one of the "lions" of the city. Its appearance is very picturesque and very droll, one side built of different colored stone from the other. It is built in stories. James II. heard mass here during his residence in Cork. On the northern side of the river there is a very beautiful Presbyterian church. The *Church of the Holy Trinity* is a handsome Gothic building, interesting from the fact that it was founded by Father Mathew, the temperance apostle, whose visit to the United States many of our travelers must remember, and whom all must revere, not only for the good he has done in his native country, but also in our own. (We have noticed in traveling through Ireland that the most careful drivers, and those in whom their employers have the greatest confidence, are disciples of Father Mathew, and have drank neither ale nor spirits for twenty years.) The church contains a finely-stained glass window, as a memorial to Daniel O'Connell. A fine monument has recently been erected to Father Mathew in St. Patrick Street. The interior of the Roman Catholic church of *St. Mary's* is very beautiful. There is also a church built in honor of St. Patrick. The *City Jail* and *County Prison* are both very fine buildings, the former built of limestone and the latter of red sandstone. On the southern side of the Lee, on a fine, elevated position, is situated the beautiful building built for *Queen's College*—seen to an advantage on the way to visit Blarney Castle.

Cork, if it had not its Victoria Park of

140 acres, would, in a great measure, be supplied with one by its contiguity to the Groves of Blarney, and its lovely surroundings. The citizens also have a very beautiful walk bordering the river, called the Mardyke, which is about one mile long, and shaded by fine elm-trees, which form a beautiful arch overhead; when lighted at night, it presents a very charming appearance. It was in Cork that William Penn became a convert to Quakerism. He was visiting the city on business relating to his father's property when he was converted. Cork must ever be a place of great resort to travelers, if only for its contiguity to *Blarney Castle* and the "Groves of Blarney," which are situated some six miles from the city. There are two roads by which to reach the castle in addition to the railway; but as the last sets you down over a mile from the castle, we would advise taking a carriage or car from the Imperial Hotel, and drive by the Sunday's Well Road and Blarney Lane, which winds nearly all the way along the banks of the lovely silver Lee, embracing exquisite views of Queen's College, the beautiful grounds of Blackrock, and richly-clothed heights of Glenmire. Do not allow your driver to return by the short and much less pleasing route of Blackpool and the northern suburbs, unless you have an affinity for tanyards and other nuisances. The noted castle of Blarney was long the residence of the younger branch of the royal race of M'Carthy, by whom it was erected in the 15th century. The ruins consist of a dungeon 120 feet high, with other lower remains less massive, but still so strong as to have rendered it impregnable before the introduction of gunpowder. Do not fail to descend to the basement on the outside, not only to examine the curious caves and natural excavations made in its rocky foundation, but to obtain a proper idea of its original size and strength; nearly the whole mass is charmingly covered with ivy. On the river side the guide will point out the place where its defenders poured down the molten lead on the heads of Cromwell's followers. The great reputation, however, that Blarney Castle has acquired throughout the world has been through the "Blarney Stone," which is said to endow the person who kisses it with such persuasive eloquence, such an irresistible wheedling

tongue, that no lady can resist him; hence the song:

"There is a stone there,
That, whoever kisses,
Oh, he never misses
To grow eloquent.
'Tis he may clamber
To a lady's chamber,
Or become a member
Of Parliament.
A clever spouter
He'll sure turn out, or
An out and outer
To be let alone!
Don't hope to hinder him,
Sure he's a pilgrim
From the Blarney Stone."

This stone is situated at the northern angle, 20 feet below the summit, and bears the following inscription: "*Cormach Mac-Curthy fortis mi fiori fecit, 1446*;" but, for the accommodation of travelers, as this stone is mostly inaccessible, there is another kept on the floor of the first apartment you enter, which you will be assured has the same virtue as the other: we think, in this one respect, the guide may be implicitly believed! It is very difficult to tell whence came the reputation of this stone, but in former ages the peasantry firmly believed in its virtue, and the word "Blarney" has become of world-wide celebrity. The "Groves of Blarney," which adjoin the castle, are still very beautiful. It is said they were formerly adorned with statues, grottoes, fountains, and bridges; although these have disappeared, we still have the

"Gravel-walks there
For speculation
And conversation."

Croker, in his "Songs of Ireland," wrote of them thus:

"The groves of Blarney,
They look so charming
Down by the purling
Of sweet, silent streams,
Being banked with posies
That spontaneous grow there,
Planted in order
By the sweet rock clove.

"'Tis there the daisy,
And the sweet carnation,
The blooming pink,
And the rose so fair;
The daffodowdilly,
Likewise the lily—
All flowers that scent
The sweet, fragrant air."

The old woman who has charge of the castle, and the old man who unlocks the beauties of the "Groves," each expect a

shilling; sixpence to the woman at the lodge, and a shilling to your outside guide, will be necessary.

A short distance from the castle lies the lovely little lake of Blarney, to which is attached another tradition. 'Tis said that M'Carthy, earl of Clancarty, whose possessions were confiscated during the Revolution, threw all his family plate into the lake at a certain spot; that the secret is never known but to three of his descendants at a time; that before one dies he communicates it to another of the family. The secret is to be religiously kept until one of the descendants again becomes possessed of the property. 'Tis also said that herds of beautiful white cows rise at certain seasons from the bottom of the lake to graze on the bordering pastures! Blarney Castle is the property of Sir G. Colthurst, M.P., and is freely opened to the public.

About two miles from the castle is the celebrated hydropathic establishment of Dr. Barter.

Since the opening of the railroad between Cork and Youghal, a distance of 28 miles, many tourists ascend the beautiful Blackwater River, not only for the purpose of angling, but for enjoying scenery not surpassed for loveliness in the United Kingdom. The river is noted for its abundance of salmon, trout, and perch. This excursion can be made very easily in one day. By taking the first train from Cork, you have one or two hours to spend in Youghal; then take the steamer to Cappoquin, which is as far as the Blackwater is navigable, returning by the down steamer in time for the last train to Cork. The situation of Youghal is exceedingly beautiful. The house in which Sir Walter Raleigh lived when he was chief magistrate of this town, in 1588, and where he entertained Spenser while that poet was preparing his *Faerie Queene* for publication, has been but recently torn down. A luxurious growth of arbutus plants, as well as bays and myrtles, ornament the garden; here also was the first potato planted in Ireland by Sir Walter, and here, for the first time, the air of Hibernia was scented by the fragrant weed of our own Virginia. During the reign of Elizabeth, a large portion of the surrounding territory was granted to Sir Walter, who disposed of it to Mr. Boyle, author and philosopher, in 1602.

From this Boyle, who was created Earl of Cork, was descended the lady who married the fourth Duke of Devonshire, and who inherited all the estates, so that the present owner of Chatsworth, the most beautiful residence in England, is also the owner of this delightful district.

After leaving Youghal and passing the immense timber bridge (over seventeen hundred feet long), we see to the left, on the summit, the ruins of Rhincrew Abbey, founded by Raymond le Gros. It was once a preceptory of Templars. The view from this summit is delightful. Farther on we notice the ruins of Temple Michael Castle. We next pass the beautiful modern residence of Mr. C. Smyth; the grounds contain the remains of the Abbey of Molano, founded in the 6th century: they contain the remains of Raymond le Gros, the companion of Strongbow. After passing the village of Villierstown, we arrive at Dromana, the seat of Lord de Decies. Behind the modern mansion are the remains of a fine old castle, formerly one of the residences of the powerful Demonds. Here the cherry-tree was first introduced from the Canary Isles by Sir Walter Raleigh, and the death of the famous Countess of Desmond, who presented a petition at the English court to James I. at the age of 140, was occasioned by a fall from a branch of one of these trees (?). (Rather a juvenile amusement for an old lady of 140 climbing cherry-trees; but the story is in print, and must be believed.)

The village of Cappoquin, at the head of navigation, is most delightfully situated, and a few days might well be spent (at Powers's Hotel), if the traveler has plenty of leisure. Four miles from the town is the Trappist's Convent of Melleray, an order of Mount St. Bernard. The building, although a plain one exteriorly, contains a fine chapel, with a beautiful stained-glass window.

The distance to Lismore is only four miles, passing through a delightful country. You can proceed up the river by small boats, or take a car to Fermoy, a distance of twelve miles, and return by rail to Mallow and Cork.

There are several modes of proceeding to Killarney: first, the direct route by rail to Mallow, in three hours; or by the more picturesque route of Carrigrohane Castle,

Inniscarra, Dripsey, Carrigadrohid, the beautiful lakes of Inchigeela, Gougaun Barra, the celebrated pass of Keimaneigh, Carriganass Castle, winding round the head of Bantry Bay, and arriving at Glengarriffe at six o'clock P.M., leaving Glengarriffe the next morning, and arriving in Killarney the same evening. Tourists by this route will have the opportunity of seeing the scenery in and about Glengarriffe.

There is a third route which, should the traveler prefer, or should he have performed the second one, he might take, viz., through Bandon and Dunmanway to Bantry, thence the same as the preceding route.

The railroad from Cork to Skibbereen is nearly completed. (It is this year [1866] finished to Dunmanway.) Thence we proceed by carriage to Bantry and Killarney.

A short distance from Cork, on the Bandon road, there is a junction, whence a road diverges from the main line to Kinsale (*Railway Hotel*, new and very good). This town has a very fine appearance, and is beautifully situated at the mouth of the Bandon River. It is a place of considerable historic importance, being one of the oldest towns in Ireland. It was one of the first places that declared in favor of Cromwell, and was the scene of several important engagements. It was held for some time by the Spaniards in the beginning of the 17th century. The light-house, which is nearly three hundred feet high, is one of the first objects our countrymen see on arriving at Queenstown.

The town of Bandon (*Devonshire Arms*) is one of the most important in the south of Ireland. Its distilleries and breweries are of considerable magnitude. Its environs are decidedly beautiful. To the west of the town is situated the castle and grounds of the Earl of Bandon. The gardens and conservatories are freely shown to the public. The Bandon River is noted for its trout and salmon fishing.

There is nothing of importance to see at Dunmanway, and the road thence to Bantry is rather dreary.

We would advise the traveler to take the route *via* Macroom, Inchigeela, Bantry, Glengarriffe, and Kenmare, if not going by rail direct. The railway is open from Cork to Macroom, and coaches run during the summer season. Four miles from Cork we pass the Castle of Carrigrohane, former-

ly a strong-hold of the M'Carthys, situated in a most delightful spot. Farther on we pass the ruined church of Inniscarra, which is situated at the confluence of the Rivers Lee and Bride. At *Carrigadrohid*, where we cross the River Lee by a bridge built by Cromwell, notice the picturesque castle built on a rock in the middle of the river. It was erected by a M'Carthy, and was besieged by the English in the middle of the 17th century. The English governor captured the Bishop of Ross, but promised him his liberty if he would prevail on the garrison of the castle to surrender, instead of which, when brought before the castle, he besought them to prolong the struggle, for which he was hung on the spot by the English.

Seven miles more we pass the ruins of *Maskamaglass Castle*, erected by Owen M'Leviney, and one mile more to *Macroon*, the terminus of the railway. The *Queen's Hotel* is the best. The town is prettily situated in the valley of Sallune. Its only object of attraction is its castle, which must be highly interesting to all Pennsylvanians as being the birthplace of Admiral Penn, father of William Penn, who was born inside its walls. It was erected in the reign of King John, and was destroyed several times in the 17th century. The distance from Macroon to Killarney by Kenmare direct is fifty miles, and to Bantry by Inchigeela thirty-four. Before arriving at the lakes of Inchigeela, we pass, on our left, the *Castle Masters*, one of the strong-holds of the O'Learys. The lakes of Inchigeela are formed by the expansion of the River Lee, and present a panorama of most lovely scenery. On an island in one of these lakes is a ruin called the Hermitage of St. Finnbar, where there is a holy well, which in former times was held in high reverence by the inhabitants, and was a place of pilgrimage for the peasantry, who believed its waters were a sure cure for all the ills that flesh is heir to. The tradition is thus: St. Patrick, after banishing the reptiles out of the country, overlooked one hideous monster, a winged dragon, which desolated the adjacent country, and power was conferred on St. Finnbar to drown the monster in the lake, on condition of erecting a church where the waters of the lake met the tide, which accounts for the present cathedral of Cork.

After passing through the wild and gloomy pass of Keimaneigh, the town of Bantry appears below. *Bantry Arms* and *Vickary's Hotel* the best. From Bantry one can proceed to Glengariffe either by land or water; but, although the wild scenery of the bay is very beautiful, we would advise continuing by car, as the most beautiful part of this route commences at Bantry. The seat of the Earl of Bantry is very beautiful, and may be visited if you have time; also Cromwell's Bridge, a rather interesting ruin. The Protector erected this bridge when in pursuit of the O'Sullivans. After passing through the mountain glen of Glengariffe, noted for its wild and rugged beauty, we arrive at Kenmare, distance sixteen miles. Principal hotel *Lansdowne Arms*. The town is entered by a beautiful suspension bridge 470 feet in length. The town, which is quite small but neat, is the property of the Marquis of Lansdowne. From Kenmare the country increases in grandeur, until we arrive in view of the fairy landscape of *Killarney*.

The lakes of Killarney are, without exception, the most beautiful in the United Kingdom. The principal hotel, and one of the best in Ireland, is the *Royal Victoria*, beautifully situated on the principal lake, and commanding a view of the whole. It is admirably conducted by Mr. O'Leary, contains an elegant *salle à manger*, and is lighted with gas manufactured on the premises.

In starting to make a tour of the lakes of Killarney, although a guide may not be necessary, it will be better to take one in self-defense, else you will be pestered to death. Indeed, if your time be limited to one or two days, considerably more can be done with the help of a good guide; so apply to Mr. O'Leary, of the *Victoria Hotel*, to supply one at once, with the understanding that all beggars, pests, and other hangers-on are to be kept at a distance, as in time they get to be an intolerable nuisance, and insist on tendering you their services.

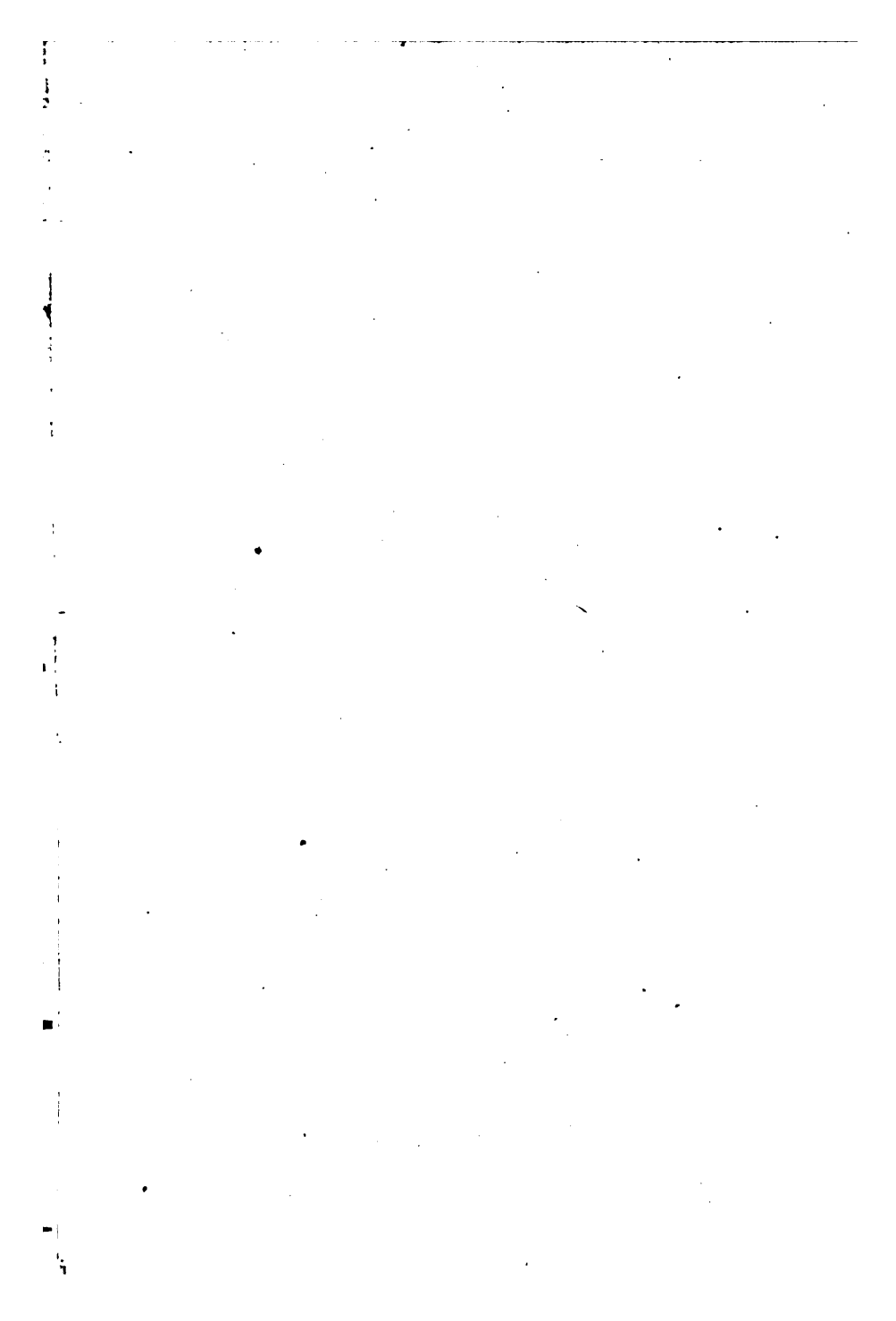
If the traveler have but a single day to spare to "do" the lakes, he must leave his hotel early in the morning, sending first a horse ahead to ride through the Gap of Dunloe, also a boat to meet him at the end of the upper lake. There is a regular tariff both for carriage, horse, and boat; the boatmen expect about one shilling each in

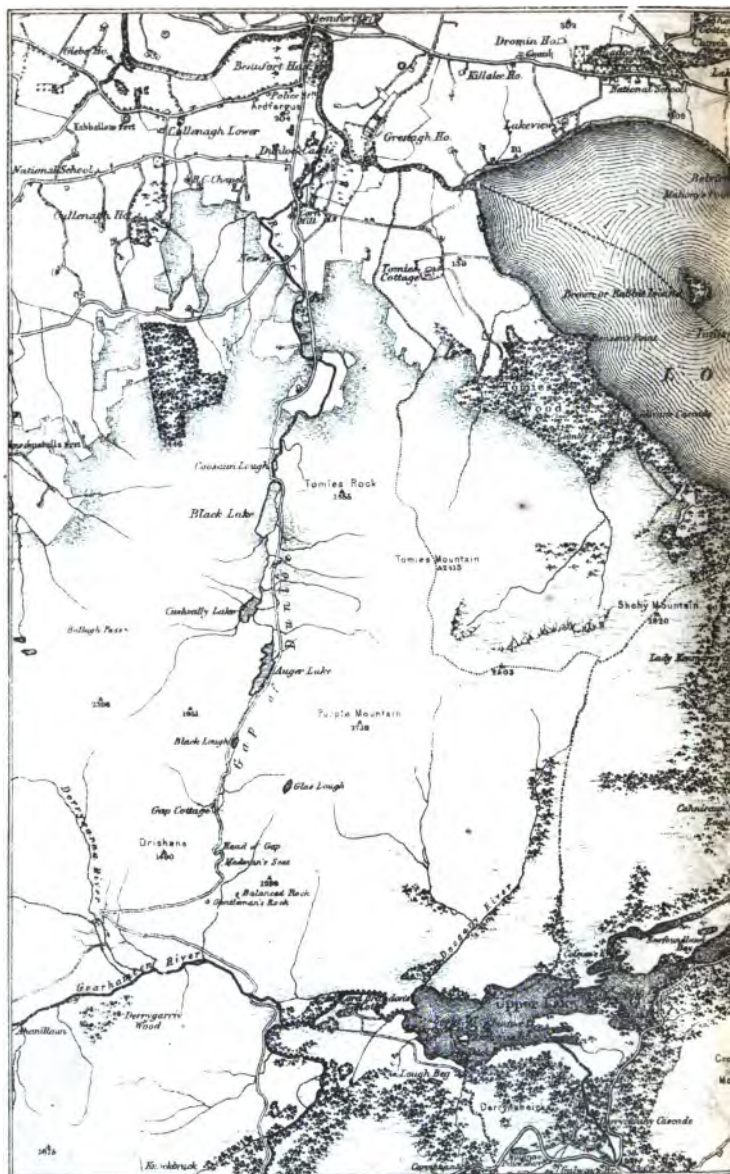
addition to the regular tariff. This excursion will occupy the whole day. If he has two days to spare, Muckross Abbey and mansion, and the Torc waterfall, as well as Ross Castle and island, should be visited; in fact, there are lovely excursions, such as the ascent of Mangerton or Garran Tual, and the excursions to Glencapput and Lough Guitane, which will occupy every day in a whole week.

Leaving the Royal Victoria Hotel for the Gap of Dunloe, a distance of about ten miles, we pass first, on our right, the venerable ruins of Aghadoe. In about five miles we arrive at the ruined church of Killaloe, then Dunloe Castle, recently restored, once the residence and the stronghold of the O'Sullivans. In a field near by is the Cave of Dunloe, discovered in 1838. The stones of the roof contain writing of great antiquity, and will be interesting to the antiquarian, but the visit will hardly repay the general traveler. Near this is the mud and stone mansion of the granddaughter of the celebrated "Kate Kearney," who formerly inhabited the same cottage. Although the charms and beauty of the family have sadly degenerated, the "potheen" is probably still as good; and the lineal descendant of the far-famed Kate will, for a small remuneration, dispense to you some of the genuine "mountain dew," which, with a little goat's milk, is a very fair beverage. The Gap of Dunloe is one of the most celebrated places in Ireland. It is a narrow and gloomy defile, four miles in length, through which you must either walk or ride on horseback, the carriage-road ending at the entrance to the pass. The huge masses of overhanging rocks seem to threaten with instant destruction the adventurous explorer of this narrow ravine. A small stream, called the Roe, traverses the whole distance of the gap. At different points small cannon are fired off by the natives, which produce a fine effect. As powder costs something, a small fee is expected. At some points the height of the surrounding rocks (Magillicuddy's Reeks) is 3414 feet, and a greater portion of the pass is through a chasm, the precipitous rocks rising on either hand over two thousand feet. The Roe, during its downward career, expands into several small lakes, into one of which the author of the Colleen Bawn threw

his heroine. Emerging from the pass, we come in sight of the gloomy amphitheatre called the *Black Valley*, which, Kohl says, "had there been at the bottom, among the rugged masses of black rock, some smoke and flame instead of water, we might have imagined we were looking into the entrance of the infernal regions." Following the road which winds down the mountain, we arrive at Lord Brandon's cottage, where your boat is in waiting. Previous to entering the grounds a toll is exacted at the gate; double if you take your horse through. Be careful you are not torn to pieces by beggars, guides, and other nuisances, which infest this spot. The author, at the time of his last visit here, had his leg nearly broken by a kicking horse, which his owner stood in the pathway because he could not hire him to us for two shillings when we were already mounted on one for which we had paid five. Unfortunately, our stick broke at the first blow over the scoundrel's head. Embarking on board the boat, the traveler has now an opportunity of refreshing himself by a lunch, which should be sent by the boat, while the carmen pull him down the Upper Lake, which is two and a half miles in length. This lake is considered by many as the most beautiful of the three; but it is very difficult to make a comparison. This is noted for the wild grandeur of its beauties, while the Lower Lake is held in high admiration for the glorious softness of its scenery; while many, again, think the Torc, or Middle Lake, the most beautiful. Thackeray, in his *Irish Sketch-book*, says, when asked about the Torc Lake, "When there, we agreed that it was more beautiful than the large lake, of which it is not one fourth the size; then, when we came back, we said 'No, the large lake is the most beautiful;' and so, at every point we stopped at, we determined that that peculiar spot was the prettiest in the whole lake. The fact is, and I don't care to own it, they are too handsome. As for a man coming from his desk in London or Dublin, and seeing the whole lakes in a day, he is an ass for his pains. A child doing a sum in addition might as well read the whole multiplication table and fancy he had it by heart."

After passing M'Carthy's Island (so called from the fact that one of the last





[illegible]



chiefs of that race took refuge here) and Arbutus Island, the largest in the Upper Lake, where the beautiful arbutus-tree, indigenous to Killarney, grows to perfection, we enter a long strip of water, called the Long Range, which is nearly five miles in length, and connects the Upper with the middle of Torc Lake, and which presents some beautiful scenery. After passing Coleman's Eye, a curious promontory, we arrive at the Eagle's Nest, a rugged, precipitous rock, over one thousand feet high, remarkable for its fine echo, which the boatmen will awaken for the amusement of the traveler. About a mile farther we arrive at the antiquated structure called the Old Weir Bridge, under which the boat is carried by the current with remarkable velocity. We now arrive in still water in a most lovely spot, called the Meeting of the Waters, where the picturesque Dinish Island divides the stream. This spot is said to have been warmly admired by Sir Walter Scott when he visited the lakes. On Dinish Island there is a fine cottage, where arrangements may be made before you leave the hotel for dinner to be served awaiting your arrival. The shores of the Middle Lake are covered with beautiful trees. Passing under the Bricken Bridge, we enter Lough Leane, or Lesser Lake, which is five miles long by three broad. It contains some thirty islands, the principal of which are Ross, Rabbit, and Innisfallen. These are all very beautiful, but the last named is surpassingly lovely. It is covered with the ruins of an ancient abbey, supposed to have been founded by St. Finian in 600. It was on this island the celebrated "Annals of Innisfallen," now in the Bodleian Library, England, were composed. Every variety of scenery one could wish for may be found in this small island—the magnificent oak, in all its luxuriant growth, beautiful glades, and velvet lawns. The poet Moore fully appreciated the spot:

"Sweet Innisfallen, fare thee well.
May calm and sunshine long be thine;
How fair thou art let others tell,
While but to feel how fair be mine.
"Sweet Innisfallen, long shall dwell
In memory's dream that sunny smile
Which o'er thee on that evening fell
When first I saw thy fairy tale."

About a mile and a half from Innisfallen, near the base of the mountains called

the Toomies, a path leads to O'Sullivan's Cascade, which consists of two distinct falls; the highest is about twenty feet, the second nearly the same. Beneath an overhanging rock over the lowest basin is a small grotto, with a seat in the rock, whence the view of the fall is particularly beautiful. Retracing our steps to the boat, we visit the Bay of Glenna, from which point the view of the lake is truly charming. Lady Kenmare has here a lovely little cottage, and close by there is another, where the salmon of Lough Leane, broiled over an arbutus fire, or roasted on skewers, may be tasted in all its perfection. The arbutus wood gives a peculiar flavor and aroma to the fish. Ross Island had better not be visited from the boat; in the first place, one will hardly have time in the same day to see the castle and island, around which you should drive. The views in every direction are most glorious.

About three miles from the Victoria Hotel are the ruins of Muckross Abbey, which was founded in 1440. They are situated in the grounds of the Hon. Mr. Herbert, who is member of Parliament for this county. The cloisters of the abbey surmount a court-yard, in the midst of which stands an immense yew-tree of great age, and measuring twelve feet in circumference. In the church are the tombs of many of Ireland's greatest chiefs, and several of the kings of Munster are said to have been buried here. In the centre of the choir may be seen the tomb of M'Carthy More; also that of O'Donoghue More. A fee is expected by the custodian—perhaps a shilling for a party. The mansion of Mr. Herbert, a short distance from the abbey, is a very beautiful building, in the Elizabethan style of architecture. The grounds are very beautiful, through which the traveler will proceed in making the tour to the Torc waterfall, which is situated between the Torc and Mangerton Mountains. This is one of the most picturesque cascades we have ever visited. Different streams of water issuing from the sides of the Mangerton Mountain unite a short distance above the fall, and, bounding over a ledge of rocks, fall nearly perpendicularly a distance of sixty feet into a chasm most picturesquely clothed on either side with beautiful firs. On our way from or going to Muckross, drive through the grounds of the

Earl of Kenmare (visitors stopping at the Victoria have this privilege) to Ross Island and Castle. This island is situated on the eastern shore of the lake, and can hardly be called an island, as it is separated from the main land by a dike not over twelve feet wide. It is planted with beautiful trees and intersected with lovely walks. The views of the lakes from some points on this island are as lovely as ever eye rested upon. We understand Mr. Barney Williams, the comedian, of New York, offered the Earl of Kenmare fifty thousand dollars for two acres on this island, but was refused. If we were the earl we would not take five times fifty for it. It would really be difficult to find a more heavenly spot. A drive may now be taken to the ruins of Aghadoe, which is one of the finest group of ruins in Ireland; they consist of a cathedral, ruined tower, and castle, the latter inclosed by a fosse and ramparts.

The town of Killarney contains about 7000 inhabitants, and derives its sole importance and celebrity from its immediate proximity to the lakes. It was formerly noted for its uncleanness, but of late years it has much improved in that respect. The new cathedral is a very handsome building, with fine stained-glass windows.

The distance from Killarney to Valentia (rendered famous in late years as the terminus of the successful Atlantic cable) is 45 miles, the whole distance by carriage.

From Killarney to Dublin direct, distance 186 miles; fare, \$9. At Mallow we take the direct road to Dublin.

One hour from Killarney we arrive at the town of Mallow, formerly a watering-place of considerable notoriety. It is situated on the left bank of the Blackwater River. The town is clean and well built, the mediæval aspect of the buildings predominating. There is a good spa-house, a library, and reading-room.

At the Limerick Junction, on the Great Western and Southern Railroad, a branch road leads to Tipperary on the right, and to Limerick on the left. Tipperary is distant from the main line only three miles. The town, which contains 8000 inhabitants, is situated in one of the most fertile districts of Ireland, but its inhabitants are noted for their restless and revolutionary spirit. Some think without cause, others with; and, as we are not writing on the political

state of the country, "each can take his choice." The Earl of Derby has a beautiful seat in the vicinity.

Twenty-two miles from Limerick Junction is situated the city of Limerick, which, in point of commerce, stands fourth in rank among the cities of Ireland. It is finely situated on the Shannon River, eighty miles from the Atlantic, and contained in 1871 a population of 67,000 inhabitants, being an increase since 1861 of eight thousand. Its principal manufactures are lace and gloves. For the former it is much noted, and it is said that Limerick lace is often exported to Belgium, and imported again at four times its cost. (We do considerable in the United States that way in the article of whisky. *Prophets do not have much honor*, etc.) The principal object of interest in the city is the Cathedral, which dates from the 12th century, but was enlarged by an O'Brien, king of Limerick, in the early part of the 13th. A very magnificent view may be had from the tower. A touching story is told concerning the bells of this ancient tower. They are said to have been the work of an Italian artist, who executed them for a convent in his native place. During the wars between Francis I. and Charles V. three of his sons were sacrificed, and the music of these bells was the sole soother of his melancholy hours. The convent becoming impoverished, the bells were sold, and removed to foreign lands. Sad and dejected, the old man started off in search of them. After many years of wandering, he at last, one evening, took a boat for Limerick, and, as he landed, the bells rang out for prayer. The sudden joy was too much for him, and before the last sounds had vibrated through the air he had joined his sons in their peaceful resting-place above. The other public buildings of Limerick are quite numerous, embracing various places of public worship, a custom-house, banks, free-schools, etc., etc. The town was settled by the Danes in the ninth century, who remained its possessors until their final overthrow by the Irish under Brian Boroihme in 1014. Immediately after they were expelled, the town became the residence of the kings of Thomond up to the Anglo-Norman invasion. The castle, which was built by King John, is of immense strength, and some of the towers of

the walls, which still exist, show traces of numerous sieges.

Continuing our route from Limerick Station to Goold's-cross Station, whence it is a drive of five miles to Cashel, formerly the residence of the kings of Munster, and a place of considerable interest in a historical point of view, as well as for its peculiar ruins, situated on a high rock which rises some 300 feet above the modern town. A church was founded here in the time of St. Patrick; it was also made into a strong-hold in the days of Brian Boroihme. Donald O'Brien, king of Limerick, paid homage here to Henry II. during his invasion of Ireland, and Edward the Bruce here held a Parliament. The buildings on the rock are a castle and a group of ecclesiastical buildings, consisting of a cathedral, monastery, a church, and some towers. The cathedral was burned in the 15th century by the Earl of Kildare, supposing the archbishop was inside. In excusing himself before the king, he said he would not have committed the act had he known the bishop was not in the cathedral. Contiguous to the cathedral is a cemetery, in which stands a cross called the Cross of Cashel, on one side of which is an effigy of St. Patrick. The Dominican Priory, situated on one of the back streets, should also be visited; it is a fine old view. Twenty-four miles from Dublin we arrive at the town of Kildare, where is the railroad junction to Waterford through Kilkenny. Travelers wishing to visit Kilkenny or Waterford, coming from Dublin, should take the branch line at Kildare to Waterford, and then the line from Waterford to Limerick, passing through Tipperary, and *vice versa*.

The town of Kilkenny contains a population of 13,000 inhabitants, showing a gradual decrease. In 1841 it contained 19,000, and in '51, 15,000. The "roving blades" of Kilkenny evidently know where they are best cared for, and the emigration to the United States is large and regular. The principal attraction is Ormond Castle, the princely mansion of the Butlers, whose ancestors purchased it from the Pembroke family in 1319: it was stormed by Cromwell in 1650, and a breach effected, but the besiegers were every time repulsed; the townspeople, however, proving traitors, and admitting the besiegers into the city,

Sir Walter Butler, who was in command, deeming a longer resistance useless, and to save the unnecessary effusion of blood, surrendered. The greater portion of the castle is modern, and at present not only conveys the idea of strength, but of comfort. It is the present residence of the Marquis of Ormond, and contains a fine picture-gallery. The Cathedral of St. Canice is one of the most interesting buildings in Ireland. Among the numerous monuments it contains is one to the Countess of Ormond, wife of the eighth earl. She was an amazon, and lived in the style of Rob Roy, levying black-mail on her less powerful neighbors. Kilkenny abounds in ruins of much interest, and several days may be very pleasantly spent here.

Waterford.—*Hotel Cummins.*—The population of this city remains about stationary; in 1841 it contained 22,000 inhabitants, in 1851, 23,000, and in 1871, 29,000. Waterford has daily communication with London *via* Milford Haven and the Great Northern Railway. The population is principally engaged in the provision trade between Liverpool and Bristol.

Dublin is very beautifully situated on the banks of the Liffey, and contains a population of 319,985—a gain of eighty-seven thousand during the last twenty years. There is one very fine hotel in Dublin, *viz.*, the *Shelburne*, and we would advise all travelers to stop at it. The *Shelburne* is a new house, splendidly situated on St. Stephen's Green, finely furnished, and admirably managed by Mrs. Jury (widow of the late Mr. Jury, well known to American travelers) and her brother, Mr. Cotton, of the Imperial Hotel, Cork. Mr. McNaughtan, the resident manager, is most courteous and capable.

Dublin is the metropolis of the island, and is distinguished by the magnificence of its public buildings and by its numerous splendid residences, and is justly regarded, in external appearance, as one of the finest cities in Europe. It was first taken by the English under Richard Strongbow in 1169. Henry II. held his first court here in 1172, and in 1210 King John held a court, when the first bridge was thrown across the Liffey. It was besieged by Edward Bruce in 1316, when he was repulsed with great loss; likewise by Henry VIII. with the same effect. Dublin is the

seat of a Protestant University, styled Trinity College, which dates its foundation from the time of Queen Elizabeth. There are, besides, academies and other institutions for the culture of science, literature, and the fine arts. The amount of the commerce of Dublin is considerable. Both foreign and coasting trade are extensively carried on. As the mouth of the Liffey is so obstructed by sand-banks that large vessels can not reach the city, an admirable harbor has been constructed at Kingston, six miles from the city, with which it is connected by railway.

The principal objects of attraction in Dublin are, first, the *Castle*, the official residence of the lord lieutenant since the reign of Elizabeth, at which time it was devoted to this use; the chief attraction of which is its beautiful chapel, built of Irish limestone and oak. Its elegantly-stained glass windows contain the arms of all the different lord lieutenants most admirably executed. The music one hears here every Sunday forenoon is most excellent. The different state apartments may be visited at all times, unless when occupied during the season, when the viceroy gives his levees, when all Dublin who is any body goes. Try to visit the court-yard of the Castle in the forenoon during the time the band plays.

On our way to the Castle, a visit should be made to the Bank of Ireland in College Green, formerly the Irish House of Parliament, and decidedly the finest building in Dublin, if not in Ireland. It was completed in 1787, at a cost of \$500,000. The House of Lords remains the same as when finished, with the exception that a statue of George III. now stands where formerly the throne stood. There are two fine tapestries, representing the Battle of the Boyne Water and the Siege of Derry. The House of Commons is used to-day as the Teller's Office. Orders are freely given by the secretary of the bank for admission to see the operation of printing the bank-notes. The General Post-office, on Sackville Street, is also another fine building which should be examined.

Immediately opposite the Bank is *Trinity College*, which was founded by Queen Elizabeth, and from which has emanated some of the greatest wits of modern times. It covers an area of nearly thirty acres,

contains a library of nearly 20,000 volumes, and many valuable manuscripts. The museum is rich in interesting relics, among which is the harp of Brian Boroihme, and the charter-horn of King O'Kavanagh. Near the library is the Fellows' Garden, in which is situated the Magnetic Observatory, the first ever established of the kind. The students of Trinity College number about 1400.

Christ's Church Cathedral, or the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, was erected in the 11th century. It is built in the form of a cross. It contains a monument said to be that of Strongbow. This church was formerly the repository of many valuable relics, which were destroyed by the citizens in the 16th century, among others the staff of St. Patrick; it also contained the sacred shrine of St. Culie, which was stolen from the Welsh by the people of Dublin, and which was held in high veneration by the citizens. Pilgrims came from far and near to worship before it, and while in Dublin they enjoyed the right of sanctuary. It was in this church that the Liturgy was first read in Ireland in the English language; and in 1553 mass was again performed, and continued for six years, by order of Queen Mary, when the reformed service took its place. Travelers remaining in Dublin during Sunday will do well to visit the Cathedral, where they will have some delightful music from a full choir.

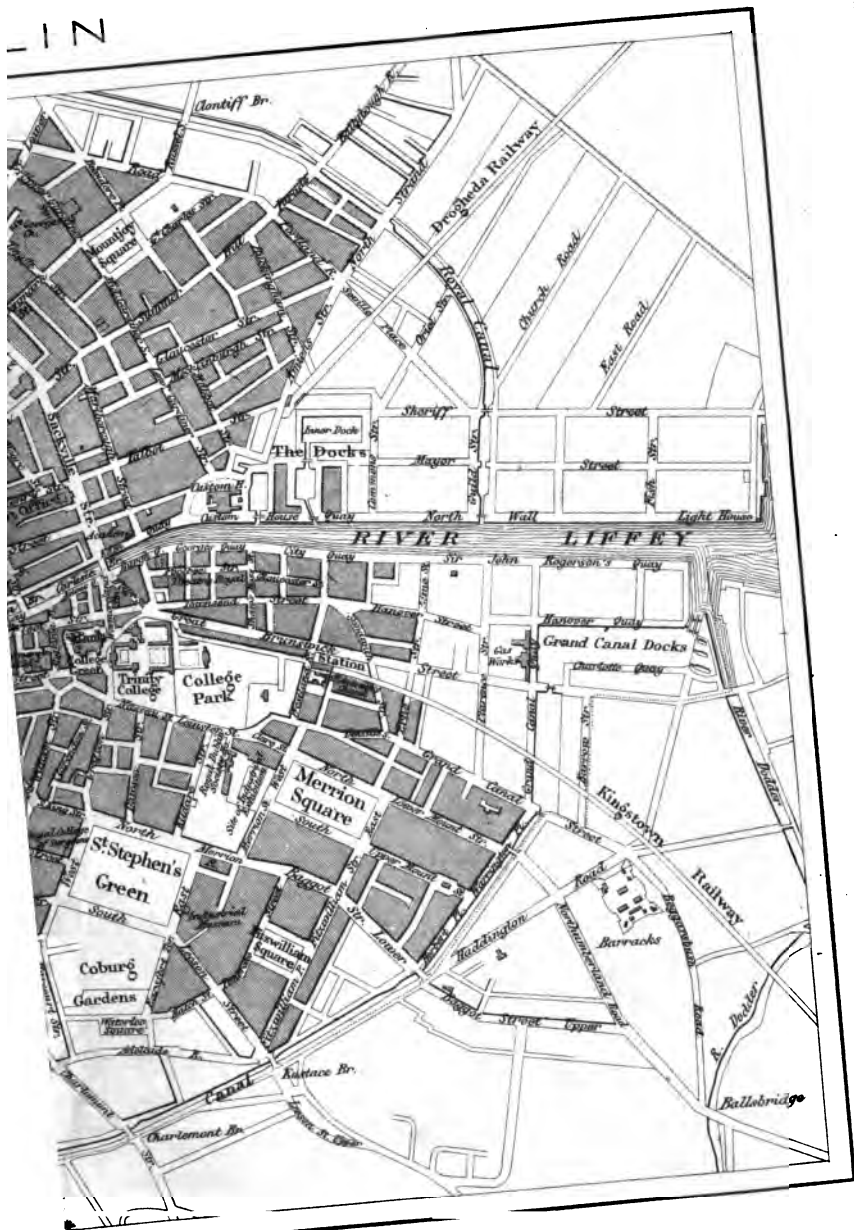
St. Patrick's Cathedral.—This structure, dear to all Irishmen, was erected about the close of the 12th century. The original structure, however, antedates this by many hundred years; in fact, it is affirmed that St. Patrick erected a place of worship here, which was the site of the well where he originally baptized his converts. There are numerous monuments in the interior of this cathedral; that of Boyle, earl of Cork, is particularly deserving of notice. The earl and his lady are represented surrounded by sixteen of their children; contiguous to this monument are two marble slabs, which cover the resting-places of Dean Swift and Mrs. Johnston, the "Stella" of his poetry. The Lady Chapel was formerly used as the chapter-house for the Knights of St. Patrick. The principal other churches are St. George's, St. Michan's, St. Audeon's, St. Andrew's, and St. Werburgh's.

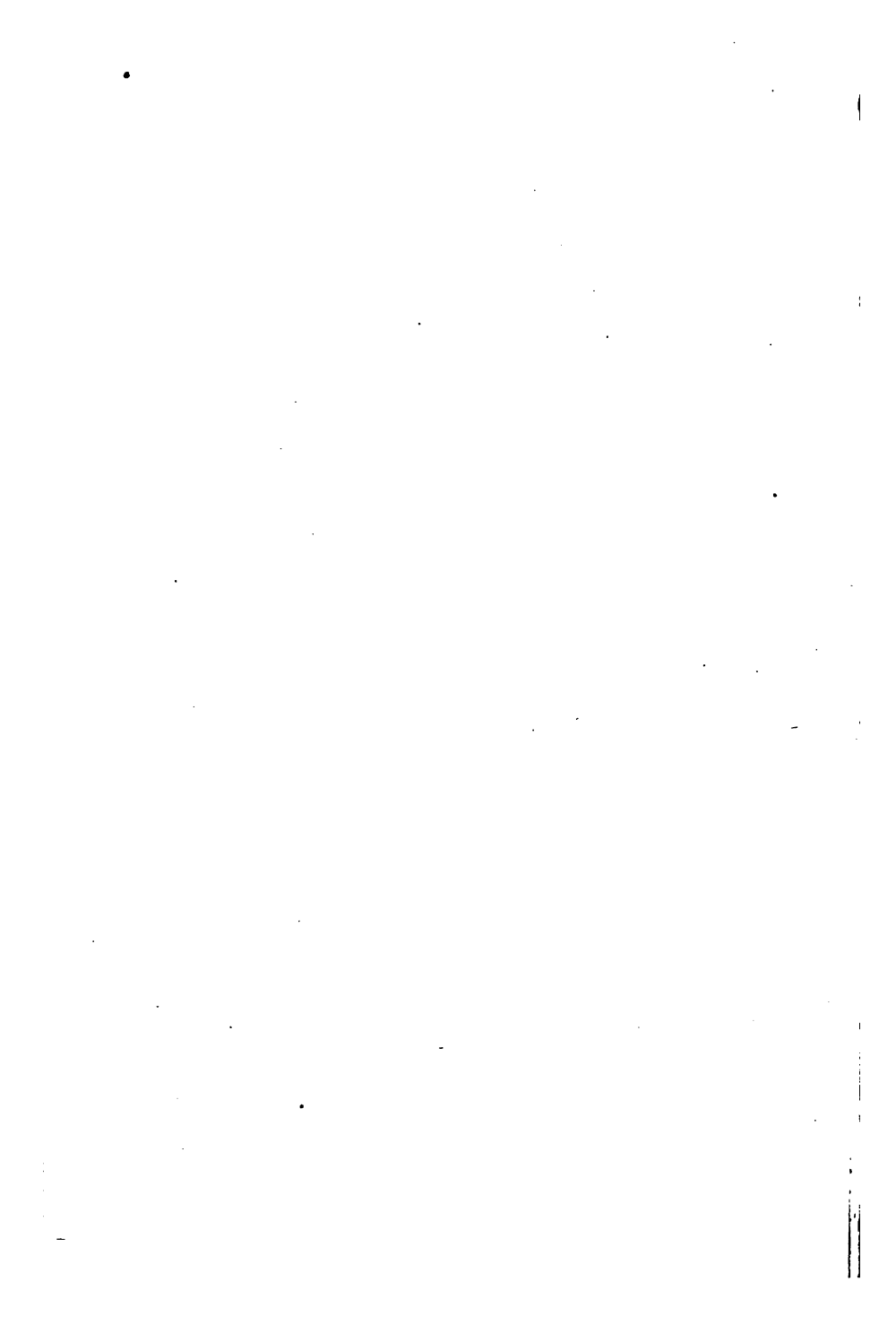


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The Four Courts, a magnificent and extensive structure, which cost over one million of dollars, so called on account of the object for which it was erected, viz., the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Chancery, and Exchequer. The river front is 450 feet long, and has a fine portico of six Corinthian columns supporting a pediment surmounted by a statue of Moses, with figures of Justice and Mercy on either hand. The building is crowned by a magnificent dome, under which is the grand hall, 64 feet in diameter, and lighted by a figure of Truth holding a torch in her hand. From this hall, which in term time is the great resort of lawyers, doors lead into the four different courts. Over the entrances are four pictures worthy of notice: first, James I. abolishing the Brehon laws, Henry II. granting a charter to the inhabitants, John signing the Magna Charta, and William the Conqueror establishing courts of justice. In addition to the Four Courts, there are two wings which contain other smaller courts and offices.

The *Custom-house* is, externally considered, the finest building in Dublin. It was erected at an expense of two and a half millions of dollars, and occupied ten years in building. Over the portico, which is composed of Doric columns, are colossal statues of Navigation, Wealth, Commerce, and Industry. On the tympanum is a sculpture representing the Union of England and Ireland. On the north side of the building is a portico nearly similar, with figures of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. The whole building is surmounted by a dome, on which is a colossal statue of Hope. Seen from every side, the Custom-house is a very beautiful building. The *Exchange*, in Dame Street, is also deserving of a visit.

Nelson's Monument, which stands in the centre of Sackville Street, is a beautiful testimonial erected by the Irish admirers of that hero. The pedestal is of granite, thirty feet high, bearing the names of Nelson's different victories. The Doric column is seventy feet in height, and is surmounted by a fine statue of the hero, erected by Thomas Kirk, thirteen feet in height, which stands on another pedestal. Nelson is represented leaning against the capstan of a ship. A magnificent view of the city and surrounding country may be had from

the summit. A fee of sixpence is demanded for ascending.

The *Irish National Gallery* contains some fine paintings and sculpture. It is situated on the north side of Leinster Lawn, and was opened in 1864. On the opposite side of the square is the *Museum of Natural History*.

The *Royal Irish Academy* should also be visited. A member's introduction is necessary. The museum contains a fine collection of antiquities.

It won't do to say to a citizen of Dublin that you have visited the city and not *Phoenix Park*, which the natives think superior to any thing in the world! We only say to American travelers, don't expect to find a Central Park of New York, a Bois de Boulogne of Paris, or a Cascine of Florence. The portion open to the public is 1300 acres in extent, and contains many magnificent trees and fine carriage-drives, but no diversity of scenery, beautiful lakes, walks, flowers, and fountains, such as you see in Central Park, which we think, in years, when the trees obtain sufficient growth, will be far superior to any thing in the world. The principal object of interest in the Phoenix Park is the *Wellington Testimonial*. It is a massive obelisk, placed on a granite pedestal, on which are written the various victories gained by England's greatest warrior. It is about 200 feet in height, and cost \$100,000. The vice-regal lodge of the lord lieutenant is situated in the Park, and near which are the *Zoological Gardens*. They are quite extensive, and, though not well filled, the collection is varied.

Visitors to Dublin should visit the establishment of Messrs. Pim Bros. & Co., South Great George Street. It is one of the largest wholesale and retail establishments in the kingdom. This firm are also extensive poplin and linen manufacturers. One of the partners is a member of the British Parliament for the City of Dublin. Visitors wishing to see poplin in process of making should visit the retail warehouse in South Great George Street. Messrs. Pim Brothers employ about fourteen hundred hands in their manufactory.

We also recommend travelers to the Royal Irish Poplin Manufactory and Irish Linen Warehouse of William Fry & Co., 31 Westmoreland Street, by special appointment manufacturers to the queen.

The Irish poplins have a world-wide reputation. Few tourists leave Dublin without supplying themselves with some of these beautiful fabrics, which many consider impossible to be surpassed by the products of France or Italy. A very interesting "Historical Sketch of the Poplin Trade" was lately published in the *Belgravia Magazine*. One of the principal firms mentioned is that of O'Reilly, Dunne, & Co., 30 College Green (opposite the Bank of Ireland). Their factory, which is well worth a visit, is very near the Four Courts. Only the best class of goods are sold by this firm.

The firm of Fry & Fielding enjoy the highest reputation for their Irish poplins, of which they are extensive manufacturers. They occupy a large building (26 Westmoreland Street) called the Alexandra House—named after the Princess of Wales, who so largely patronized their products—where the process of manufacture may be seen by visitors.

Arnott & Co., 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 Henry Street, we recommend as extensive general merchants, wholesale and retail drapers.

For genuine Balbriggan hosiery, cambric handkerchiefs, linen shirts, collars, etc., we would advise a visit to Joseph Cantley, 79 Grafton Street.

In Lower Sackville Street, exactly opposite the general post-office, is situated Mr. Richard Allen's tailoring establishment and emporium of ready-made clothing. Apart from its business importance, this building should be visited for the sake of its architectural beauties. The well-known "mammoth" Irish frieze belted coats may be had at this establishment.

For paper, stationery, and printing, we would recommend Messrs. Browne & Nolan, 24 Nassau Street, where specialties connected with the stationery trade may be obtained always of the best quality.

A visit should be made to the *Botanic Gardens* at Glasnevin, about two miles from Dublin, near which is the *Cemetery*, containing numerous fine monuments, among others those of Daniel O'Connell and Curran. They are both of massive granite, the former one hundred and sixty feet high, surmounted by a cross eight feet high.

There are numerous excursions in the vicinity of Dublin, which, if the traveler have time, he had better make; and, should

he not be crossing the Channel from Kingstown (eight miles from Dublin), he had better make an excursion to that town, which is the harbor of Dublin, and from which steamers are arriving and departing several times each day to England, Scotland, and Wales.

Kingstown, now somewhat of a fashionable watering-place, was, in 1821, a miserable fishing-village called *Dunleary*. On the occasion of George IV. visiting Ireland and landing at this port, its name was changed to Kingston, and its prosperity commenced from that date. The harbor is entirely artificial, and is one of the finest in the kingdom; its cost was two and a half millions of dollars. The railway runs along the pier, where passengers may change immediately to the sailing packet under shelter during stormy weather. The principal hotels are *Royal* and *Anglesea Arms*. A most interesting excursion of three days may be made by continuing on to Bray, a watering-place of very modern construction, Enniskerry, the Dargle, the Seven Churches, Vale of Avoca, and Wicklow. For particulars of this excursion, see some of the monthly local guides.

An excursion should also be made to the Hill of Howth, an elevated promontory at the northern entrance to Dublin harbor. It rises nearly 600 feet above the level of the sea. Its castle, abbey, and college are well worth a visit. The castle is the family seat of the Lawrences, who have held it for the last seven hundred years. The family name was formerly Tristrane, but Sir Amirec Tristrane de Valence, having won a battle on St. Lawrence's day, then took the name of that saint. The sword of that famous warrior still hangs in the chapel.

There is rather a romantic story in connection with this family, which, if true, shows the regard posterity has in some instances for a pledge given by their ancestors. During the reign of Elizabeth, one Grace O'Malley, an amazon chieftainess, returning from a visit to the queen, landed at Howth, and demanded hospitality of the castle's owner, which he for some reason refused, it is said, because he was at dinner. The amazon determined to have revenge for the insult, and to lie in wait for an opportunity, which happened in finding the child the heir to the house within her reach. Having seized him, he was kept in close confinement until she abstracted a vow from the father, that on no account hereafter should the castle gates be closed during the hour of dinner, and the promise was most religiously kept until a recent period. There is a painting in the castle

which illustrates the event. A full-length portrait of the celebrated Dean Swift may also be seen here.

The light-house and St. Fintan's Church should also be noticed.

A fine excursion can be made to Galway and the west of Ireland if one has plenty of time, and the mountains and lakes of Connemara will well repay the visit. The distance to Galway is 126 miles; time, 54 hours; fare, \$5 50.

Fifteen miles from Dublin we pass *Maynooth*, where may be seen the fine buildings of the Royal College of St. Patrick, which, after long debate in the British Parliament during the present reign, was permanently endowed for the education of five hundred priests. None but those destined for the priesthood can enter here, and the course of study requires eight years. The most conspicuous object seen on the arrival at the station is the tower of the castle of Kildare, erected in the fifteenth century. It is at present the property of the Duke of Leinster, and will well repay a visit. Fifty miles from Dublin we pass through *Mullingar*, a town of considerable importance, whence a branch railroad of 24 miles leads to Sligo.

Sligo is situated in the Bay of Sligo, and contains a population of nearly 11,000. The town is not remarkable for cleanliness, but its abbey, built in the 13th century, is a splendid ruin, and its contiguity to one of the loveliest lakes in Ireland, viz., *Lough Gill*, is deserving the notice of travelers. The *Imperial Hotel* is the best, and is situated immediately in front of the abbey. The lake is best reached by taking a boat up the River Garvoge about three miles. Through this stream the lake empties its waters into the Bay of Sligo.

Ten miles from Mullingar we arrive at *Athlone*, noted principally for its siege in 1691, when the army of William III. hurled against its walls and castles over twelve thousand cannon-balls. This town is an important military station, containing barracks for two thousand men, and fifteen thousand stand of arms. We next reach *Athenry*, renowned in Irish history for the many desperate encounters between the English and Irish forces, also for its castle, built in the 13th century, and admirably preserved, and its Dominican abbey, one of the finest ruins in Ireland.

Passing on the left the ruined Castle Dorrydonnell, we now obtain a fine view of *Galway*, the capital of the west of Ireland, and the fifth city of Ireland in point of population and commerce. Attached to the railway station there is a fine hotel. Galway contained in 1861 a population of 16,448 inhabitants, being a falling off in ten years of nearly four thousand. The town is situated on the bay of the same name, where the western lakes of Ireland pour out their surplus waters. The city owes considerable of its importance to its commerce with Spain, and its intercourse with that country may be seen in every direction, not only in the architecture of the houses and appearance of the streets, but in the natives; one sees on every side dark eyes and dark hair, and black eyes and yellow hair are by no means of rare occurrence. The principal public buildings are the Queen's College, Custom-House, Chamber of Commerce, Royal Institution, Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, some monasteries and nunneries. There are also several breweries, distilleries, and numerous foundries. Galway was brought conspicuously before our countrymen a few years since as the terminus of the "Lever" line of steamers, running between New York and Ireland. Travelers, before leaving Galway, should visit the quarter called Gladdagh, which is exclusively occupied by a peculiar set of people, mostly fishermen, who never mix nor intermarry with the other inhabitants. They have a chief among themselves, who decides all disputes, and who receives the title of King of the Gladdagh. A little farther westward of this place a beautiful view of the bay and islands of Arran may be had. These islands, celebrated by the poet Moore—"Oh, Arranmore, loved Arranmore"—may be visited by boats from Galway, which go every few days. Tourists visiting Connemara generally make Galway their starting-point. Three or four days or a week may be very pleasantly spent in this delightful district.

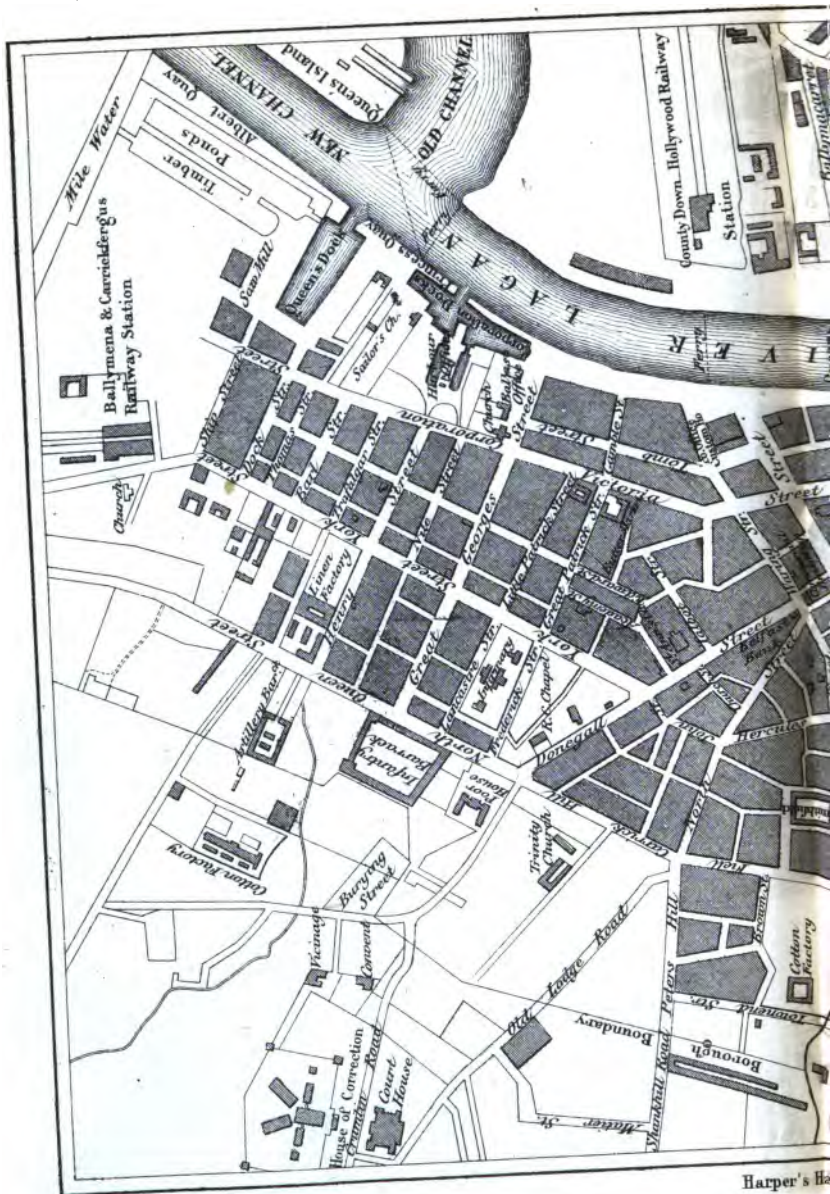
From Dublin to Belfast, through Drogheda and Dundalk, distance 112 miles; fare, \$5; time, four hours. From Dublin to Drogheda the distance is 32 miles. This town is pleasantly situated on the River Boyne, and contains nearly 15,000 inhabitants. *Imperial Hotel* the best. There is

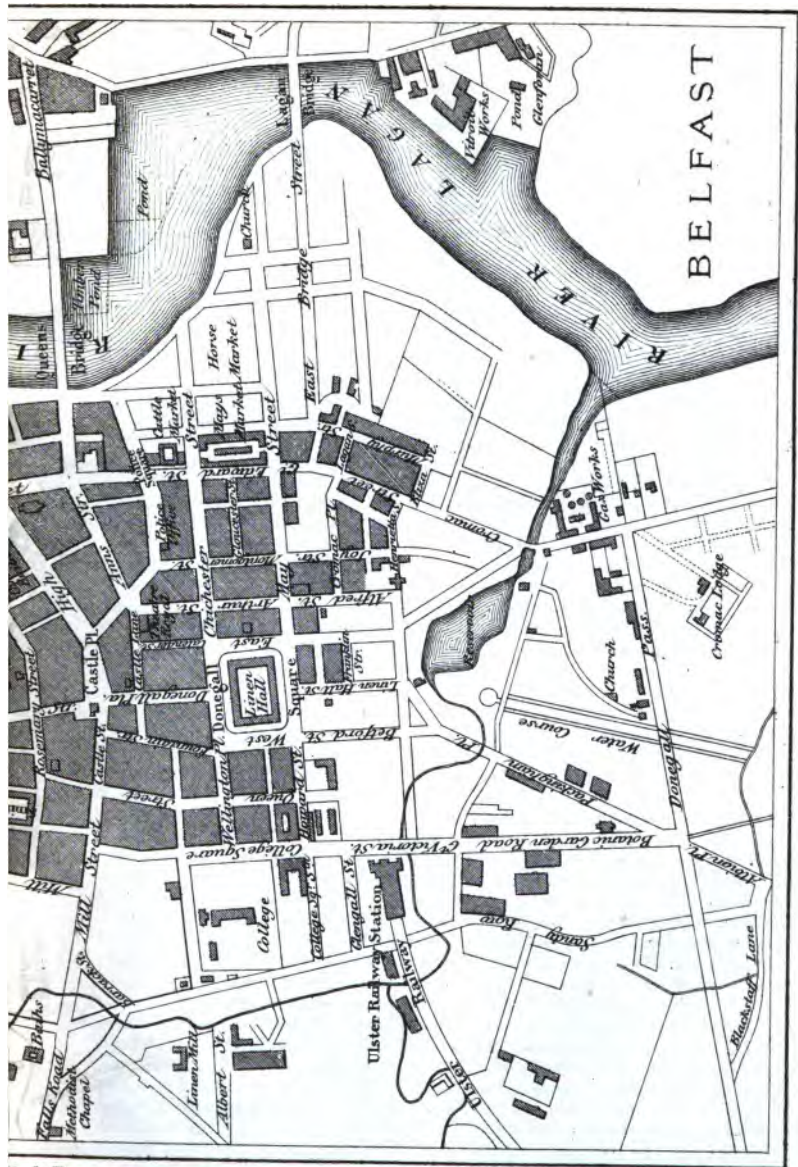
but little to detain the traveler here, if we except the ruins of the abbey of St. Mary d'Urso and the abbey of the Dominicans; even these are difficult to see from their position. The spinning of flax is now the principal occupation of the inhabitants. The River Boyne is here crossed by a magnificent bridge, from which a fine view may be had.

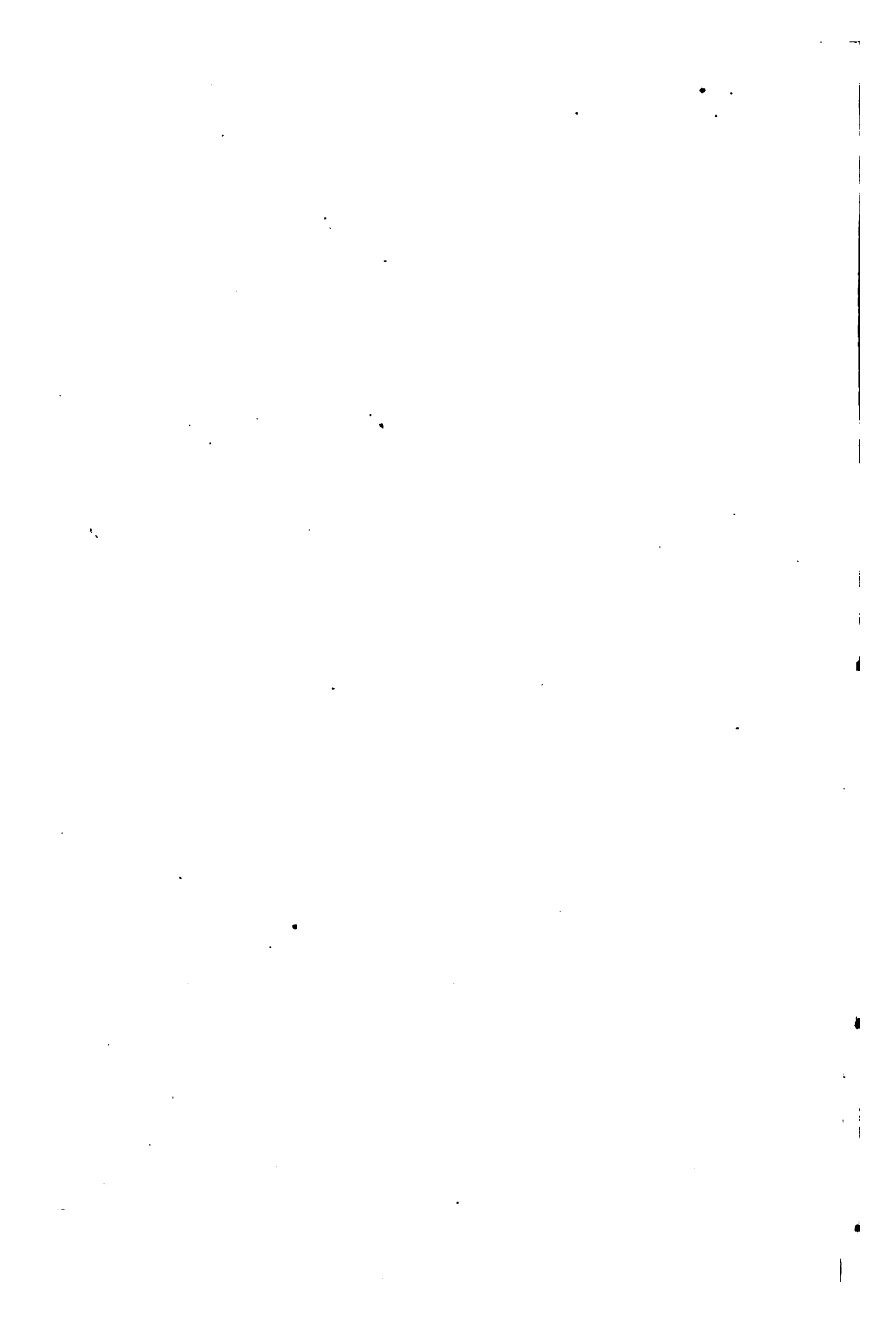
The Boyne is celebrated in history, the banks of which being the battle-ground where the forces of James II. and those of his son-in-law, William, prince of Orange, met July 1st, 1690. The engagement is known as the "Battle of the Boyne." The forces were equally divided, 80,000 on a side. The prince was the victor. James fled to France, and the victory secured to the country liberty, law, and religion. The brave Duke of Schomberg, who commanded the prince's forces, was killed on the field: see the monument erected to his memory. Kohl says, "James displayed but little courage in this memorable battle. He abandoned the field even before the battle was decided, and made a ride of unexampled rapidity through Ireland. In a few hours he reached the castle of Dublin, and on the following day he rode to Waterford, a distance of 100 miles. Nevertheless, James sought to throw the blame of the whole defeat on the Irish. On arriving at the castle of Dublin, he met the Lady Tyrconnel, a woman of ready wit, to whom he exclaimed, 'Your countrymen, the Irish, can run very fast, it must be owned.' 'In this, as in every other respect, your majesty surpasses them, for you have won the race,'" was the merited rebuke of the lady. The day after the battle Drogheda opened its gates to the English army. It is one of the many towns which experienced the rigor of Cromwell's severity during the merciless campaign of 1650, nearly the entire garrison, with great numbers of the inhabitants, having been put to the sword after a successful siege. One hundred of the inhabitants having taken shelter in St. Peter's Church steeple, Cromwell ordered it to be fired, and burned them up. The slaughter was continued for five days.

The linen trade, which is very extensive in the north of Ireland, forms the staple of Drogheda. The Earl of Desmond, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, was beheaded here









in 1467 for kindness shown toward the Irish people.

A visit (if stopping at Drogheda) should be made to Mellifont Abbey, distance five miles, and Monasterloice, six miles distant. The round tower of this last dates from the ninth century. There are some fine antique crosses here, the largest of which is twenty-seven feet high, and contains a Gaelic inscription concerning Muredach, a king of Ireland, who died in 584.

We next approach *Dundalk*, a manufacturing town of 10,860 inhabitants. Its principal trade is in flax and corn. *Arthur's Hotel* the best. Dundalk is noted for the sieges it sustained from Edward Bruce in 1316, from the O'Neils, and from Lord Inchiquin in 1640. Edward Bruce was here crowned king of Ireland. He resided in Dundalk for two years, when he was killed near by in an engagement with the English. After Scotland had gained her independence at Bannockburn, the Irish invited Edward, brother of Robert Bruce, to take possession of the crown of Ireland. He was the last monarch, and Dundalk was the last town in Ireland where a monarch was crowned. The town has a fine park, and Dundalk House and grounds, the residence of Lord Roden, are open to visitors.

Fifty-eight miles more and we arrive at *Belfast*, the metropolis of the north of Ireland. Different from most cities of Ireland, it shows a continued increase in population. In 1851 it contained 100,000; in 1870 it amounted to 118,718.

The principal hotel, and one of the best in Ireland, is the *Imperial*, admirably conducted by Mr. Jury, son of the proprietor of Jury's Hotel in Dublin.

The whole city of Belfast, whose population and prosperity have so rapidly increased, stands on the territory of the Marquis of Donegal, to whose ancestors it was awarded by James I. when Belfast was a small village, and formerly returned that nobleman a million and a half of dollars per annum. Belfast is a great seat of both linen and cotton manufactures. It possesses a large foreign trade, as well as extensive intercourse with the ports of the Scotch and English coast, especially with Liverpool, to which it sends great quantities of cattle and agricultural produce. The city has a cheerful aspect: the streets

are wide and well paved, and the houses mostly of brick, and well built. Belfast contains an important collegiate establishment, entitled the Belfast Academical Institution, and is also the seat of the queen's colleges. One of the most elegant edifices in the town, finished in the Italian style, is that which contains the offices of the harbor commissioners: it has a fine clock-tower, and the whole edifice is constructed of cut stone. The first Bible that was ever printed in Ireland was published at Belfast—the printing of this volume did not occur, however, until 1794; no printing-press was brought here until 1696, Ireland being far behind even Russia in this respect. The public buildings are mostly of modest appearance. The Commercial Buildings contain handsome reading-rooms, well furnished with newspapers. The Bank of Belfast presents in its style of architecture a mixture of Doric and Corinthian, and is quite attractive in its appearance. The First Presbyterian Meeting-house, in Rosemary Street, is elegantly decorated inside; the ceiling is elaborately ornamented in stucco; a portico, composed of ten Doric columns, with an elaborate balustrade, renders the exterior worthy of observation.

The *Belfast Museum* contains a large collection of Irish antiquities, and the building is rich in design and execution. The Custom-house, Post-office, and St. Patrick's Cathedral are among the other principal buildings. The *Queen's Bridge*, which occupies "the Great Bridge of Belfast," is very elegant, large, and substantial. Beyond the *Presbyterian College*, a very magnificent building, is the *Botanical Garden*, established in 1830. It is the next finest in Ireland to that of Dublin, and even possesses many advantages over the latter.

The flax-mills of Belfast are perhaps the most interesting sights in the city; one of each kind should be visited, that is, those worked by steam and by hand. The largest steam-mill is that of the Messrs. Mulholland, who, it is said, directly and indirectly, employ twenty-five thousand men; but the finest linen and damask is only made by hand, and the process of forming and weaving the different patterns is decidedly interesting. The best establishment to visit is that of Mr. Michael Andrews, at Ardoyne, about one mile out of

the city. The whole establishment may be seen between 10 and 12 and 3 and 5 every day of the week. Here many of the first families in Europe have their coats of arms drawn and woven in their napkins, table-cloths, etc. The proprietor allows no gratuity to be received by the persons showing the establishment.

Steamers are leaving the harbor of Belfast for Liverpool, Dublin, Glasgow, Carlisle, and Dumfries almost daily.

Travelers should also extend their visit to Cave Hill, about two miles, whence a most glorious panoramic view may be obtained of the surrounding country. The hill takes its name from three caves, which may be seen on its perpendicular face. On its summit is an earthwork, which was one of the strong-holds of Brian M'Art, whose clan was exterminated in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

From Belfast to the Giant's Causeway, distance 74 miles, viz., 62 to Coleraine, thence by branch road to Portrush, six miles, from which place we take a carriage to the Causeway, a distance of six miles. Fare to Portrush, \$3.

About ten miles from Belfast we pass the town of *Carrickfergus*, which contains 4000 inhabitants, most of whom are of Scotch descent.

The principal object of attraction is the *Castle*, which was built by a De Courcy in the 12th century. It was captured from the English by Bruce, at whose death it again reverted to them. It is at present used as a garrison by a company of artillery. Twelve miles, and we arrive at *Antrim*, a town of 2000 inhabitants, close to Lough Neagh, the largest lake in the British Islands, and only surpassed in size by that of Geneva in Switzerland, and Ladoga and Onega in Russia. In the immediate vicinity is Antrim Castle, with its beautiful park and grounds. This fine old structure is the seat of Viscount Massareene. A short distance beyond Antrim we pass the deer-park of Shane's Castle, the seat of the famous race of heroes the O'Neils, who were for ages the lords of Ulster.

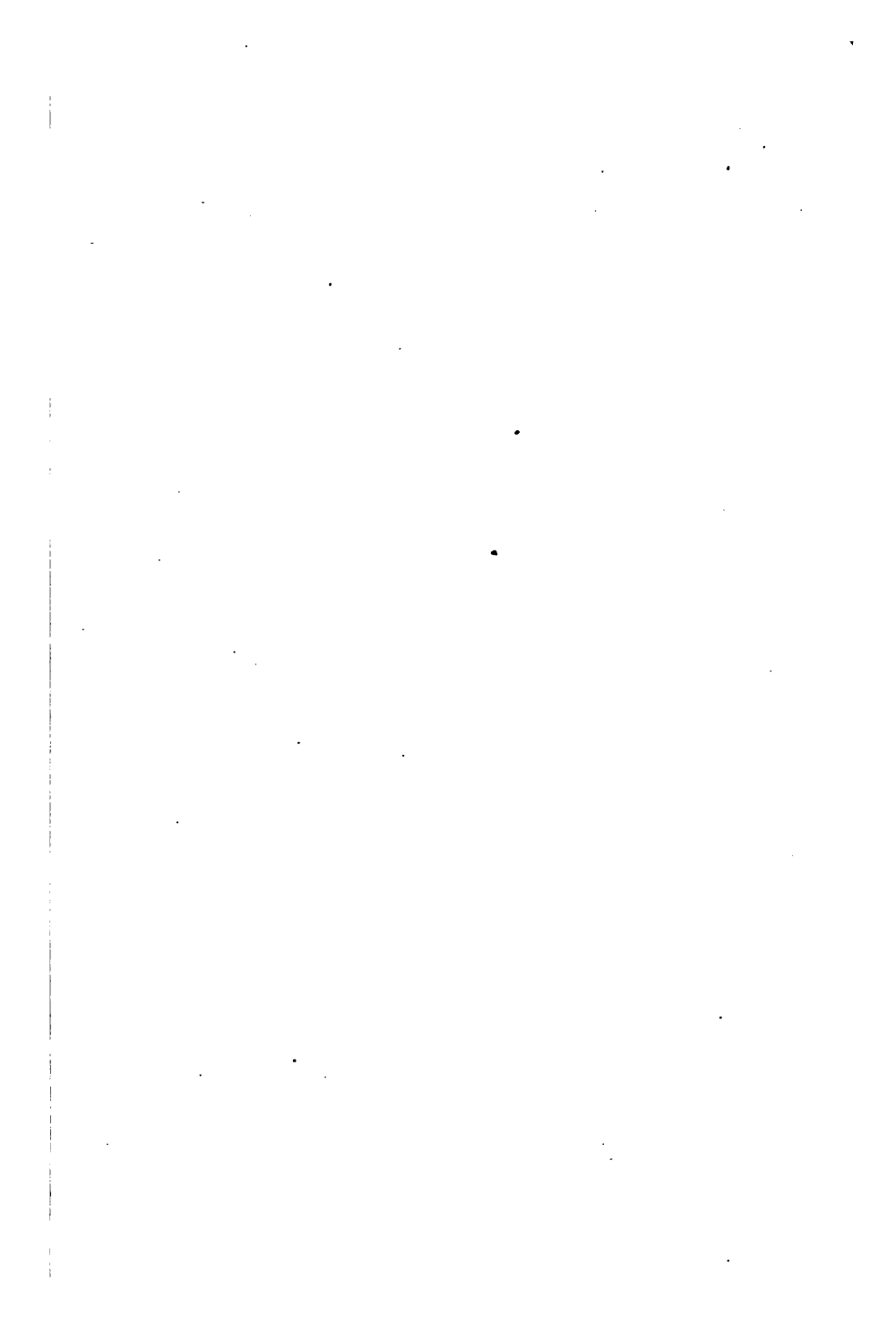
The Red Hand in the arms of Ulster, which were the arms of the O'Neils, is thus accounted for: When Ireland first was conquered or settled, it was permitted to the person who should first touch the ground

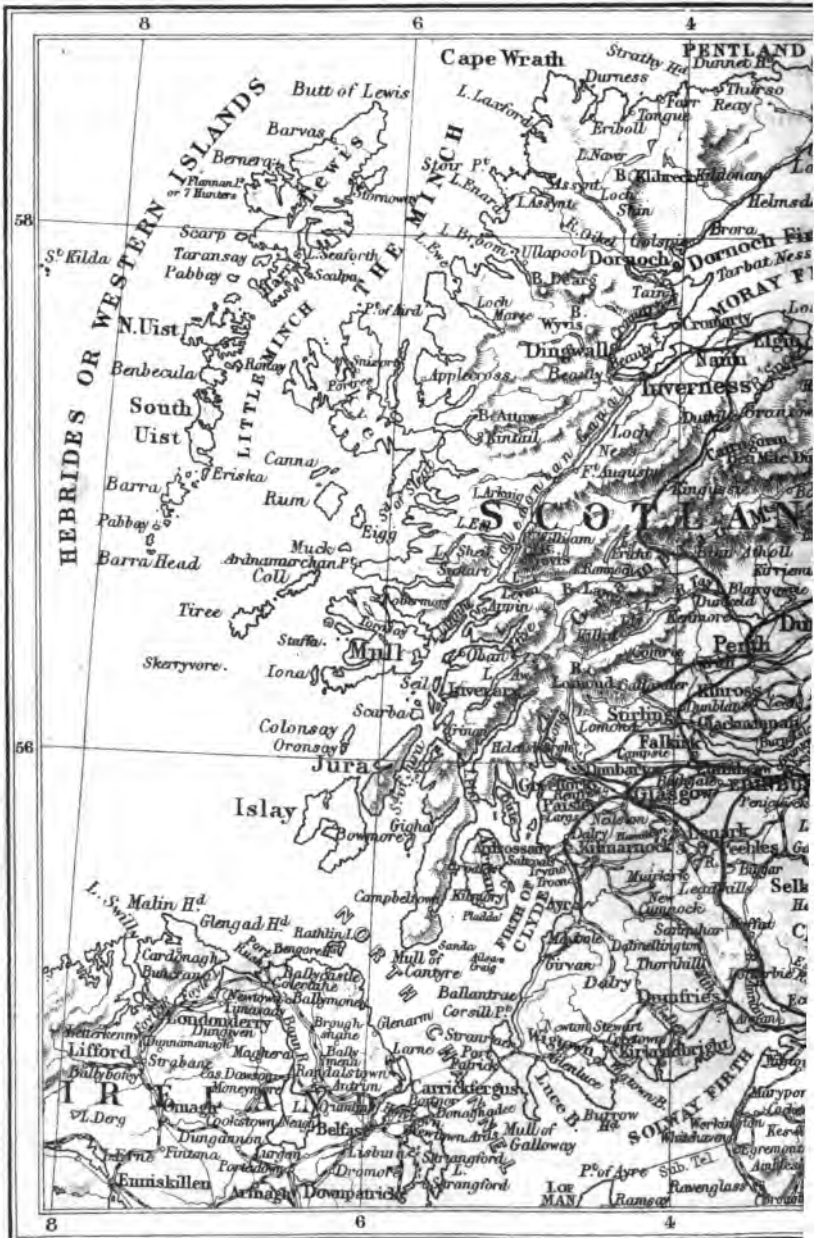
that he should be its chief. O'Neil, who was one of the party that first approached the shore, cut off his hand and threw it on the bank, thereby first touching the ground, and from this individual sprung the royal race. The waters of Lough Neagh are celebrated for their healing of scrofulous diseases, and for their petrifying properties, requiring but a few years to turn wood into stone.

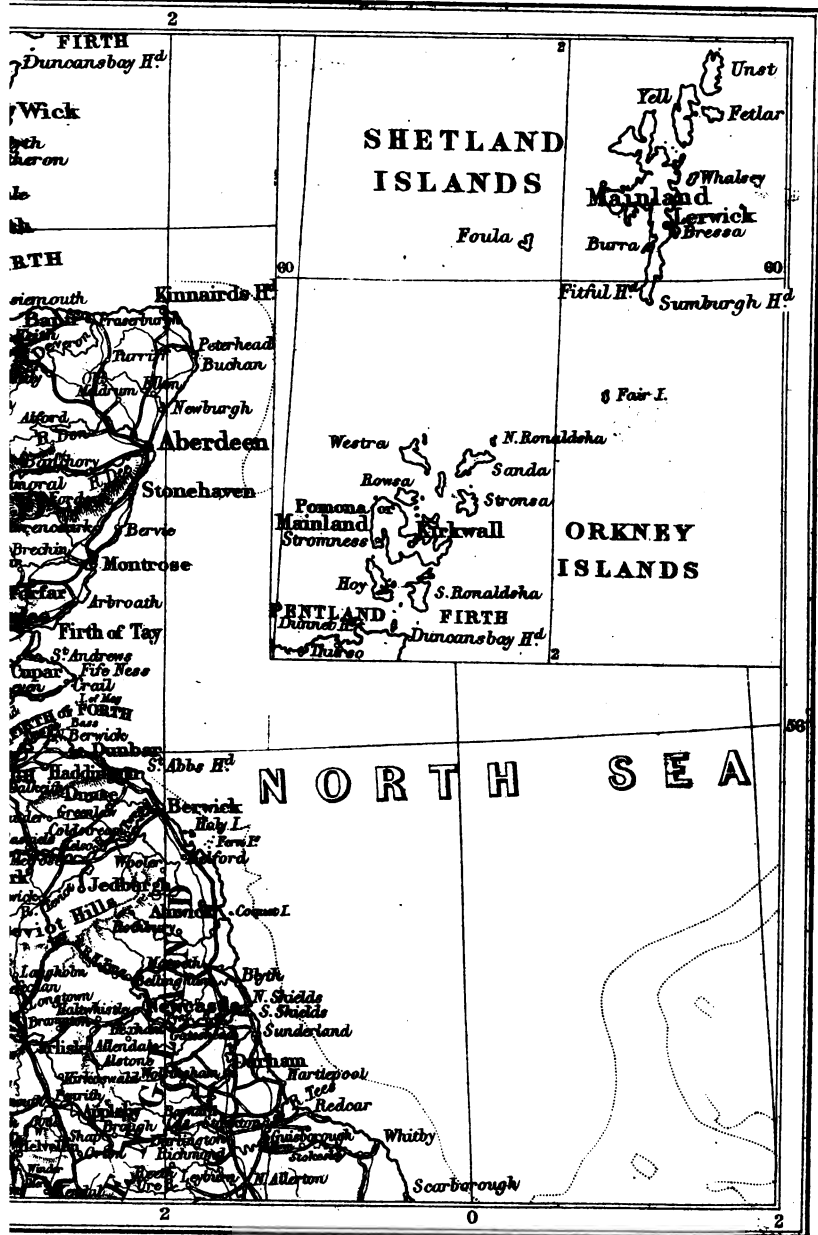
Thirty-six miles more and we reach *Coleraine*, which contains 5681 inhabitants. It is a place of great antiquity, but nothing of interest to be seen. Travelers change cars here for *Portrush*, the stopping-place for visitors to the Giant's Causeway, and where one can not only spend days, but weeks to advantage. The best hotel in Portrush is the *Antrim Arms*, which is one of the best kept and most reasonable houses not only in Ireland, but in the United Kingdom. From here travelers make the excursions to Dunluce Castle and the Giant's Causeway. There is a good stable attached to the hotel, where carriages, horses, or jaunting-cars may be engaged at reasonable prices.

Portrush is situated on a bold headland, with a deep bay on either side, and immediately opposite it is the group of rocky islands called the Skerries, which form a fine breakwater for the harbor. It is an admirable bathing-place, and, since the opening of the railway, a place of considerable activity.

About two miles from Portrush we arrive at the *Castle of Dunluce*, which is considered one of the most picturesque ruins in the United Kingdom. It stands upon an isolated rock 100 feet above the level of the sea, and is connected with the main land by one of the most narrow bridges one can well imagine—say 20 inches wide. The date of its erection is uncertain; its building, however, is generally conceded to De Courcy, earl of Ulster. It has been the scene and subject of endless tradition, as well as many romantic and humble events. It was the ancient residence of the M'Quillans, and afterward of the M'Donalds of Scotland, Colonel M'Donald having married into the family of the M'Quillans. Those who feel inclined to boast of their pedigree should be informed that the founder of the M'Quillans could trace his family back 8000 years, when they left Babylon









for Scotland. The Scottish family are still lords of Antrim and Dunluce. Beneath the castle is a long, narrow cave, which may be entered by a small opening at low water.

Three miles farther brings us to *Bush-mills*, so called from the River Bush, on which is situated a water-mill. The river is a favorite resort for anglers, and its salmon and trout are delicious.

Nearly two miles farther we arrive at the *Giant's Causeway*, the most remarkable natural curiosity in the country. This basaltic promontory, which projects upward of a thousand feet into the sea, consists of huge piles of prismatic columns arranged side by side with perfect uniformity. One might imagine them to be the work of ingenious artificers, and it is questionable whether the art of man could rival the nicety with which each piece is fitted to the other. We shall not attempt a scientific description of the peculiar formation of this causeway, nor have we the time nor room to embody the theories of the different learned writers on the subject, few of whom agree, and none of whose statements are more satisfactory than the romantic stories told by the guide who accompanies you. (Speaking of guides, John M'Laughlin, whose name will be given you at the *Antrim Arms*, is one of the best, but fearfully jealous of his rights to sell photographs, and who will caution you in advance against a poor weird, wild, laughing, leaping, eccentric young woman, who waylays you in every direction. We stealthily bought one of her photographs for a shilling, gave her half a crown, took no change, and felt delighted at having cheated John, and receiving so many "God bless your honor's" from the poor but highly amusing creature.) It is said by some leisurely-disposed individual, who has taken the time and pains to count them, that we walk over the heads of some 4000 columns, all beautifully cut and polished, commencing with the triangular, or three sided, and ending with the nonagon, or nine sided. Among the numerous fabulous objects of interest which the guide will point out, notice the Amphitheatre Gateway, Chimney-tops, Pulpit, and Giant's Well, where, if you drink some of the water (especially if you mix it with "mountain dew" sold there by an old man), and at the same time make a

wish, it will surely be verified within the year. Notice also the Giant's Grandmother, who was petrified for having three husbands at the same time.

Previous to landing at the Causeway, you will be taken in a boat to see the caves which lie under the rocks along the coast. [Notice the tariff for boats and guides which is hung up at the hotel, and pay accordingly. The boatmen expect a small fee extra, especially should it be a rough day.] The principal cave, and one into which the boat can be safely rowed, is Portcoon. It is about half a mile distant from the Causeway. Into this the sea rushes and recedes with a fearful noise, and the boat is sometimes carried to nearly the top of the cave, which is 45 feet high: its length is 350 feet. The Dunkerry Cave is over 600 feet long, and about 70 feet high above low water. Its entrance resembles a Gothic arch, and the rise and fall of the swell is much greater than in the Portcoon Cave, but much more regular, owing to its greater depth, and to a nervous person the slow and gradual rising to the roof is rather exciting. There are numerous other caves, which will be pointed out to the traveler as he is rowed past. One of the former guides at the Causeway gave the origin of the Causeway in this wise:

"The giant, Fin M'Coul, was the champion of Ireland, and felt very much aggrieved at the insolent boasting of a certain Caledonian giant, who offered to beat all who came before him, and even dared to tell Fin that if it weren't for the wetting of himself, he would swim over and give him a drubbing. Fin at last applied to the king, who, not perhaps daring to question the doings of such a mighty man, gave him leave to construct a causeway right to Scotland, on which the Scot walked over and fought the Irishman. Fin turned out victor; and with an amount of generosity quite becoming his Hibernian descent, kindly allowed his former rival to marry and settle in Ireland, which the Scot was nothing loth to do, seeing that at that time living in Scotland was none of the best, and every body knows that Ireland was always the richest country in the world. Since the death of the giants, the causeway, being no longer wanted, has sunk under the sea, only leaving a portion of itself

visible here, a little at the island of Rathlin, and the portals of the grand gate on Staffa."

A fine excursion may be made along the coast returning to Belfast, and from Belfast to Glasgow. If not taking the steamer at Portrush, go on to Londonderry via the Junction at Coleraine, a distance of 40 miles. Fare, \$2 25.

Londonderry, which contains a population of 20,519 inhabitants, is beautifully situated on the west bank of the River Foyle, five miles above its entrance into Lough Foyle. Principal hotels, *Imperial* and *Commercial*. The city is well built, lighted, and paved. In the centre of the city is a square called Diamond, from each side of which a handsome street leads to the four principal gates of the city. The suburb of Waterside, on the opposite side of the river, is connected with the city by a bridge erected in 1789 by an American. Derry is noted for the noble manner it withstood the siege of King James's forces in 1689. An anonymous letter having been received by a Protestant nobleman—Earl of Mount Alexander—that on a certain day all the Protestants in Ireland were to be murdered by the Catholics, in accordance with an oath they had all taken, and that a captain's commission would be the reward of the party that murdered him, he gave the alarm, which spread to Derry, and while the bewildered citizens ran through the streets, some dozen of the apprentice-boys seized the keys from the guard, and just as Lord Antrim's troops reached the Ferry Gate, drew it up with some slight resistance from the guard. They sustained the siege for 105 days, and were reduced to the extremity of eating dogs and rats. A boom was placed across the river to prevent supplies from reaching there. One of the supply frigates, however, under the command of the Orange Admiral Kirk, with all sails spread, "dashed with giant strength against the barrier and broke it in two, but from the violence of the shock rebounded and ran upon the river's bank. The satisfaction of the enemy was displayed by an instantaneous burst of tumultuous joy. They ran with disorder to the shore, prepared to board her, when the vessel, firing a broadside, was extricated by the shock, and floated out nobly into the deep again." It is said over 2000 died by famine during the siege. The princi-

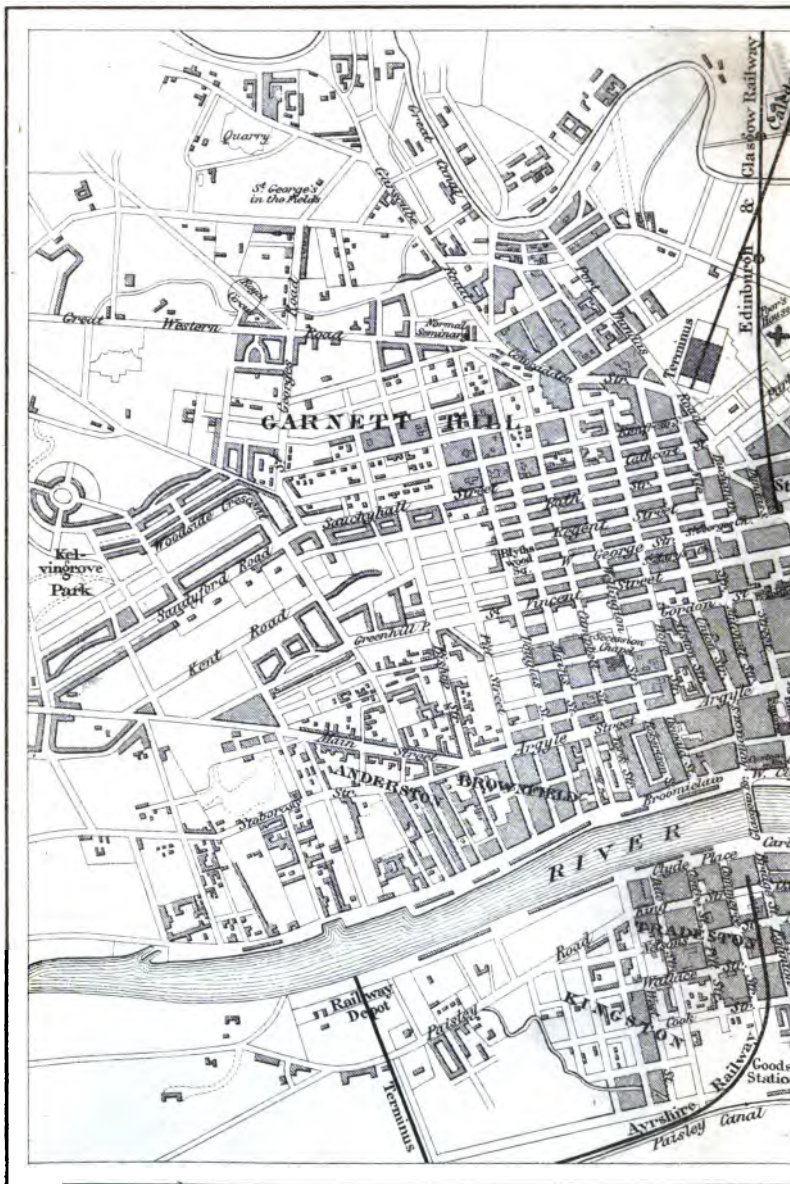
pal buildings are the Cathedral and Bishop's Palace. The former is a handsome Gothic edifice; an elegant view is obtained from the top of the city and surrounding country. The Cathedral contains the colors taken at the siege of Derry, also a handsome monument to Bishop Knox. The chief ornament of the city is the fluted column erected to the memory of its heroic defender, Rev. George Walker.

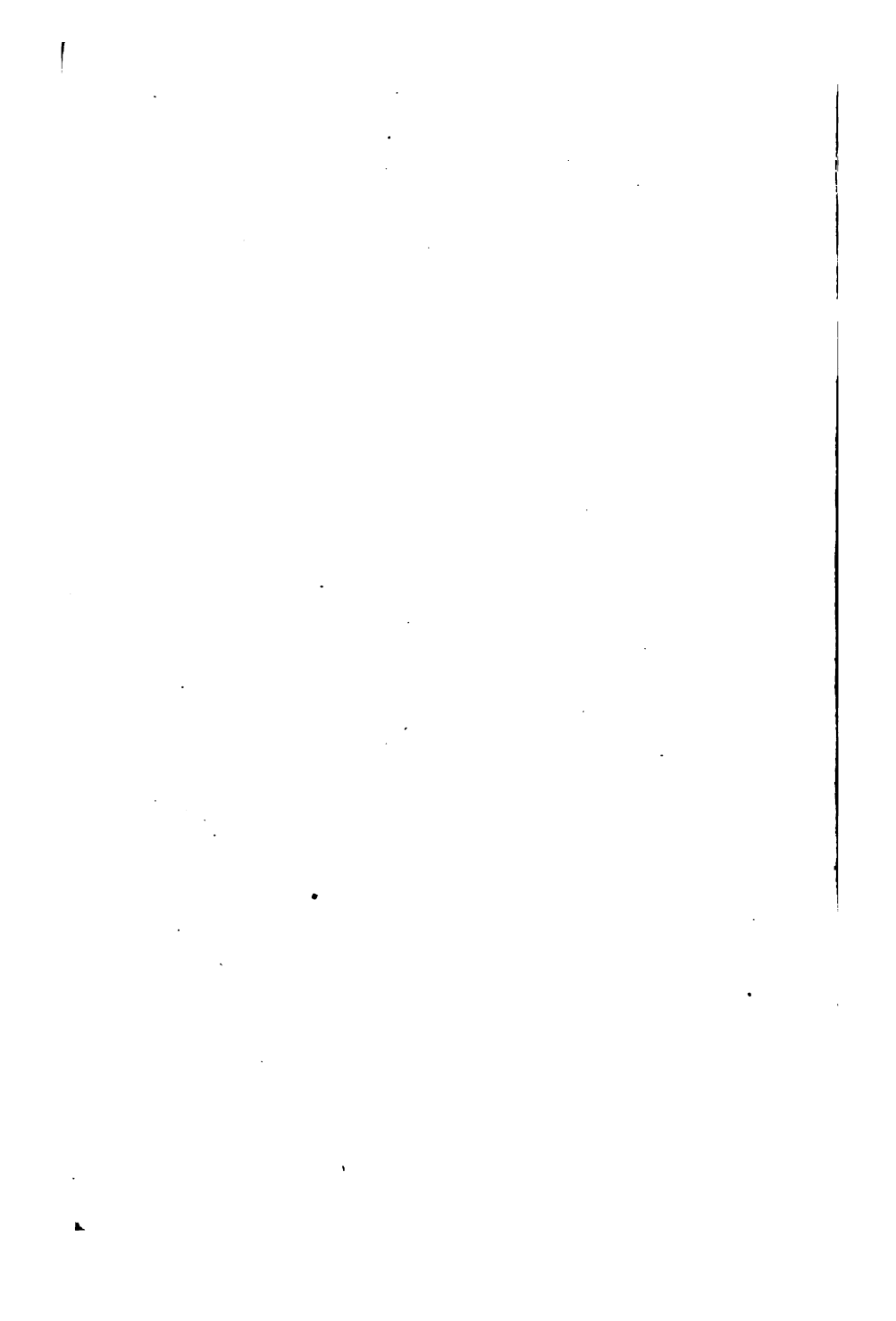
Steamers leave Londonderry for Glasgow about five times per week. Fare, \$8; time, one night.

SCOTLAND.

Scotland is the northern division of the island of Great Britain, and was the Caledonia of the Romans, that is, that portion which lies north of the Firth of Forth and Clyde, from which name the inhabitants were called Caledonians, afterward changed to Picts. The term Scotland came from a tribe or family of Scots which emigrated to Caledonia in the 11th century. They settled in Argyleshire, and, though small in number, their chief having married a daughter of one of the Pictish kings, they soon gained such an ascendancy that the name of the country became changed to Scotland. An ingenious writer of the present day, however, tries to prove that the Scots are still small in number, and confined mostly to Argyleshire. The surface of Scotland is the most varied and irregular of any country in Europe. The main land consists of but little over twenty-five thousand square miles, with nearly five hundred square miles of fresh-water lakes. About one third of the land is arable, and is divided into Highlands and Lowlands. The former includes the Hebrides, Orkney, and Shetland Islands, with the most northern counties. The Lowlands, although comparatively level, embrace considerable mountainous country, and are only *low* when compared with the northern portion. The climate of Scotland is very variable by reason of its seaward exposure, but neither its cold nor heat is so intense as in similar latitudes in other countries. The most celebrated of the mountains of Scotland is the chain situated in the Highlands called the Grampians, which commences near Loch Eire in Argyleshire, and terminates near the mouth of the Doon on the







eastern coast. The highest mountain is Ben-Nevis, separated from the Grampians only by the moor of Rannoch. It is 4406 feet above the level of the sea. The principal rivers are the Forth, Tay, Tweed, Spey, and Clyde. The Tweed, toward its debouché, forms the boundary between England and Scotland. The most celebrated of the Scottish lakes are Loch Lomond, Etire, Long, Fine, Awe, Lochy, Eil, Ness, and Katrine, not forgetting the lovely little lake of *Oich* on our way to Inverness, which for Alpine grandeur and sylvan beauty is unsurpassed in Europe. We wish here strongly to impress upon the mind of our countrymen who are making the tour of Europe by no means to miss Scotland. If your time or means will not allow it, miss Italy, miss Switzerland, miss Germany, the Rhine (how tame compared with the Caledonian Canal route through Loch Eie, Lochy, Oich, and Ness), miss any of these, but do not miss making the tour to Inverness *via* the Frith of Clyde, Kyles of Bute, Loch Fine, the Crinan Canal, Scarba Sound to Oban; then an excursion to the isles of Staffa and Iona, returning to Oban the same day; then *via* Glencoe back to Loch Eie, Fort William, Loch Lochy, and Ness to Inverness, returning by the highland railway (an admirably-managed road) by Blair Athol, through the famous pass of Killiecrankie, unsurpassed for beauty, Dunkeld, Perth, Lakes Katrine and Lomond, and we venture to affirm that in the ten days which it will take, more will be seen to satisfy the traveler, and at less expense, than the same time spent in any other part of Europe. The variations of this route we will point out when we describe it. Travelers from all parts of the world are much indebted to the enterprise and capital of one of Glasgow's well-known firms. Messrs. David Hutchison and Co. have opened up the beauties of Scotland's most lovely lakes and islands, and a large fleet of fast-sailing, elegant steamers belonging to this firm will be found at every point along the Scottish coast. A line runs regularly between Glasgow and Oban *via* the Crinan Canal—from Oban to Tobermory, Oban to Staffa and Iona, Oban to Glencoe, Oban to Inverness, Oban to Skye, and Oban to Stornoway in the far-off Lewis. The fares on all these boats are moderate, and table and attendance good.

Glasgow, the commercial capital of Scotland, is finely situated on the River Clyde, at the head of navigation. It is the most populous city in Scotland, and the third in population and commerce in the empire. It contains 500,000 inhabitants, if we include the villages in the immediate vicinity. The principal hotels in the city are the *Queens's*, which is finely situated on George's Square in the central portion of the city; *Maclean's*, in St. Vincent Street; and the *Hanover*, in Hanover Street—all largely patronized by Americans. The proprietor of the Hanover Hotel is also owner of the well-known "Abbotsford Blind" of Scotch malt whisky.

The chief portion of Glasgow lies on the north bank of the Clyde, which is crossed by five fine bridges, and lined with magnificent quays. The navigation of this river, formerly impeded by many obstructions, has of late been so much improved by dredging (steam vessels being continually kept at work for that purpose) that vessels of one thousand tons burden can reach the city. To show the great increase of trade, the custom duties levied in 1800 were about four thousand dollars; now they are about four millions, one thousand times increased in sixty years! Before our revolution in 1776, tobacco was the great trade, and the wealthy inhabitants were styled the "tobacco lords." This business being interrupted on account of the war, the citizens turned their attention to cotton, when soon the "cotton lords" eclipsed the "tobacco lords." At present the iron lords reign supreme, as a trip down the Clyde will rapidly convince every one, hundreds of iron vessels, in all stages of advancement, surrounding you on every hand. In 1880 there were forty thousand tons of iron used in Glasgow; now the amount is probably one million. Glasgow was the cradle of steam navigation, and the first steamer in Europe was launched here in 1812, Henry Bell being the projector. James Watt, a native of Glasgow, in 1763, first applied steam as a motive power, a monument to whom was erected in St. George's Square. It is a bronze figure, by Chantrey, in a sitting posture. There is also an obelisk, of very small proportions, erected to the memory of Henry Bell at Dunglass, near Bowling.

Glasgow is noted for the quantity and

purity of its supply of fresh water, brought through tunnels, aqueducts, and reservoirs from the classic Loch Katrine, a distance of thirty-four miles. The supply is equal to twenty-four million gallons daily. A novel institution has lately been established in Glasgow by one of her many public philanthropists with great success, viz., a *Great Western Cooking Dépôt*, the object of which is to provide cheap food for the working-classes. This dépôt, with its numerous branches, supplies good substantial breakfasts for threepence (six cents), and a dinner, consisting of soup, meat, potatoes, and pudding, for fourpence halfpenny, equivalent to nine cents of our money. Here is a city importing food from us, and supplying it to its working-men in good condition, good breakfasts and dinners, for fifteen cents per day! Where are our New York philanthropists? The originator of this institution is Mr. Thomas Corbett, whose name we lend our efforts in handing down to posterity.

The first and most prominent object to be seen in Glasgow is the *Cathedral*, which we think ranks next to Westminster in the kingdom, and is certainly equal to the famed Salisbury Cathedral for purity of style. It is situated in a most picturesque position, partly surmounted by an old church-yard called the *Necropolis*, the finest cemetery in the city, which rises in terraces in the background, and contains some very beautiful monuments, the most conspicuous of which is that erected to the memory of John Knox, the great reformer. It is situated on the highest elevation of the grounds, and the statue, placed on the top of a fine Doric column, of him whom Scotland delights to honor, looks down upon the tombs of many of the great who are buried around it. The grounds of the *Necropolis*, with its gravel-walks, trees, shrubbery, and flowers, have more the appearance of a magnificent garden than that of a resting-place for the dead.

The Cathedral was erected in the 12th century by John Achaius, bishop of Glasgow. It originally consisted of three churches. It is in the form of a Latin cross, of the pure Gothic style. The nave is 156 feet long and 62 wide. The organ-screen is particularly deserving of notice for its beautiful carving.

The choir, the part now used for wor-

ship, is 97 feet in length and 60 wide, and the large eastern window contains beautiful specimens of stained glass. The Lady Chapel and Chapter-house, which adjoin the Cathedral, are both deserving of notice. The architectural beauty of the former is most exquisite. Visit the three different crypts under the church, intended as a place of interment for the magnates of the Cathedral, and is worthy—for purity of style, for grace, and magnificence—to become the resting-place of emperors.

Glasgow possesses a University of high repute as a seat of learning. Both in its façade and interior courts it has a fine, venerable appearance. It was founded in 1443 by Bishop Turnbull. Beyond the series of buildings properly comprising the college stands a beautiful Grecian edifice called the *Hunterian Museum*, which contains a fine collection of natural and artificial objects. A magnificent new University is now being built near the West-end Park.

The Royal Exchange, situated in the centre of Exchange Square, is perhaps the finest building in Glasgow. It is built in the Corinthian order of architecture, and is surmounted by a noble campanile, whence a beautiful view of the city may be obtained. The principal apartment is the News-room, which is beautifully decorated. This structure cost the city two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and is one of which every citizen should feel proud. In front of the Exchange stands an equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington. It is executed in bronze by Marochetti, and is one of the finest monumental statues in Glasgow.

The *Royal Bank*, which is situated behind the Exchange, is also a very beautiful building.

The *Mechanics' Institution*. This establishment, as well as the building devoted to its uses, is well deserving of notice. It has an excellent library and a large corps of professors, who lecture to young mechanics on the subjects of chemistry, philosophy, the languages, and all subjects of ordinary education.

The only picture-gallery in Glasgow is that called the "Corporation Galleries," M'Lellan Buildings, in Sauchiehall Street. It consists of three handsome rooms, and contains copies of many of the most celebrated masters, some few originals of the

old masters, and a large number of very indifferent pictures. A large portion, and the better part, was bequeathed to the city by Archibald M'Lellan, who intended it to be the nucleus of a permanent gallery.

Glasgow is blessed with two fine parks, *West End*, or *Kelvin Grove Park*, and *South Side*, or *Queen's Park*. The former contains forty acres of ground, situated in a most picturesque position. Nearly adjoining the park are the Botanic Gardens. Their situation on the banks of the Kelvin is most delightful, and their assortment of flowers and plants most extensive. Half a mile to the west of the gardens a splendid structure may be seen standing in the midst of delightful grounds. This is the *Royal Lunatic Asylum*, than which no finer exists in Scotland.

The *Queen's Park*, situated on the south side of the city, is much larger than that of Kelvin, containing one hundred and forty acres. It has been beautifully laid out, according to designs by Sir Joseph Paxton; and, from the appearance of the beautiful dwellings which are being erected around it, it will soon rival the more fashionable Kelvin.

The historical associations connected with the spot are highly interesting. Here the important battle of Langside was fought, in which the hopes of Mary Queen of Scots were crushed by the troops of the Regent Murray.

The excursions in the vicinity are numerous, and weeks may be agreeably spent, visiting new localities daily.

One of the principal excursions is that to Bothwell Castle, Hamilton Palace, Lanark, and the Falls of the Clyde.

By taking the Caledonian Railway, and getting out at Blantyre Station, cross the suspension bridge over the Clyde to *Bothwell Castle*, thence to Bothwell Bridge, through the Duke of Hamilton's grounds to the palace; there cross the Clyde near Motherwell Station, by sail thirteen miles, to Lanark, where, after visiting the Falls of the Clyde, you may return to Glasgow, a distance of twenty-nine miles, or proceed to Edinburgh, thirty miles distant.

Visitors are generally admitted into Bothwell Castle on *Tuesdays* and *Fridays*; but, as the time may be changed, the traveler had better inquire at the hotel. This historical strong-hold is now the property

of the Countess of Home, to whom it reverted in 1857, on the death of her uncle, Baron Douglas. The modern residence is a short distance from the ruins of the castle. The building is an oblong quadrangle, built in the Norman style of architecture, 234 feet long and 100 wide. The walls are 14 feet thick and 60 high. There is an immense circular dungeon, called Wallace's Beef-barrel, 25 feet deep by 12 wide. The ruins, which are now covered with ivy and beautiful wall-flowers, was once the residence of the haughty chieftain, Sir Andrew Murray, who was the first to join the hero Wallace, and the last to leave him. After Murray was outlawed, Edward I. bestowed it on the Earl of Pembroke, who commanded the English forces in Scotland. After the expulsion of the English, it was bestowed by Bruce on his brother-in-law Murray, and passed after that time, through various hands, to the Earl of Bothwell, on whose attainder, in the reign of Queen Mary, it reverted to the family of Douglas.

Bothwell Bridge, which you cross to visit Hamilton Palace, was the scene of the famous encounter between the royal army and the Covenanters, in which the latter were signally defeated by the Duke of Monmouth.

Hamilton Palace is situated about two miles distant from Bothwell Bridge, and close by the town of Hamilton, which contains a population of 900 souls.

The palace is a beautiful building, built in the Corinthian style of architecture. The façade is 264 feet long by 60 high, and is in imitation of the Temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome. The interior, which can only be seen on application to the duke, is one of the most beautiful in Europe. The picture-gallery contains many gems; in fact, gems and relics of great value meet your eye in every direction. There are some 2000 pictures, including Reubens's, Leonardo da Vinci's, Titian's, Rembrandt's, Vandyke's, Guido's, Carlo Dolci's, and Correggio's. Among the relics are the ring given by Queen Mary to Lord John Hamilton; also her cabinet and jewel-case; the gun with which Bothwell shot the Regent Murray; the traveling-chest of Napoleon; a magnificent table, made of Sévres china, presented to the present duchess by the Empress Eugénie, etc., etc.

To the Motherwell Station is two miles, where we take the cars to *Lanark*, which is historically noted as being the place whence Wallace set out on the glorious expedition of freeing his native country: a statue of the hero decorates the entrance to the parish church.

The *Falls of the Clyde* are two miles distant from Lanark, and are reached by passing through the lovely grounds of Bonnington Linn, owned by Sir Charles Ross. The first fall has a perpendicular descent of about 80 feet; below this fall the current hurries along with fearful rapidity through a chasm not more than 14 feet in width. Half a mile below this is the principal fall, called Corra Linn; here the water makes three distinct leaps, in all about 85 feet. Opposite is a pavilion fitted up with mirrors, which give the falls a very interesting appearance. There are numerous other romantic and historical places of importance in the vicinity, of which the local guides will give the necessary information.

One of the most important excursions from Glasgow is that to *Ayr*, the birth-place of Scotland's favorite, Robert Burns. The whole can be well done in one day, leaving by the early train in the morning, and returning by the last train at night; but, if not pressed for time, two or three days may well be spent in visiting the different localities. The distance is 40 miles from Glasgow by rail, and there is a very good hotel, the *King's Arms*.

Seven miles from Glasgow we pass through the town of *Paisley*, noted for its cotton, silk, plaids, and Canton-crape shawl manufactories. It contains a population of 50,000. The Abbey Church is well worth a visit. A short distance from Paisley, on the left, we pass the celebrated Oak of Elderslie, under which Wallace hid from the English forces. Twenty miles from Glasgow we pass *Eglinton Castle*, the seat of the Montgomery family, who came from Normandy with William the Conqueror. One of the family, Sir Hugh Montgomery, took prisoner the famous Hotspur Henry Percy. The family were raised to the peerage in the 15th century.

Ayr is a sea-port town of 18,000 inhabitants. It is divided by the River Ayr into two parts, Wallacetown and Newtown. The river is crossed by the "twa brigs,"

immortalised by Burns. On the site of the tower where Wallace was confined, a Gothic structure, 115 feet high, was erected in 1835; it is called the "Wallace Tower." In front there is a statue of the hero; at the top are the clock and bells of the old dungeon steeple. Two miles from Ayr is the cottage, divided into two rooms, where the poet Burns was born, Jan. 25th, 1759. About two miles from this we reach

"Alloway's auld haunted kirk,"

which, having become immortalised by Burns in his "Tam O'Shanter," as well as being the burial-place of his father and mother, and in the immediate vicinity of the poet's own monument, has become an object of great interest. The modern monuments in the kirk-yard are now very numerous. A short distance to the west is the well where

"Mungo's mither hanged hersel'."

The monument of Burns was erected in 1820, at a cost of about £17,000. It is surrounded by about an acre of ground, kept in beautiful order by a Mr. Auld, who lives in a pretty cottage between the kirk and "Auld Brig." In a room on the ground floor of the monument are numerous relics of the late poet: one of his portraits, a snuff-box made from the wood of Alloway Kirk, and the Bible which he gave to his Highland Mary. The monument itself is made in imitation of that of Lysicrates at Athens. It is about 60 feet high, surrounded by nine Corinthian columns 30 feet high, supporting a cupola which is surmounted by a gilt tripod. The whole structure is of fine white freestone, and presents a very chaste and classical appearance. The celebrated statues of Tam O'Shanter and Soustar Johnnie, by Thom of Ayr, are placed in a grotto within the grounds belonging to the monument. The scenery is equal, in richness and variety, to any in Scotland; while the interest attached to the banks of the Doon, the spot where Burns composed "Man was made to mourn," the "Braes of Ballochmyle," and the junction of the Ayr with the Lugar, all serve to make this vicinity peculiarly attractive. It is a remarkable circumstance that Burns is the only case on record where the genius of a single man has made the language of his country classical.

A few yards from the "auld haunted

kirk" is the "auld brig," which figures so prominently in Tam O'Shanter, and close by a very neat hotel, which is of great service to tourists, and where one would be satisfied to spend weeks. Notice, in the garden between the old and new bridge, the beautiful grotto studded with shells, which serves to heighten the natural beauties of the place.

Eleven miles east of Ayr, on the Dumfries and Glasgow Railroad, is the town of *Mauchline*, the scene of the "Holy Fair" and "Jolly Beggars." *Postle Nansie's* cottage in the town is also pointed out.

From Glasgow to Inverness, *via* Oban, returning *via* the Pass of Killecrankie, and Lakes Katrine and Lomond, visiting from Oban the islands of Staffa and Iona, is probably one of the most interesting excursions in Europe. The distance from Glasgow to Oban occupies ten hours—that is, taking the steamer Iona in the morning at Glasgow, which starts punctually at 7 A.M.; but you can leave an hour later by taking the rail to Greenock, and there meet the same boat. Should you not have entered Scotland by the Clyde, by all means take the steamer at Glasgow, as the immense number of iron ships in different stages of construction which one passes between Glasgow and Greenock are well worth seeing.

In 1½ of an hour's sail we arrive at *Greenock*, which contains some 60,000 inhabitants. On our way we pass *Dumbarton Castle*, which rises nearly 600 feet above the level of the river—that is, the mound on which the castle-buildings are located, for Dumbarton is not a castle in the sense in which we generally mean a castle, but a strong-hold in the shape of a hill, on the summit of which are located different buildings, barracks, armory, governor's house, etc. The armory contains the two-handed sword of the hero Wallace, and was also at one time the place of his confinement. It was held for Edward I. for four years by Sir John Monteith, the betrayer of Wallace, who was at that time governor of the castle. Queen Mary was conveyed here from France while yet an infant; Charles I. and Oliver Cromwell have successively occupied it; Queen Victoria visited it in 1847, while making the tour we are about to describe.

Two miles below Dumbarton are the

ruins of *Cardross Castle*, where Robert the Bruce died in 1329, and where he spent the last few peaceful days of his existence. A short distance lower down, on the left, may be seen the ruins of *Finlayston House*, a great resort of John Knox, the Reformer.

Immediately opposite Greenock is the large and agreeable watering-place of *Helensburgh*.

Crossing the Firth of Clyde to the opposite shore, the steamer touches at *Hunter's Quay*, a modern place, with small, pretty residences, not unlike Staten Island in appearance. A succession of these villas continues to the very beautiful watering-place of *Dunoon*. *Argyle Hotel* the best. This is really a charming village, of some 5000 inhabitants. The villas are all white, with clean slate roofs, which, with the green foliage with which they are surrounded, present a most charming appearance.

The green mound to the left of the pier is surmounted by the remains of the castle of Dunoon, which family belonged to the high stewards of Scotland. It passed into the family of the Argyles in 1472. It was besieged by the Earl of Lenox, in 1554; was visited by Mary in her progress to the Highlands; and has remained in possession of the Argyle family up to the present day. The Duke of Argyle's residence is quite contiguous. It was the scene of a most perfidious massacre in the 17th century. Thirty-six gentlemen of the clan Lamont were decoyed thither from their castle of Toward, and treacherously put to death.

Notice, as you pass round Toward Point on leaving Dunoon, the beautiful ruins of Toward Castle, an ivy-covered structure of the 16th century; also the beautiful modern mansion of Mr. Finlay, M.P., whose ancestor, between the years of 1818 and 1841, planted on the estate five millions of trees, redeeming from a state of nature nine hundred acres of territory.

Entering the Kyles of Bute, we approach *Rothsay*, the capital of the island of Bute. The island is about fifteen miles long and three wide. The town contains between 7000 and 8000 inhabitants. Principal hotel, *Bute Arms*. Near the harbor, and almost surrounded by houses, are the ruins of *Rothsay Castle*, formerly the residence of the kings of Scotland. It is now covered with ivy and surrounded by a moat. It was taken by the English in the reign

of John Baliol, but was afterward surrendered to Robert the Bruce. It was taken and fortified by Edward Baliol in 1334. Robert II. built a palace adjoining the castle, and often resided there. His eldest son, Robert III., was created Duke of Rothesay in a council at Scone, a title which the Prince of Wales still bears, and which was the first introduction of the ducal dignity into Scotland. The Duke of Rothesay also bore the titles of Prince and Steward of Scotland, Earl of Carrick, Lord of the Isles, and Baron Renfrew, all of which the Prince of Wales inherited from Prince David, eldest son of Robert II. of Scotland. The last of these titles, our countrymen will remember, the prince adopted in traveling through our country.

Passing round the northern point of Bute Island, we encounter most charming scenery on each hand, and every turn our steamer makes discloses new and more exciting beauties. Rounding Ardlamont Point, we enter the lovely Loch of Fine, stopping at Tarbert, overlooking which is a fine old castle built by Robert the Bruce, and where he resided in 1326. The Loch of Tarbert here almost cuts the peninsula in two. In former times, boats were dragged across the narrow strip of land to avoid the danger of making the circuit of the Mull of Cantyre. Scott, in his "Lord of the Isles," represents Bruce making this passage.

"Ever the breeze blows merrily,
But the galley plows no more the sea,
Lest, rounding wild Cantyre, they meet
The Southern foeman's watchful fleet.
They held unwonted way:
Up Tarbet's western lake they bore,
Then dragged their bark the isthmus o'er,
As far as Kilmaconnell's shore,
Upon the eastern bay."

Loch Fine, through which we now pass, is noted for its herring fishery. The fish are highly prized, more for their fine flavor than for their size or fatness.

Travelers now land at the village of *Ardriishaig*, which is situated at the southeastern terminus of the Crinan Canal, and, walking a few hundred yards, enter the elegant and roomy canal steamer *Linnet*, the splendid barge cleaving her way through the limpid element in the midst of most charming and novel scenery. The sensation is delightful and decidedly novel. The canal contains fifteen locks

in all, but our barge passes through but nine, the whole distance being nine miles, saving sixty-nine in not having to double the Mull of Cantyre.

Notice, after passing the last lock, and before arriving at the village of *Crinan*, away to the right the beautiful mansion of Poltalloch, which was built by its owner, Mr. Malcolm, at a cost of over \$500,000. The estate extends in some directions nearly forty miles. To the left, after joining the splendid saloon steamer *Chevalier* at Crinan, on the Jura Sound, is *Downie House*, where Thomas Campbell, the poet, lived in his younger days in the capacity of tutor. We now pass through Loch Craignish, which is studded with beautiful, picturesque, and verdant isles, during which time a very fine dinner is served on board at the remarkably low rate of 2s. 6d. After crossing Jura Sound, to your left may be seen the Straits of Corrivreckan, which separates the islands of Jura and Scarba. Here is situated the famous whirlpool spoken of by Campbell, Scott, Leyden, and others.

"As you pass through Jura's Sound,
Bend your course by Scarba's shore;
Shun, oh shun the gulf profound,
Where Corrivreckan's surges roar."

Passing through the Sound of Luining, Benmore, the highest mountain (3170 feet) in Mull, may be seen to our right. After threading our way through numerous islands, such as Seil, Easdale, Shuna, Luining, etc., noted for their fine state, and mostly belonging to the Marquis of Breadalbane, one of the largest land proprietors in Scotland, we enter Kerrera Sound. On the island of the same name, which forms a natural breakwater to the harbor of Oban, may be seen *Gilleann Castle*, once the residence of the Macleans. We now enter the lovely harbor of Oban. Principal hotels, *Caledonian* and *Great Western*.

Oban is one of the most healthy and pleasant summer retreats in the Highlands, and, during the summer months, is filled with travelers coming from Glasgow, from Inverness, and other places, who make this the starting-point for Staffa, Iona, and other excursions. The *Free Church of Oban* is a very pretty building; it was erected at the expense of the Marquis of Breadalbane.

[Oban may be reached in a different direction than that which we have just described; or, if returning from Inverness on your way to Glasgow (having come to Oban by the Crinan Canal route), it would be better to return to *Inverary*, the capital of Argyleshire and the seat of the Duke of Argyll.]

From Glasgow to Oban, via Inverary.—There are several routes to reach Inverary. The usual one is by steamer from Glasgow up Loch Long to Arrochar (four hours' sail), thence by coach round the head of Loch Long, *via* Glencoe, round the head of Loch Fyne, and down to Inverary, a distance of twenty miles, and a most lovely road. Or take the cars from Glasgow to Balloch, at the foot of Loch Lomond, and steamer to Tarbet, where there is a magnificent hotel (the *Tarbet*), then by coach as before.

Or *via* Loch Long to Loch Goil, at the head of which a coach starts for St. Catharine's Pier (a slow and tedious ride of eight miles), whence a steamer starts, on the arrival of the coach, for Inverary, a town of some twelve hundred inhabitants. Its situation is delightfully charming, but it owes its importance solely to its herring fishery, and its vicinity to Inverary Castle. The grounds of the castle are open to the public, and a very comfortable hotel is situated close to the lodge. Cunningham's Burns contains the following lines, written on the window of the hotel here. Burns, not being able to procure much attention in the presence of a large party on a visit to the duke, avenged himself as follows:

"Whoe'er he be that sojourns here,
I pity much his case,
Unless he come to wait upon
The lord, their god, his grace.
There's naething here but Highland pride,
And Highland cauld and hunger;
If Providence has sent me here,
'Twas surely in his anger."

During the traveling season, which is from the 1st of July until the 1st of October, a coach leaves Inverary every morning for Oban, passing through scenery of surpassing beauty and magnificence. Time eight hours.

One of the principal objects of attraction on this route is *Kilchurn Castle*, beautifully situated at the head of Loch Awe. This castle is said to have been founded by the wife of Sir Colin Campbell about the middle of the fifteenth century. She it was who brought as her dower the large estates of the Lords of Lorn, and, with her husband, became the founders of the present powerful family of Breadalbane. Sir Colin was the Black Knight of Rhodes, and second son of Sir Duncan Campbell, founder of the Argyll family. The territory round the head of Loch Awe was formerly in possession of the clan Gregor, but is now possessed by the Campbells. The salmon of the River Awe, which we cross, are considered the most delicious in the world. The "Bridge of Awe" is the scene of Scott's "Highland Widow." We now descend to Loch Etive, and pass the ruins of Dunstaffnage Castle, on our way to Oban.

The steamers run to Staffa and Iona daily except Sundays. Be particular and choose a pleasant day. Should the day appointed turn out bad, visit instead the castles of Dunolly and Dunstaffnage.

The ruins of Dunolly Castle are situated upon a bold and precipitous rock which overhangs Loch Etive, and is about half a mile distant from Oban. Apart from the wildly beautiful appearance of the ruins, the view from their summit is the most glorious on which our gaze ever rested—inlets, bays, lochs, and islands surround you on every side, with every variety of surface, from wildly bleak to rosy fair.

Dunolly Castle was in former times the strong-hold of the Lords of Lorn, and is now in possession of Admiral M'Dougal, a lineal descendant of that ancient family, whose modern and modest mansion stands immediately behind the castle.

That part of the castle in the best state of preservation is the donjon, to the top of which you can ascend with the aid of a ladder. (We wonder it is not put in some state of preservation. A very slight expense would not only prevent it from tum-

bling to pieces, but would admit visitors to the top, from which they are now excluded, we suppose, on account of the danger in reaching it—1866.) But one may rest perfectly satisfied reclining for hours on the mossy surface of the court-yard, seven hundred feet above the level of the sea, and gaze on the enchanting sight around it. In one corner of the court-yard is a cage, where for twenty years a noble eagle was chained. He was a source of particular interest to the family as well as to visitors from abroad. The poet Wordsworth, when he visited Oban in 1831, composed some verses suggested by the appearance of this king of birds. A few years since, some scoundrels who had gained admittance to the ruins set some dogs upon the poor caged prisoner and killed him—not, however, before his assailants had shared a similar fate. Before reaching Dunolly Castle from Oban, notice a huge, isolated mass of stone which rises abruptly from the shore, and has the appearance of an inverted cone. It is known by the name of *Clach-a-choin*, or *Dog-stone*. Tradition says it was to this stone that the hero Fingal chained his faithful dog Bran. To open the gate of the castle you must procure the key from the woman who keeps the lodge, to whom you pay a small fee, and return the key.

Returning from Dunolly Castle, unless fond of long walks, the traveler had better take a carriage at the Great Western, to make the excursion to Dunstaffnage, which is a long three miles. The castle is situated near the foot of Loch Etive, a beautiful position, and commands a magnificent prospect. It was in ancient times the seat of Scottish royalty, and is still a proud and beautiful ruin. It is supposed to have been erected by Celtic chieftains after the expulsion of the Northmen. Dunstaffnage is noted, in a historical point of view, for having preserved for a long time the Palladium of Scotland—the celebrated stone of Dunstaffnage, on which the early Scottish kings sat when they were crowned. According to tradition, this stone was first brought from the East, and is said to be the same on which Jacob slept on the plain of Luz. It is asserted by Irish chroniclers that it was first brought from Spain, and placed on the Hill of Tara, where the kings of Ireland were installed; thence it was removed to

Dunstaffnage, and from Dunstaffnage to Scone by Kenneth II. The ceremony of installation in Ireland was performed by a Druidical priest, who repeated in ancient Irish-Gaelic a rhyme which has been translated thus:

"Consider, Scot, where'er you find this stone,
If fates fall not, there fittest must be your home."

This prophecy was supposed to have been fulfilled when James VI. of Scotland succeeded to the throne of England, and was crowned on the old Dunstaffnage stone. It is at the present time fixed to the bottom of the coronation-chair at Westminster, and the sovereigns of England are crowned on it at the present day. Dunstaffnage was in possession of the Lords of Lorn when it was captured by Robert the Bruce. In the early part of the fifteenth century the castle was granted to an ancestor of the family of Campbells, who hold possession of it to-day.

At an early hour in the morning (about 7) the steamer *Mountaineer* leaves the harbor of Oban to make the excursion to the far-famed islands of Staffa and Iona; the first famed for its works of nature, the latter for the works of man. The course of the steamer round the "dark Mull" and through its "mighty sound" is determined by the direction of the wind. If from the north or northeast, we pass through the Sound of Kerrera, and first visit Iona, then Staffa; if in a contrary direction, we pass through the Sound of Mull, and visit Staffa first. The latter being the ordinary course, although not the one taken by the author, we will describe it in that order.

Notice, on the right, as we leave the harbor, the magnificent position of Dunolly Castle; then, farther up the loch, that of Dunstaffnage. Passing Lismore Island on the right (where the Roman Catholics formerly had a large seminary for training their priests), we near the shore of Mull, at the most prominent point of which stands *Duart Castle*, in ancient times the stronghold of the M'Leans, and guarding the Sound of Mull. Here lived the "tyrant of the strait;" and nearly opposite is the *Lady Rock*, where the tyrant M'Lean placed his wife, the incident upon which Joanna Baillie founded her drama of the *Family Legend*, and the poet Campbell his poem of *Glengara*. Professor Wilson's brother describes the incident in his "Voy-

age round the Coast of Scotland and the Isles:—

“Lauchlan Cattanach M’Lean, of Duart, had married a daughter of Archibald, second Earl of Argyll, with whom it may be presumed he lived on bad terms. Whatever may have been the cause, although the character of the act alluded to depends in some measure on that cause, no man has a right to expose his wife, in consequence of an ordinary domestic disagreement, upon a wave-washed rock, with the probability of her catching cold in the first place, and the certainty of being drowned in the second; but some accounts say she had twice attempted her husband’s life, and so assuredly she deserved to be most severely reprimanded. Be this as it may, Lauchlan carried the lady to the rock in question, where he left her at low water, no doubt desiring that at high water she would be seen no more. However, it so chanced that her cries, ‘piercing the night’s dull ear,’ were heard by some passing fishermen, who, subduing their fear of water-witches, or thinking that they had at last caught a mermaid, secured the fair one, and conveyed her to her own people, to whom, of course, she told her version of the story. We forget what legal steps were taken (a sheriff’s warrant passed for little in those days, at least at Mull), but considerable feudal disorders ensued in consequence, and the Laird of Duart was eventually assassinated in bed one night (in Edinburgh) by Sir John Campbell, of Calder, the brother of the bathed lady. We hope this was the means of reconciling all parties.”

On our right we pass *Ardtornish Castle*, in a situation most wild and beautiful. It was in former times one of the principal strong-holds of the Lords of the Isles during their highest pitch of independence. It was here that Sir Walter Scott laid the early scenes of the Lord of the Isles:

“Beneath the castle’s sheltering lee
They staid their course in quiet sea.
Hewn in the rock a passage there
Sought the dark fortress by a stair
So straight, so high, so steep,
With peasant’s staff one valiant hand.
Might well the dizzy path have mann’d
’Gainst hundreds armed with spear and brand,
And plunged them in the deep.”

The steamer now enters the harbor of Tobermory, the principal village in Mull,

near which is the ancient castle of *Drumfin*, one of the former possessions of the Lairds of Coll. Seven miles farther we pass, on the left, the Castle of *Mingarry*, which “o’erawed the woodland and the waste,” and was formerly a residence of the Mac-Ians, a sept of the Macdonalds, who were descended from the Lords of the Isles. We are now in sight of the famed Staffa, passing on our left the islands Ulva and Gometra, both of which are skirted with basaltic columns regular as those of Staffa. There is a magnificent cave at Ulva, sixty feet square and thirty in height.

Staffa is situated about eight miles from the western shore of Mull, is about two miles in circumference, and was unknown to the scientific world before the year 1772, when Sir Joseph Banks visited Iceland. There is nothing particular in the appearance of Staffa from the distance, but as we approach the shore its peculiar formation is distinctly visible, and one can plainly see the origin of its name Staffa, which signifies, in the Scandinavian, “Island of Columns.” After landing from the steamer in small boats, which in moderate weather is quite practicable, the boatmen being hardy and skillful (it is very seldom that the sea is so smooth as to allow boats to be rowed into Fingal’s Cave), we pass over a rugged causeway formed of truncated columns, passing on our left a conical island of basaltic pillars, about thirty feet high, which appear to great advantage in low water: this is called the *Herdman*. As we proceed round the projecting part of the cliff (after making the descent of a rugged stairway one hundred feet long), the pillars over which we walk gradually increase in magnitude and proportion; the ends of the columns vary from twelve to thirty-six inches. The way to the interior is most precarious, and many persons dread to make the trial. It is not so difficult as it appears, but you must have considerable pluck to enter into the innermost recesses of the cave; half way may be done with comparative safety. Here you can stand and gaze “with undisturbed reverence on the effect of those proportions, where the almighty hand that made the worlds, the Sovereign Architect, has deigned to work as if with human art.”

This most magnificent temple of Nature’s architecture is 220 feet long, 66 feet

high at mean tide, 42 feet wide at the mouth of the cave, and 22 at the inner extremity. Its sides are columnar, and nearly perpendicular; the countless columns are beautifully jointed and most symmetrical throughout. The ends of the columns, which form the gallery overhead, are beautifully irregular, and tinted by the light with various hues of green, red, and gold; and then the wild but mellow moan of each successive surge, as it rolls everlastingly over the ends of the lower pillars, can not fail to fill the traveler with admiration and awe at this most wondrous of the works of Nature,

"Where, as to shame the temples dock'd
By skill of earthly architect,
Nature herself, it seems, would raise
A minister to her Maker's praise!
Not for a meaner use ascend
Her columns, or her arches bend;
Nor of a theme less solemn tells
That mighty surge that ebbs and swells,
And still between each awful pause
From the high vault an answer draws,
In varied form prolong'd and high,
That mocks the organ's melody;
Nor doth its entrance front in vain
To old Iona's holy fane,
That Nature's voice might seem to say,
Well hast thou done, frail child of clay!
Thy humble powers that stately shrine
Task'd high and hard—but witness mine."

There are numerous other caves in different parts of the island, the principal of which are Mackinnon's Cave, Boat Cave, Clam-shell Cave, etc.; but the steamer remains merely long enough to visit the principal, which is Fingal's. The popular tradition among the natives is that Fingal (who was the father of Ossian), or Fin McCoul, the giant, built the cave.

From the mouth of the cave, Iona, or the "Blessed Isle," may be seen at a distance of some seven miles, to which we now proceed. The steamer comes to anchor in front of the village of Iona, which consists of some forty or fifty thatched cottages. The landing is rather difficult, as it is impossible to build permanent wharves, the winter's storms invariably breaking them up. On landing, the traveler is beset with groups of children offering for sale shells and pebbles. This is an old custom, as pilgrims and travelers invariably carry away some relic of the isle, which in former times were considered charms against all manner of diseases. Iona is first known in history as the spot chosen by Columba

as his head-quarters for the purpose of converting Northern Britain to Christianity, and here he landed with twelve other saints (having arrived from Ireland in an open boat) in the year 568. Tytler says that by the courage, zeal, and ability of this great and good man, the greater portion of the Pictish dominions was converted to the Christian faith. He died in the 77th year of his age, "a man not less distinguished by his zeal or activity in the dissemination of the Gospel, than by simplicity of manners, sweetness of temper, and holiness of life." The island became so reputed for its sanctity that it obtained preference in Scotland over all other burial-places. Forty Scottish kings alone were buried at Iona, two Irish kings, one French king, and two Norwegian princes. Here Duncan I. and his murderer, Macbeth, were both interred. Iona was also called Icolmekill; and Shakspeare makes Roesse ask,

"Where is Duncan's body?"

Macduff. Carried to Colme-kill,
The sacred store-house of his predecessors,
And guardian of their bones."

Tradition also stated that Iona's island alone should be saved during the next deluge.

"Seven years before the end of the world
A deluge shall drown the nations.
The sea at one tide shall cover Ireland
And the green-headed Islay, but Columbo's isle
Shall swim above the flood."

The principal ruins now to be seen on the island are: first in importance, the *Cathedral of St. Mary*. Its architecture is of different styles; it is built in the form of a cross; its length is about 160 feet, the transept being about 70; its tower is about 70 feet high, and an air of grandeur pervades the whole ruin. There are numerous tomb-stones inside the walls of great antiquity: here many of the Lords of the Isles were interred. St. Oran's Chapel, another ruin of importance, stands within an inclosure 60 feet long by 22 broad: here may be seen the tomb of Macdonald, Lord of the Isles; also Ronald, Scott's Lord of the Isles:

"The heir of mighty Somerled,
Ronald, from many a hero sprung,
The fair, the lofty, and the young,
Lord of the Isles, whose lofty name
A thousand barda have given to fame,
The mate of monarchs, and allied
On equal terms with England's pride."

Near this stands *St. Martin's Cross*, a beautiful specimen of the antique carving: this is about the only perfect specimen of the 860 similar crosses that once adorned the island. *Maclean's Cross* is another fine specimen, which the visitor will notice on his way from the Nunnery (the first ruin visited) to the Cathedral. The *Nunnery* is the most modern of all the ruins, but has no connection with the other monastic institutions of the island; the style of architecture is Norman, and probably dates back to about the middle of the 13th century. The tomb-stone of the late prioress, the Princess Anna, is still in a fine state of preservation.

We now return to Oban by the southern coast of Mull, the whole length of which contains most interesting sights in the matter of singular rocky formations.

Travelers wishing to make the tour to the island of Skye will find two fine steamers of Messrs. D. Hutcheson & Co. sailing twice a week for Portree and Stornoway, on the distant island of Lewis; they leave Oban about seven in the morning, and arrive at Portree the same evening, and at Stornoway the following morning.

We will now proceed on our tour to Inverness, taking the steamer *Pioneer*, that leaves Oban for *Glencoe*, the scene of the infamous massacre of the clan Macdonald by English troops, after the clan had given in its submission before the time allotted, the particulars of which may be read in Scott's "Tales of a Grandfather" or in Macaulay's "History of England." The steamer, passing up Loch Linnhe, one of Scotland's most beautiful lakes, enters Loch Leven, and lands its passengers at Ballachulish, where there is a fine hotel but recently built; here the travelers take coach for Glencoe, which excels every glen in Scotland in the dreary magnificence of its scenery, and here, it is said, the famed Ossian was born, and lived on the banks of the wild but lovely Cona, which rushes through part of the glen. [Passengers may continue through this glen by stage to Loch Lomond, returning to Glasgow, by booking their names at Oban.] After having surveyed the centre of this scene of desolation, and the ruins of the huts of this nearly extinct clan, we return to Ballachulish, and take our steamer to Banavie, where we arrive at about three o'clock, passing

Fort William, which was originally built by General Monk to overawe the disaffected Highlanders.

Travelers remain overnight at the Lochiel Arms Hotel, Banavie, and take the saloon steamer *Gondolier* next morning at 8 through the Caledonian Canal, which commences here. It is from this point, however, that excursions are made to Ben-Nevis, which has recently been proved to be the highest mountain in Great Britain (4406 feet above the level of the sea). Close to the base of this mountain stands the picturesque and prominent *Castle of Inverlochy*, which is supposed to date back to the time of Edward I. It is in the form of a quadrangle, four large towers at the corners, each 30 feet high, connected with a wall some 10 feet lower. The southern and western towers are in a good state of preservation, the others rather dilapidated. It has been the scene of many bloody engagements.

The Caledonian Canal was a splendid undertaking, and cost the British government some six million dollars: it connects four different lakes, viz., Loch Lochy, Loch Oich, Loch Ness, and Loch Dochfour; the entire length is 60 miles, 39 of lake and 21 of cutting. Loch Lochy is surrounded by black and lofty mountains; its banks, down to the water, are covered by a fine foliage; but Loch Oich, the middle lake, only 8½ miles long, is a perfect gem—here you have all the majesty of Alpine grandeur with the softest sylvan beauty. On our left we notice *Invergarry Castle* on one of the most prominent headlands. This was the strong-hold of the Macdonalds. As you approach the castle, a small monument may be seen erected near a spring called the "Well of the Seven Heads;" it was erected by the late Colonel Macdonald, of Glengarry, to commemorate an act of revenge perpetrated by one of his ancestors in the 16th century. The history runs thus: Two sons of the family of Keppoch were sent to France to be educated; while there their father died, and the management of their affairs devolved upon seven brothers, their kinsmen. On the return of the brothers, the elder of whom was chief of the clan, they were murdered by their seven cousins. Macdonald's ancestor executed swift vengeance on the perpetrators of the crime. The monument contains a group of seven sculptured heads,

and tells in different languages how swift and deadly was the vengeance.

"As a memorial
of the ample and summary
vengeance
which, in the swift course of
feudal justice,
inflicted by the orders of
the Lord Macdonald and Arose,
overtook the perpetrators of
the foul murder
of
the Keppoch Family,
a branch of
the powerful and illustrious
clan
of which his Lordship was
the chief,
this Monument is erected by
Colonel Macdonald, of Glengarry,
XVII. Mac-Mic-Alaister,
his successor and representative,
in the year of our Lord
1812.

The heads of the seven murderers
were presented at the feet of
the noble chief,
in Glengarry Castle,
after having been washed
in this spring;
and ever since that event,
which took place early in
the sixteenth century,
it has been known by
the name of
'Tober-nan-ceann,'
or
The Well of the Heads."

Opinions differ in regard to the justice of this summary act. At the southeast extremity of Loch Ness is situated Fort Augustus, which was erected by the British government for the purpose of keeping the refractory Highlanders in awe. The celebrated Gordon Cumming, the lion-hunter, has here a remarkable museum, collected by himself. The greater portion of the curiosities are the skins, skeletons, and horns of wild animals dispatched by himself; his collection of sticks, canes, etc., is most wonderful. Loch Ness is twenty-four miles in length, and its breadth averages about one and a half miles. The mountains on either side are adorned with every kind of vegetation which tends to beautify a landscape. On your left, as you pass up the loch, notice Glenmoriston, a lovely spot, in the centre of which stands the mansion-house of *Invermoriston*. The scenery in this vicinity is of exquisite beauty. A little farther to the right we arrive at the landing contiguous to the *Falls of Foyers*, considered the most magnificent

cataract in Great Britain. The walk, which is only a mile, is very tedious, and we would most decidedly advise, if there be ladies in the party, to take the conveyance that will be found at the landing. (As it is generally filled in about five seconds after the boat touches, the gentlemen of the party had better be in a hurry to secure seats for the ladies.) The height of the fall is about eighty-five feet, and much depends on the season of the year or state of the weather, its beauty being in proportion to the volume of water which rushes over the precipice. The lower and principal fall is best seen from the spot called the "Green Point."

On our left, at the mouth of Glen Urquhart, stands the venerable ruin of *Urquhart Castle*, which dates back to the 13th century. The castle was built on an isolated rock, and separated from the hill behind it by a wall twenty-five feet high and sixteen broad; its situation is one of surpassing loveliness.

We now arrive at *Inverness*, the capital of the Highlands. The principal hotel is the *Caledonian*.

The population of Inverness is about 15,000. There is nothing of importance to be seen in the town, which is of great antiquity. The streets are clean and the houses are well built. The River Ness, on both sides of which the town is built, is crossed by a fine suspension bridge. On an eminence in the southeastern part of the town stood a castle, built by Malcolm, son of the murdered Duncan. He it was who destroyed the castle which formerly stood here, where it is supposed that Macbeth murdered his father. James I. held a Parliament here, at which nearly all the Scottish chiefs gave in their allegiance. The castle was blown up in 1746 by the troops of Prince Charles Stuart. The shipping of Inverness is quite considerable, the tonnage of the port being over ten thousand. One of the principal excursions from the city is to *Craig-Phadric*, a vitrified fort, which lies about a mile to the west. American travelers should endeavor to be at Inverness about the 20th of September, when the meeting of the clans takes place. The Highland games are very interesting, and several days are spent in this amusement.

[If the traveler does not wish to return by the Highland Railway *via* Killiecrankie, he may take the more circuitous route to Aberdeen, the fourth city in Scotland, passing through Nairn, Forres, Elgin, and Keith, all places of considerable interest. *Aberdeen* contains a population of nearly 100,000 souls. Hotel, *Royal*. Its principal manufactures are cotton, flax, wool, and iron. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent. The public buildings are numerous, and built in good style. The shipping is quite extensive, and there are regular steam lines running to London, Leith, and Hull. A fine tour might be made from Aberdeen to Blair-Athol, where you strike the Highland Railroad *via* Aboyne, Balmoral, and Braemar. The railroad is completed as far as Aboyne, from which place you take the coach to Blair-Athol. *Balmoral* is the Scottish summer residence of Queen Victoria, and is rich in deer-stalking, grouse-shooting, the best of fishing, and every kind of Highland game. The property, most of which was formerly the possession of the Earl of Fife, consists of 40,000 acres; 30,000 is a deer forest. It was purchased by the late Prince Albert in 1848, and the present new and beautiful residence was erected near the site of the old castle. Her majesty took up her residence here for the first time in 1849.] The Highland Railway is now finished to Perth. Return by this road through the Pass of Killiecrankie.

After passing *Blair-Athol*, formerly the residence of the Dukes of Athol, where the traveler is first feasted for some time with beautiful woods, lakes, and cascades, having previously passed a succession of desolated moors, we arrive at the Pass of Killiecrankie, celebrated not only for its wild magnificence, but for its historical and military fame. Arriving at *Dunkeld*—principal hotel, *Birnam*, situated close to the station—the detention of a day or two here will well repay the visitor, its scenery being unequalled in Scotland. Near the station we see all that remains of Birnam Wood, rendered famous by Shakspeare in his tragedy of *Macbeth*. We should suppose that the wood had to “high Dunsinane come,” as but two relics of the ancient forest still remain, an oak and a sycamore, the residue of the wood being of modern growth. The grounds of the Duke of

Athol are very extensive and very lovely, the walks being fifty miles and the drives thirty. As it is forbidden to drive over the most interesting portion of the grounds, a carriage should be engaged to meet you after crossing the river, to drive to the Cascade, after to Rumbling Bridge, and return by carriage to your hotel. Travelers are conducted through the grounds by a guide furnished by the duke, whom you will find at the lodge. A fee of two shillings and sixpence is expected for a party of one or three; over that, one shilling each.

It is said that the number of larch-trees alone cover 11,000 acres, and that the late duke planted twenty-seven million, besides three million of other trees. The modern residence commenced by the late duke still remains unfinished. The principal object of interest is the beautiful ruin of the Cathedral, the foundations of which building date back nearly five hundred years. The antique part of the church, which is the only part in use, dates back to the times of St. Columba and St. Cuthbert. It has been the scene of much barbarous strife, and when the prelate Douglas came to take possession of his seat as bishop in 1513, a shower of shot was rained down upon him from its tower. The principal aisle is 122 feet long by 62 wide. Near the Cathedral are planted the first two larches, now so common in Britain; they were brought from Switzerland in 1737.

After a lovely walk along the margin of the majestic Tay, which we cross, we arrive at the Cascade, or Fall, a beautifully romantic spot. About forty feet above the fall there is a neat little summer-house, the sides and ceilings of which are lined with mirrors that reflect the falls in a variety of forms. About a mile farther we come to the Rumbling Bridge, which crosses a chasm eighty feet high, through which the Bran rushes with great fury, so much so that at times the bridge is said to *rumble* or shake, which was the origin of its name.

From here the distance is fifteen miles to Perth, a city of 25,000 inhabitants. *George* is the principal hotel. Perth is beautifully situated on the River Tay, and is a place of considerable antiquity, as well as of great historical importance. It was here that the Pretender was proclaimed king in 1745. Here, in 1336, Edward III. of England stabbed his brother, the Duke

of Cornwall. Here also the unfortunate James I. of Scotland fell a victim to his liberal opinions. After reading Sir Walter Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth," one will visit this place with renewed interest. On either side of the city are two beautiful meadows, called the North and South Inches. It was on the North Inch that the celebrated combat between the Clan Chattan and the Clan Quhele, described by Sir Walter in the "Tales of a Grandfather," took place. On the North Inch a beautiful monument has recently been erected to the late Prince Albert.

Only fifteen miles from Perth by rail is situated the town of *Dundee*, the third city in point of population in Scotland. It is the principal seat of the linen trade in the United Kingdom. The docks of Dundee are the principal sights. If going to that city from Perth, or coming to the latter city, the steamer should be taken. The scenery on the Tay is of surpassing beauty.

A short distance from Perth are two palaces to which more than ordinary interest is attached. *Scots Palace*, the seat of the Earl of Mansfield, built on the site of the ancient palaces of the kings of Scotland, and *Glammis Castle*, the residence of the Earl of Strathmore. According to some authorities, it was here that Macbeth murdered Duncan, and the room is even shown where the event took place.

From Perth we take the road to *Callander*, the terminus of the road, a place of remarkable beauty. To the southwest of the Dreadnought hotel notice the celebrated Mountain of Ben Ledi, or Mountain of God; it is 2381 feet high, and its top has the reputation of having been an altar for heathen worship. A magnificent view is obtained from the bridge which crosses the River Teith near the hotel. Coaches leave the Dreadnought every morning for the Trosachs, a distance of eight and a half miles, passing along the northern border of Loch Vennachar. Two miles from Callander we reach "Coilantogle Ford," rendered historical by Sir Walter Scott. This was the spot to which Roderick Dhu promised to conduct Fitz-James in safety; and, having discharged his obligation of host to that knight, he challenged him to mortal combat:

"And here his course the chieftain stayed,
Threw down his target and his plaid,
And to the Lowland warrior said,
'Bold Saxon, to his promise just,
Vich-Alpine has discharged his trust.
Now man to man, and steel to steel,
A chieftain's vengeance thou shalt feel.
See here, all vantageless I stand,
Armed, like thyself, with single brand;
For this is Coilantogle Ford,
And thou must keep thee with thy sword.'"

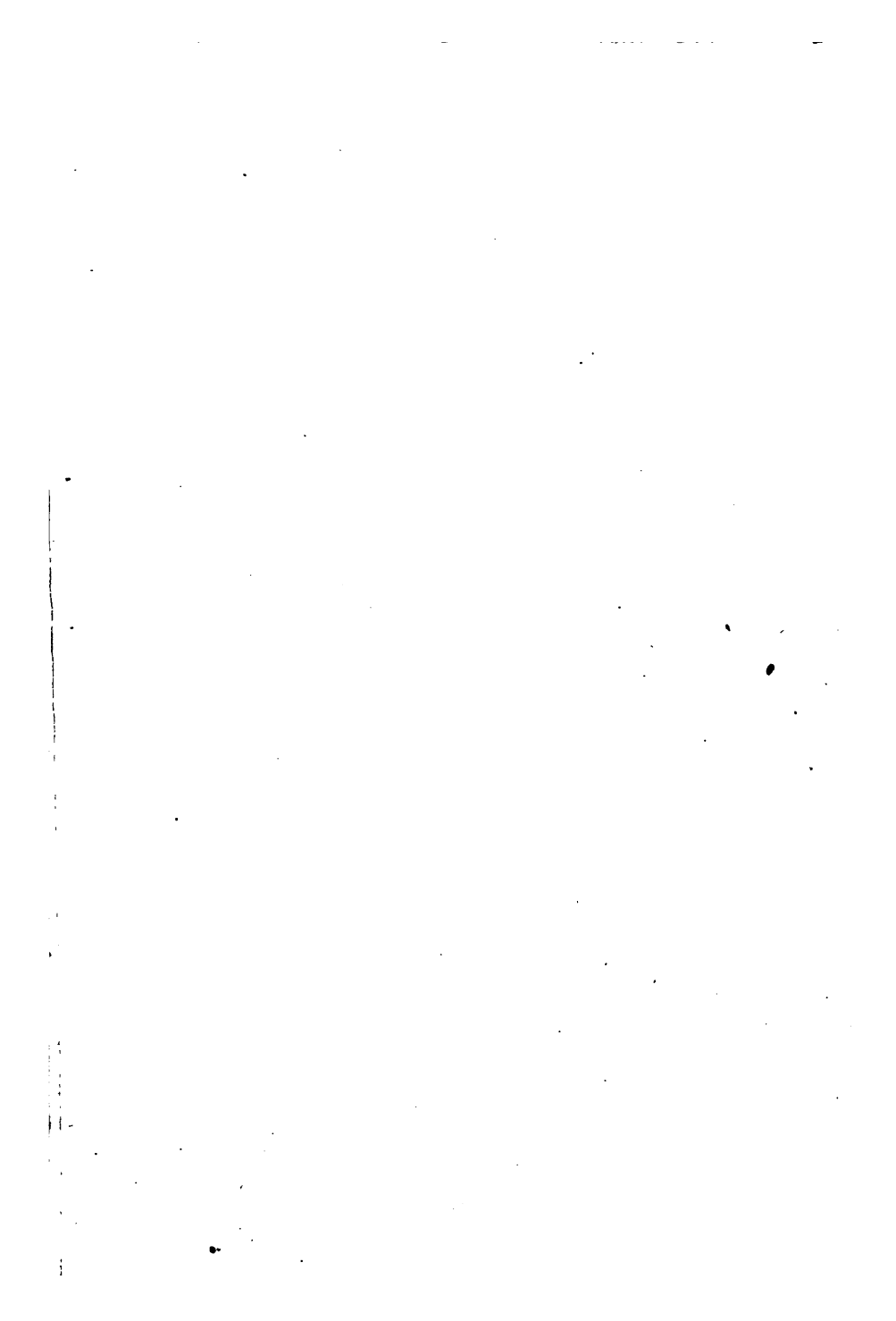
It is from the lovely Loch Vennachar that Glasgow is in part supplied with pure water. It is about five miles in length, and contains about 900 square acres of water.

From here to Loch Katrine the glen receives the name of Trosachs, which means bristled territory. This end of Loch Katrine is perhaps one of the most lovely spots in Scotland. Here you take a small steamer called the Rob Roy, and soon leave the sylvan beauty of the lower end of the lake for the rugged alpine grandeur of the upper. The lake is about nine miles long, and the steamer occupies about one hour in making the passage. Tourists find coaches waiting for them on the arrival of the steamer at Stronachlachar, which conveys them over a fine road to Inversnaid, on Loch Lomond. The beauty of this place has been immortalized by Wordsworth in his "Highland Girl:"

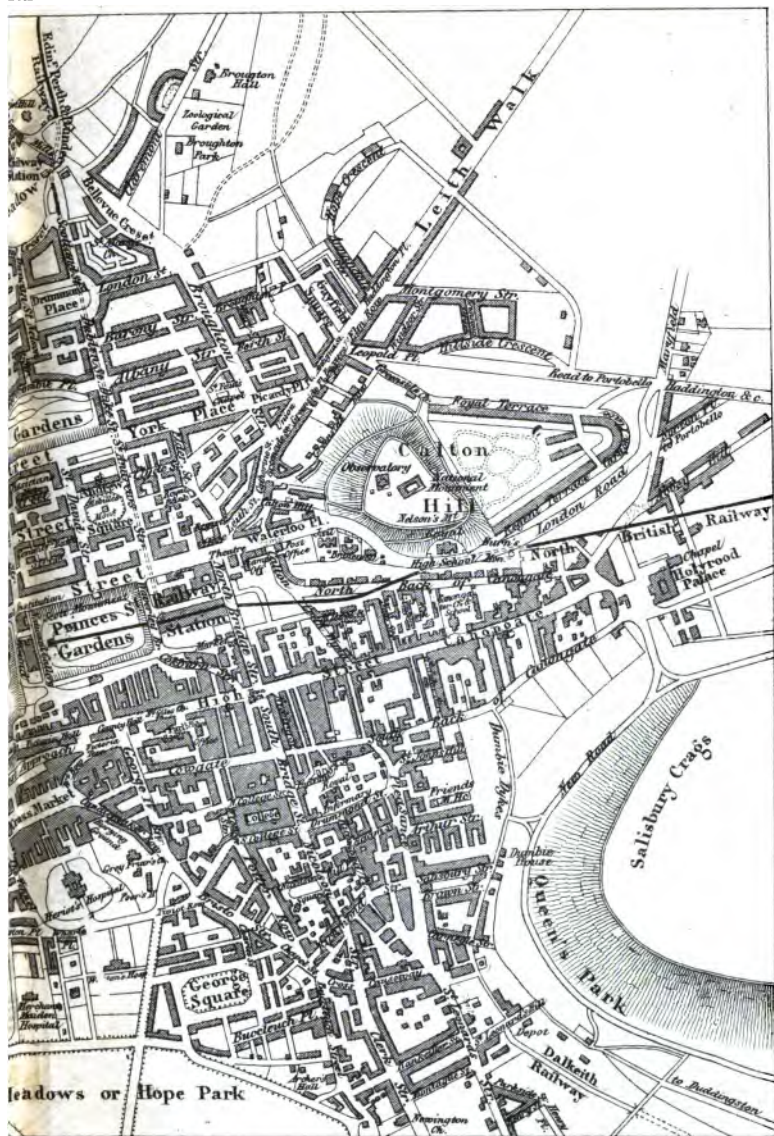
"The lake, the bay, the waterfall,
And thee, the spirit of them all."

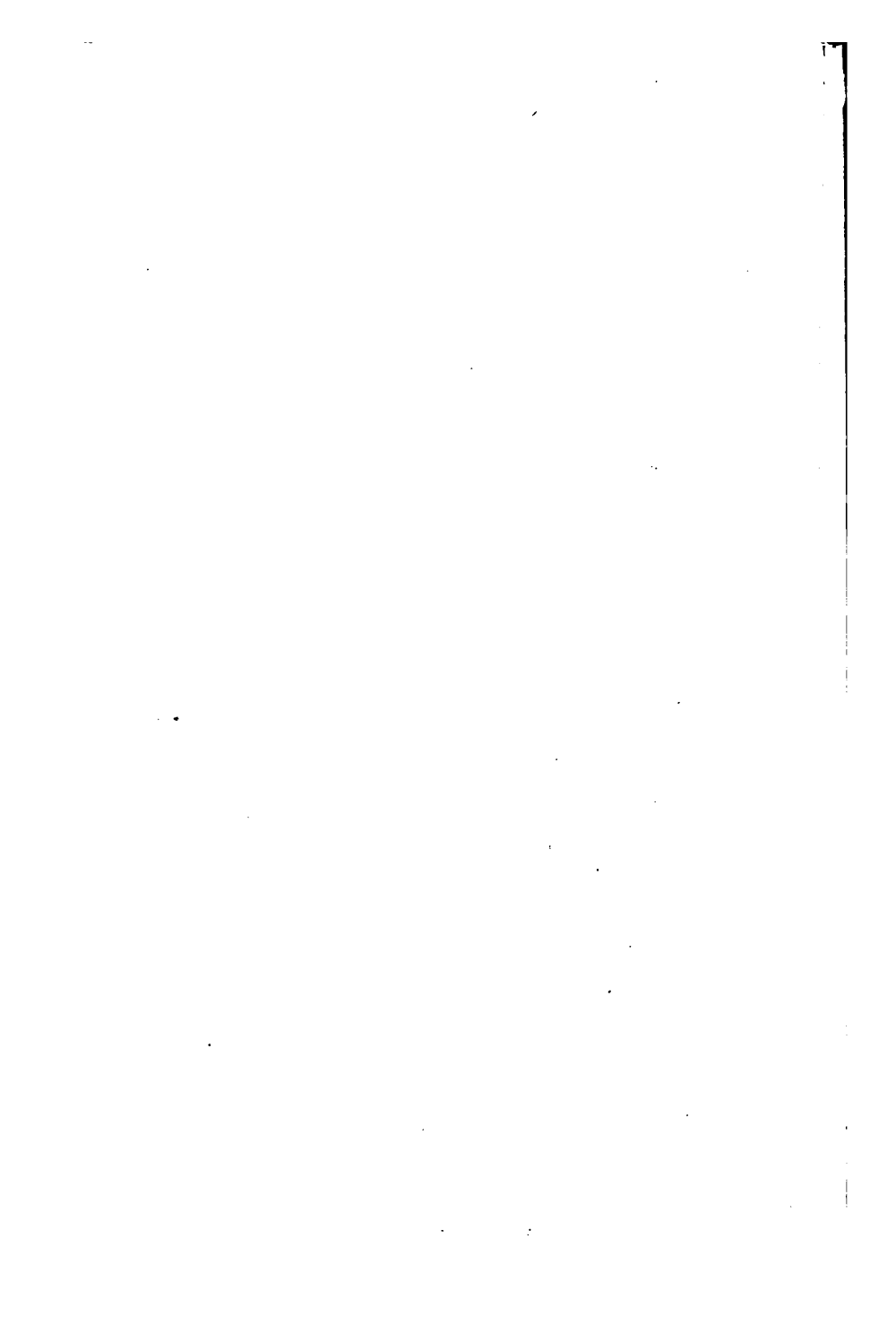
The praises of the beauty of Loch Lomond are on the lips of every one who has visited what many think the pearl of all the Scottish lakes, exceeding all the others both in variety, extent, and splendor. At every point of view the landscape is particularly picturesque and beautiful.

The steamers which take passengers from Inversnaid to Balloch, at the foot of the lake, stops at Tarbet. This, perhaps, is the most lovely spot on the entire lake—charming islands, verdant meadows, soft and sylvan beauty on every hand. Pas-









sengers are landed here for Arrochar, at the head of Loch Long, which is separated from Loch Lomond by a narrow neck of land, whence they may be conveyed by steamer to Glasgow, or by coach to Inverary *via* Glencoe. Nearly opposite Tarbet is a cliff called Rob Roy's Prison, where that noted chieftain formerly kept his prisoners confined until their ransom was paid. It is said that he let them down from the top of the cliff by a rope, and there kept them until they had made up their minds about their ransom. At the head of the lake stands Balloch Castle, once the stronghold of the Lennox family. The cars start from the town of Balloch for Glasgow on the arrival of the boat.

From Glasgow to Edinburgh, time, two hours, *via* Lennoxton, Falkirk, and Linlithgow.

Falkirk contains a population of 9900, principally occupied in the iron and coal trade. The Pretender here defeated General Hawley in 1745. On the hill behind the town the famous battle of Falkirk was fought (1298) between the English and the Scots. "Wallace's stone" marks the spot which that chief's forces occupied.

Linlithgow contains a population of 4000, principally engaged in the leather and cotton trade. Its church, originally built by David I., was rebuilt in 1412, near to which is the palace built by James IV. and his successors, from which there is a magnificent view. It was here that Hamilton shot the Regent Murray.

Three and a half miles from here is Niddry Castle, where Mary Queen of Scots remained after she escaped from Lochleven Castle.

Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, is situated on two ridges of hills within two miles of the Firth of Forth, and contains 200,000 inhabitants. The principal hotel, and one of the most popular in Scotland, is the *Royal*, beautifully situated on Princess's Street, opposite the Walter Scott monument; Donald Macgregor, proprietor.

Edinburgh, for its size, is one of the most imposing, interesting, and magnificent cities in Europe. Through its centre a deep, wild, and rocky ravine extends, dividing the city into the old and new town. This ravine, which was once the great deformity of the city, has been converted into beautiful gardens, and is crossed at two different

places by a spacious bridge and earthen mound. On the summit of a tremendous precipice stands Edinburgh Castle, whose origin is clouded in obscurity. It is one of those fortresses which by the articles of union between England and Scotland must be kept fortified. To see the crown jewels, which are kept strongly guarded in an old apartment of this castle, it will be necessary to procure an order at the Council Chamber, Royal Exchange, between twelve and three o'clock. This castle is teeming with romance and historical interest. See Scott's description of its capture from the English by Randolph, earl of Moray, in 1813. Sir William Kirkcaldy defended it for Mary Queen of Scots thirty-three days, having to contend against the combined force of both England and Scotland. The room is shown here where that unfortunate queen first became a mother, and the window where her son, afterward James VI., when only eight days old, was let down in a basket to be conveyed to a place of greater safety. Visit the State Prison, Armory, Mons Meg—a gigantic cannon, twenty inches in diameter at the bore: it was used at the siege of Norham Castle in 1514, and was formerly one of the most admired relics in the Tower of London. It was restored to this castle in 1829 by George IV., after remaining in the Tower a century and a half. The public buildings are very chaste in their design, and the general architecture of the city imposing and picturesque. Edinburgh is said to resemble Athens, and, in fact, has been termed by many writers the "Modern Athens." The principal street of Edinburgh is *Princes Street*: here most of the hotels are located, and also the elegant monument to Sir Walter Scott, designed by George M. Kemp, who died before having completed the structure. It is 200 feet high, and has 287 steps leading to the top of the gallery. The statues in the niches are taken from the different works of the great writer: statue of Prince Charles (from *Waverley*); Meg Merrilies (from *Guy Rimering*), representing her breaking the sapling over the head of Lucy Bertram; *Last Minstrel* playing the harp; *Lady of the Lake*; and *George Heriot*. Sir Walter Scott was born at Edinburgh, August 15th, 1771; died at Abbotsford, September 21st, 1832. A large marble statue of Sir Walter, and

at his side his pet-dog *Bevis*, is placed under the canopy of the monument. Under the foundation stone is located a plate bearing the following inscription by Lord Jeffrey:

"This graven plate,
deposited in the base of a votive building
on the fifteenth day of August, in the year of
Christ 1840,
and never likely to see the light again
till all the surrounding structures are crumbled
to dust
by the decay of time, or by human or elemental
violence,
may then testify to a distant posterity that
his countrymen began on that day
to raise an effigy and architectural monument
to the memory of Sir Walter Scott, Bart.,
whose admirable writings were then allowed
to have given more delight and suggested better
feeling
to a larger class of readers in every rank of
society
than those of any other author,
with the exception of Shakespeare alone;
and which were therefore thought likely to be
remembered
long after this act of gratitude,
on the part of the first generation of his admirers,
should be forgotten."

The National Picture-gallery, founded by Prince Albert in 1850, and completed in 1854, is of the Greek-Ionic order, and was designed by W. and C. Playfair. It is open on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., from October 1st to February 1st, with the exception of the month of *November*; and from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., from February 1st to October 1st; on Saturday evenings from 7 to 9 P.M. Admission free.

The Royal Institution is situated on the mound which fronts on Hanover Street. It is of Doric order, and it also was designed by Playfair. To the west of the mound are located the gardens, which afford agreeable walks, and at the highest point of which is an ancient monument brought from Sweden, made from a block of granite $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, with Runic inscription: *Ari rasti stain aftr Hialm Fadrir sir; Guth hialbi ant Hlans*. The translation of which is, "Ari erected this stone for Hialm, his father: God help his soul."

The Register House, used as a depository for public records, at the east end of Princes Street, forms a square of 200 feet, and contains 100 apartments, where the public business is transacted, and is surmounted by a dome 200 feet in height. In

front of the building is an equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, by John Steele, R.S.A. The offices of the Inland Revenue are located on Waterloo Place. The buildings on this street are much admired: the style of architecture light, chaste, and attractive.

Upon the left of the stairway leading to Calton Hill stands the monument erected to Dugald Stewart, designed by Mr. Playfair; near it is the Observatory. On the summit of the hill Nelson's Monument is located, and from this point Burns's Monument is visible, also the Jail, the valley at Holyrood, Arthur's Seat, Lammermoor, and Pentland Hills.

Near Nelson's Monument is the National Monument erected to the memory of the heroes of Waterloo. It was intended as an imitation of the Parthenon, but was never finished, owing to a want of funds. In Calton church-yard is a monumental tower erected to the memory of the historian, David Hume.

St. Giles's Cathedral, named after the protecting saint of Edinburgh, retains much of its ancient Gothic work, and its irregular appearance renders it attractive, and bears comparison with many of the finest specimens of this style of architecture. In 1446 it became a collegiate church, and contained forty altars. It was in this church, in 1603, that James VI. delivered his farewell address previous to his departure for England, when about to take possession of the crown. In the cemetery of St. Giles are deposited the remains of John Knox, the ecclesiastical reformer.

The *University* of Edinburgh, founded by James VI., is a fine educational establishment, having a library containing 100,000 volumes, and a museum rich in objects of natural history. One of the most attractive features in the city is the George IV. Bridge; and the Grayfriars' church-yard, formerly the garden belonging to the monastery of the Grayfriars, and now used as a cemetery, is interesting from the fact of many of Scotland's most distinguished men being interred there. The largest square in the old town is George's, where were located the principal residences of the nobility. St. Andrew's Square is the principal business portion of the city: in the centre is the Melville Monument. On the north-west corner is located the house where Lord

Brougham was born; and on the southwest corner the residence of David Hume.

In the centre of Parliament Square stands the equestrian statue of Charles II., considered a fine piece of statuary. Parliament House, where the meetings of the Supreme Court occur, has been recently renovated; the great hall, with its finely arched roof of carved oak, serves as a promenade for the members of the court when not engaged in carrying on their cases. At the north end of the hall is a statue of Duncan Forbes, of Culloden, by *Roubiliac*. It has the following inscription on the pedestal: "Duncan Forbes, de Culloden, supremæ in civilibus curiæ præsidi judicii integerrimo civi optimo. prisce virtutis viro facultas juridica libens possint anno post obitum quinto." The *Advocates' Library* is rich in printed volumes, amounting to 150,000; also a valuable collection of Scottish poetry, 400 volumes; and 1700 MSS. This is one of the five libraries that are entitled to a copy of every new work that is published in Great Britain. The office of librarian has always been filled by distinguished men and able scholars; and the custom is still continued, the office being now filled by a person experienced as a linguist and otherwise very talented. One of the finest ornaments of the city is Victoria Hall, with its noble spire, which rises to the height of 241 feet. On the north of Lawnmarket is Lady Stairs' Close, the alley in which is laid the scene of Sir Walter Scott's romance, "My Aunt Margaret's Mirror." Over the door, which figures conspicuously in the story, is a coat of arms, and the legend "Fear the Lord and depart from evil."

The next most important memorial of Scotland's ancient splendor is the remains of the palace of *Holyrood*. It was a magnificent building in former days. Both palace and abbey are open to the public every day except Sunday; on Saturday, free; other days by ticket; price sixpence to get in, and several more before you get out. This palace is the ancient residence of Scottish royalty. The most interesting rooms in the palace are those last occupied by the unfortunate Mary; her bedchamber remains in the same state as when she left it; and the cabinet where her secretary and favorite, Rizzio, was murdered, is shown, with marks of his blood still upon

the floor.—See Sir Walter Scott's *Chronicles of Canongate*. The roofless choir is shown where once stood the altar before which the beautiful Mary and the next nearest heir to the English crown, Henry Darnley, were united. In the picture-gallery are some frightfully executed portraits of over one hundred of Scotland's kings, evidently painted by the same hand, and from imagination.

From Holyrood proceed to *Calton Hill*, whose summit is over 300 feet above the level of the sea, and from which a delightful view of the city may be obtained, as well as a close examination of the National, Dugald Stewart's, Melville's, and Burns's Monuments. Heriot's Hospital, the University, Grayfriars' Church, and National Gallery, with many other objects of interest, may be visited, should the traveler make a lengthened stay.

Leith, the sea-port of Edinburgh, and most important naval station on the east coast of Scotland, is about a mile and a half from the centre of the city. One mile west of Leith is the elegant Granton Pier, constructed recently by the Duke of Buccleuch. Between Granton and Edinburgh is the Royal Botanic Garden and the Edinburgh Cemetery, which is laid out with much taste. Near here is St. Mary's, the nearest church in the city, and the Zoological Gardens.

The excursions in the vicinity of Edinburgh are very numerous, and many days might be spent in this capital in the most delightful and instructive manner—chief of those is that to Melrose Abbey, Abbotsford, and Dryburgh. Or it might be better to take these places on your way to London, should you first have visited Glasgow, Ayr, etc. Or, should you be coming to Edinburgh, first stop one night at Melrose, sending your baggage on to the capital. You will find first-rate accommodations at the *George Hotel*, which is conducted by Mr. Menzies—pay no attention to railway officials, who are paid for endeavoring to make you change your plans: he keeps conveyances for making the excursions to Abbotsford and Dryburgh at fixed prices. The day before you arrive drop him a line, and he will have conveyances at the station to meet you.

Melrose Abbey, so famous in romance and poetry, is one of the finest specimens

of Gothic architecture in Europe. It is all in ruins, with the single exception of the church, yet its ornaments and edges are as sharp as when newly cut. The Abbey was founded in the early part of the twelfth century by King David I. Many of the royal families of Scotland were interred here, among whom was Alexander II. The heart of Robert Bruce is also buried here. The Abbey was mostly destroyed by the English in 1322. The Monks' Walk was a favorite resort of Sir Walter Scott. The woman who keeps the keys lives close by the entrance; she will expect a small fee.

About three miles from the Abbey stands *Abbotsford*, situated on the banks of the Tweed. Of world-wide renown is this mansion; not that its position or beauty are much to be admired, but the name of the genius that once inhabited it is fresh in the memory of every individual who speaks the English language, and must remain so for ages. *Abbotsford* is now the property of Mr. Hope Scott, who married Sir Walter's granddaughter. The principal apartments in the house are the armory, hung with nearly every kind of weapon; the dining-room, containing many handsome portraits and pictures, one of which is the head of Mary Queen of Scots on a charger; Cromwell, Charles II., etc. The library contains a choice collection of 20,000 volumes. In this room is a case containing the last clothes Sir Walter wore—white hat, plaid pantaloons, striped vest, shoes, and gaiters. The study, which contains a few volumes of reference, remains nearly as the poet left it. The drawing-room is a spacious apartment, furnished with dark, antique furniture. The individual who shows the apartments is *not* the owner, although it would appear from his manners that he was. He will expect 1s. 6d. from a single individual, or 2s. 6d. from a party. They are not shown during the months of December and January. The fare for a horse and carriage, with one horse, from Melrose Abbey to *Abbotsford*, is \$1 25; for two horses, \$2, exclusive of two shillings to drivers and tolls. From Melrose Abbey to Dryburgh and back, \$1 75 one horse, \$2 50 two horses.

Dryburgh is one of the most picturesque ruins in Scotland. It was founded during the reign of David I. James Stuart, one

of the Darnley family, was its last abbot. He was buried under the altar. Sir Walter Scott was buried here at his particular request; his tomb is in St. Mary's aisle, which is the most beautiful part of the Abbey. His wife's tomb is on his left, and his eldest son, Colonel Sir Walter Scott's, on his right, while at his feet lie the remains of Mr. Lockhart, his son-in-law, friend, and biographer. The nave of the church, which was 190 feet long, must have been very beautiful. Notice in one of the cells a hole cut in the stone: into this the prisoner's hand was put, and then wedged in with a wooden mallet. The courtyard, with tree in the centre, reminds one much of Muckross Abbey. Notice opposite the entrance an old yew-tree, planted the same time the Abbey was built. On a rocky eminence overlooking the river is a colossal statue of the hero Wallace.

Jedburgh Abbey may be visited by railway from Melrose.

Perhaps the most interesting and lovely of all the excursions in the vicinity of Edinburgh is that to *Hawthornden*, *Roslin Castle* and *Chapel*, and *Dalkeith Palace*. As the days on which each of those places is open are liable to change, inform yourself by inquiring at your hotel what day you can see them all. A carriage had better be taken from the city, although one can reach all the places by rail. Dalkeith Palace, the farthest point, is only nine miles from the city.

Hawthornden was the lovely residence of the poet Drummond, the intimate friend of Shakspeare and Jonson, and is now inhabited by his lineal descendant. It is considered by all writers one of the most lovely spots in Scotland; it is situated on the River Esk, about five miles from the city. Ben Jonson walked all the distance from London to visit the poet, and spent several weeks with him in this charming retreat.

Passing up through the exquisite scenery of the Esk, in two miles we arrive at the *Castle of Roslin*, the origin of which is hid in obscurity. It was for many centuries the residence of the ancient family of St. Clairs, Earls of Orkney and Caithness, whose heirs now own the property. Its chapel, a short distance from the castle, is considered the most beautiful specimen of ecclesiastical architecture in Scotland. It

is built in the Gothic style, but the architecture is most varied and singular. The Barons of Roslin, up to the time of James VI., were all interred beneath the chapel in complete suits of armor. There is a tradition that immediately preceding the death of any of the Lords of Roslin this chapel appeared in flames: this tradition is exquisitely described by Sir Walter Scott in his ballad of Rosabelle. Two miles from Roslin is the town of *Dalkeith*, at the extremity of which is its palace, which is shown in the absence of the family. It is the residence of the Duke of Buccleuch.

Should the traveler not have the time to make the excursion to the Highlands previously described, and makes the excursion of Lochs Katrine, Lomond, etc., from Edinburgh or Glasgow, the town of Stirling should be taken on the route. If not, an excursion should be made to visit its celebrated castle, *via* Linlithgow and Falkirk.

Leaving Edinburgh by the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, we pass on our right the ruins of Niddry Castle, formerly a seat of the Earl of Seton, where Queen Mary passed her first night after escaping from Lochleven Castle.

Linlithgow stands on a beautiful lake seventeen miles from Edinburgh. The chief object of interest here is the palace, part of which was first built by Edward I., who passed a winter here. It was taken and destroyed by Bruce in 1307, but was rebuilt during the minority of David II. It is a very picturesque ruin; the western part is the most ancient, and contains the room where Queen Mary was born. The church, standing between the palace and the town, was dedicated by David I. to the archangel Michael, and is a fine specimen of Gothic architecture. It was in this church that the apparition was seen by James IV., warning him against his expedition to England.

We now proceed to the ancient town of *Falkirk*, formerly called *Eglisbreckk*, or "the speckled church," in allusion to a church erected in the reign of Malcolm III., 1057. In the church-yard are the graves of two Scottish heroes—Sir John Stewart of Bonhill, and Sir John Graham, the friend of Wallace, who were killed at the battle of Falkirk, 1298, fighting against Edward I. Near Falkirk are the celebrated

Carron Iron-Works, among the largest in the world.

Stirling is situated thirty-five miles west from Edinburgh. It is a place of great antiquity, and looks much like Edinburgh on a small scale. It contains a fine castle, the former residence of the kings of Scotland, built upon a rocky eminence, the battlements of which command a magnificent prospect. The population of the town is about 13,000. Principal hotels: *Royal* and *Golden Lion*. In point of historical interest the Castle of Stirling is not excelled by any in Great Britain. On account of its inaccessible situation in the centre of the kingdom, it early became a place of great importance, and was for a lengthened period the favorite royal residence. It is of a quadrangular shape, with an open area in the centre. In addition to the other buildings, it includes the old palace built by James V. and the Parliament House. The castle is now used as a barrack for the soldiers. One of the most interesting rooms is that called the Douglas Room, in which William, Earl of Douglas, was assassinated by James II. This haughty noble, having, in conjunction with the Earls of Ross and Crawford, conspired against the king, was invited by that monarch to Stirling, with the king's word of safe-conduct. While in this room, James tried to persuade him to abandon his evil intentions, which Douglas refused to do, when the king, becoming incensed at his stubbornness, stabbed him to the heart; the attendants, entering, threw his body out of the window. In the chapel of the castle Mary was crowned Queen of Scots. Her son, James VI., was also baptized here.

From the heights of Stirling no less than twelve battle-fields are in sight, on one of which Bruce secured the independence of Scotland by the great battle of Bannockburn in 1314. William Wallace also achieved a great victory over the English in 1287. Stirling was the birthplace of James II. and V., and was a favorite residence of James VI., who was crowned in the old church in the town, the famous reformer, John Knox, preaching the coronation sermon. The field of *Bannockburn*, where Robert de Bruce, with 80,000 soldiers, vanquished the English army of 100,000, is one of the "lions" of the vicinity. An excursion should also be made to

the *Bridge of Allan, Dunblane, Sheriffmuir, and Doune.*

Bridge of Allan is a popular watering-place three miles from Stirling, which derives its name from the River Allan, which flows through the village. It is noted for the beauty of its scenery, its salubrious climate, and the mineral springs of Aithrey, the waters of which are collected in cisterns formed in an old copper mine. The grounds and spa are the property of Lord Abercromby, who has erected a handsome well-house, with a billiard-room, reading-room, and bowling-green attached. The waters are chiefly beneficial in skin diseases, stomach complaints, and affections of the liver. Three miles from the Bridge of Allan is *Dunblane*. Here is a magnificent cathedral, founded by King David I. in 1140. The choir is the only part in repair, and is used as the parish church; the architectural beauty of the nave is greatly admired, also the western window. The site of the battle of Sheriffmuir lies two miles northeast of Dunblane. This battle took place in 1715 between the Highland clans under the Earl of Mar and the royal troops under the Duke of Argyll. The battle was indecisive, and is forcibly described in the old song:

"Some say that we wan,
Some say that they wan,
And some say that nane wan at a', man;
But o' ae thing I'm sure,
That at Sheriffmuir
A battle there was that I saw, man
An' we ran, an' they ran,
An' they ran, an' we ran,
An we ran, an' they ran awa', man."

A large block of whinstone stands on the field, inclosed in an iron grating; it is called the "Gathering Stone of the Clans," and here the Highlanders are said to have sharpened their dirks before the battle.

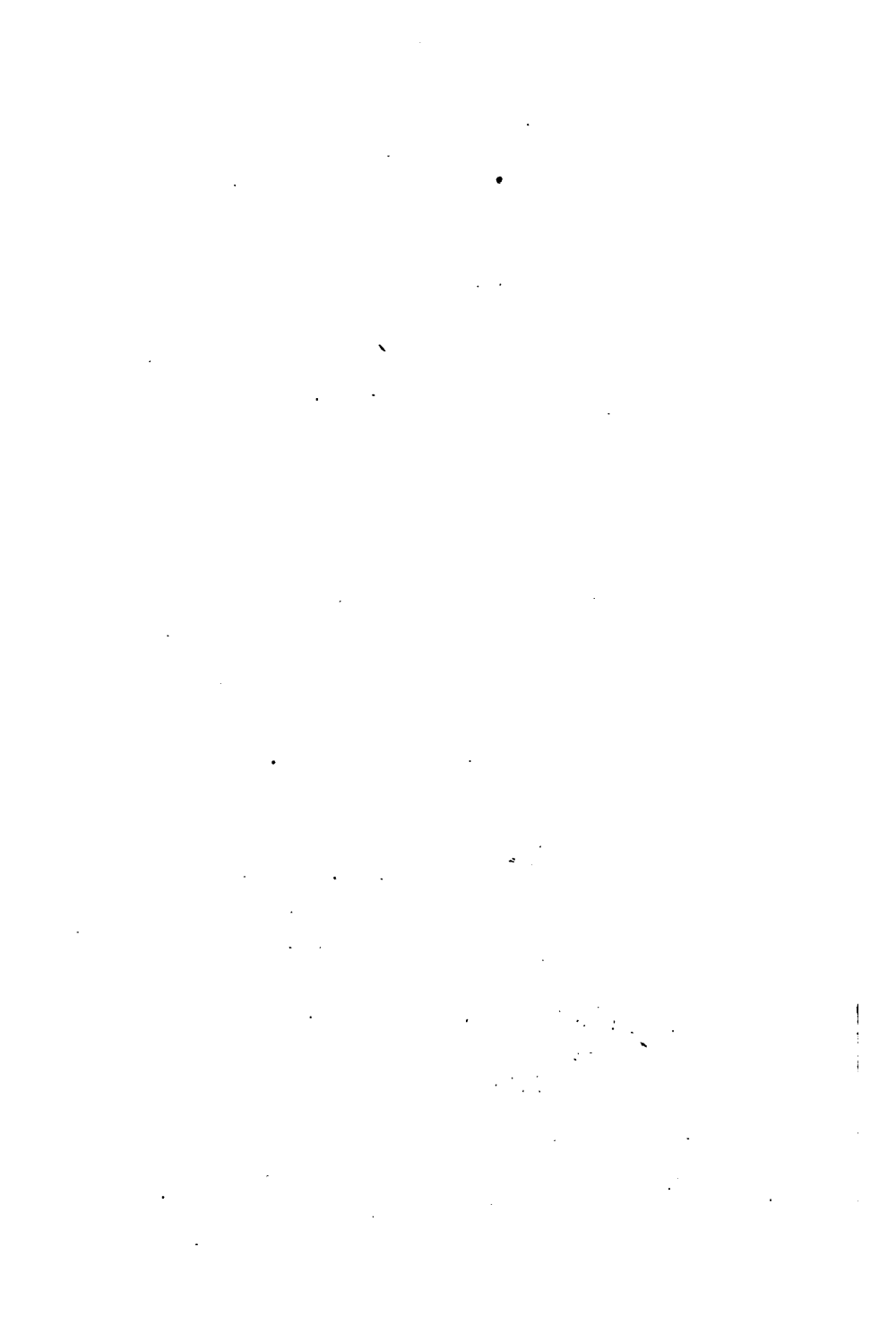
Doune is eight miles from Stirling, and contains a fine castle, which was a favorite resort of Queen Mary and Darnley. This is one of the largest baronial ruins in Scotland; the walls are forty feet in height and ten feet in thickness. From the tower a fine view may be obtained.

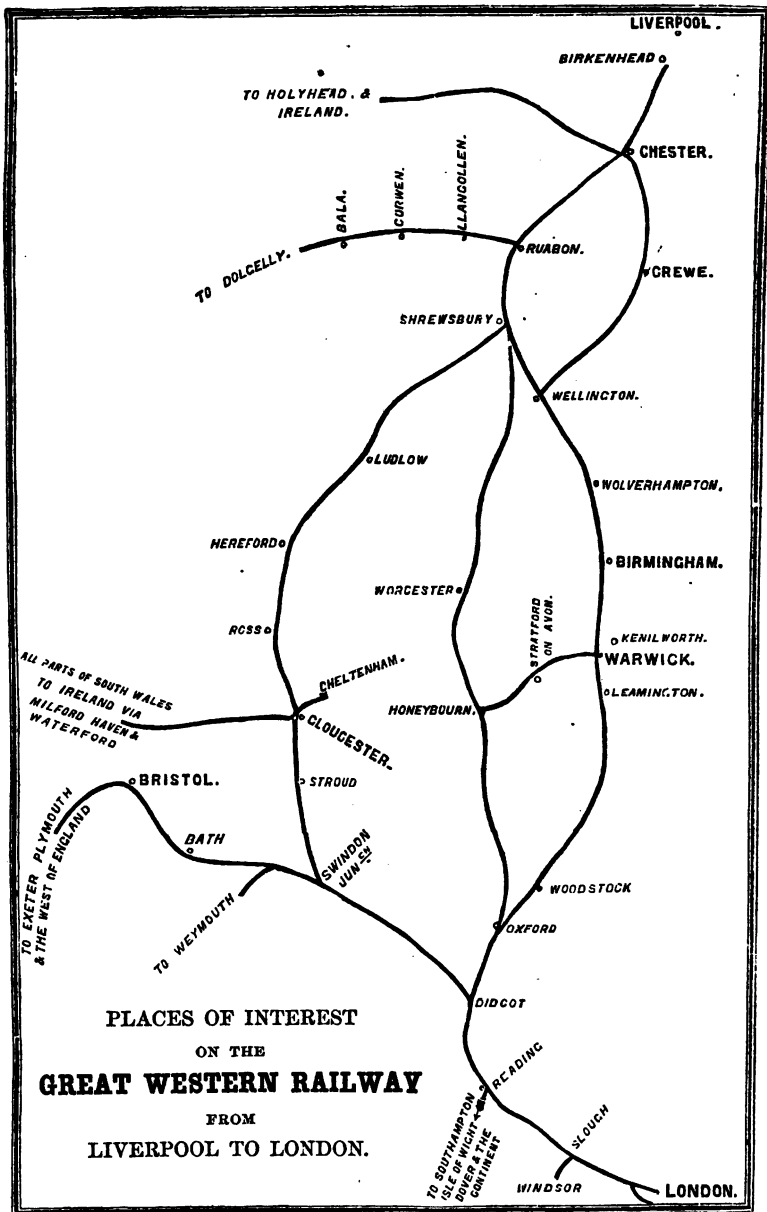
A pleasant excursion may be made from Stirling to Castle Campbell, the Rumbling Bridge, and Falls of Devon and Kinross, returning to Edinburgh by way of Dunfermline.

On our route from Stirling we pass *Ab-*

bey Craig, at the base of which the battle of Stirling was fought in 1297. A monument has been erected here, called the Wallace Monument, 220 feet in height; the Abbey Craig is over 800 feet high. *Castle Campbell*, or *Castle Gloom*, is twelve miles from Stirling. This building was destroyed in 1645 by the Marquis of Montrose, and its picturesque ruins will repay a visit. The reformer, John Knox, was a guest in 1556 of the fourth Earl of Argyll, to whose family the castle had belonged since 1493. Queen Mary resided here in 1562 and 1565. About three miles from the castle are the *Falls of Devon*. The first of these is called the Devil's Mill, the noise made by the water reminding one of the hum of a mill. The *Rumbling Bridge*, farther down the Devon, crosses a chasm 100 feet in depth. Farther on, the waters pass through several linn or boilers, called the Caldron Linn, and finally rush over a height of 44 feet, forming the last and finest fall. From Rumbling Bridge Station to *Kinross*, on Lochleven, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Lochleven is from eight to ten miles in circumference, and is about two miles in width at the western end, narrowing towards the east. On the western side are four small islands, the principal of which is Castle Island. Here are the remains of the old castle where Queen Mary was imprisoned for eleven months, and whence she effected her escape on the 2d of May, 1568. The keys of the castle, thrown into the lake on the night of her departure, were found by a native of Kinross three centuries later, and were presented by him to the Earl of Morton.

Dunfermline, which was formerly a favorite residence of the kings of Scotland, is about fifteen miles distant from Edinburgh. Its chief object of interest is the Abbey, founded by Malcolm III. in 1075. Here the illustrious King Robert the Bruce was interred in 1329, directly in front of the high altar. Eight kings, five queens, six princes, and two princesses of Scotland repose within its walls. Besides the Abbey there are other antiquities of interest at Dunfermline, the ruins of the palace and the Tower of Malcolm Canmore. This palace was the birthplace of Charles I. and of his sister Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of Bohemia. Only a portion of the Tower of Malcolm Canmore remains standing;





here Malcolm's daughter, Queen Maude, wife of Henry I. of England, was born. Her body was interred in Westminster Abbey.

One of the most important excursions from Edinburgh, and one by no means to be omitted, is that to St. Andrew's, 44 miles distant, and occupying about three hours in the cars.

The origin of *St. Andrew's*, formerly called *Mackburgh*, is unknown; it was formerly the seat of the primate of Scotland, and was a place of great importance. The town abounds in curious houses and antique monuments. On the west stands an antique portal unimpaired, and on the east of the town is the cathedral. This building was founded in 1159 by Bishop Arnold, but not completed until 1318. It was 350 feet in length and 65 in breadth. It was pulled down by the mob, excited against idolatry by a sermon of John Knox, the reformer. Near the cathedral are the chapel and tower of St. Regulus, the former in ruins, the latter entire. The tower is 108 feet in height, and commands a delightful view. The castle of St. Andrew stands on the northeast of the city, overlooking the sea, and is a very picturesque ruin; it was demolished in 1547. James III. was born here.

There are several other local excursions which our limits will not permit us to describe; the above, however, takes in nearly every object of interest.

The traveler had now better proceed to London by the Great Western Railway, *via* Chester (whence a detour may be made through Wales), Shrewsbury, Birmingham, Warwick (near Stratford-on-Avon), Leamington, Oxford, to London.

ENGLAND.

London, the metropolis of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and the most wealthy city in the world. Population in 1871, 3,360,000. In 1851 the population numbered 2,362,000—nearly a *million* increase in twenty years. The present increase is 44,000 per annum, or a birth every twelve minutes. The city covers an extent of one hundred and forty square miles, or fourteen miles long and ten broad. 360,000 houses are occupied by the population, and the cost of food is supposed to

be \$800,000 per day; and, although the climate of London is by no means pleasant, its sanitary advantages over other capitals are remarkable. According to statistics, out of every thousand inhabitants 24 die annually in London, whilst in Berlin 26, Paris 28, St. Petersburg 41, and Vienna 49 die annually out of the same number of the population.

The British metropolis lies principally on the north bank of the Thames, in the county of Middlesex. A large portion, however, is situated within the county of Surry, on the south bank of the Thames, and 45 miles above that river's mouth. The portion of this vast metropolis which bears the name of "the City" is situated on the north bank of the Thames, between the Tower and Temple Bar, and was formerly surrounded by walls. The other divisions are Westminster, Marylebone, Finsbury, Lambeth, Tower Hamlets, Chelsea, and Southwark. In addition to these parliamentary divisions, London has numerous social divisions, the centre of which is Temple Bar. The commercial centre is the Exchange. Two of the West End districts have lately been known as *Belgravia* and *Tyburnia*. The first occupies the southern wing of the West End, where reside, in conjunction with that of London, which radiates from Hyde Park Corner, the *crème de la crème* of the English aristocracy; here are the principal club-houses and most elegant squares. Belgravia is a creation of the last fifty years. Tyburnia lies to the north of the West End. The houses are large and singular, the streets wide and clean, but the sameness of its appearance is rather oppressing. Its inhabitants are mostly city merchants and professional men, who live very close to the charmed ring of fashion, expecting yearly to take the leap across.

London is of great antiquity. The Romans surrounded it with walls; but nothing is known of it previous to that time. In the time of Nero it bore the dignity of a Roman colony. During the last 800 years it has suffered much from fire and pestilence. Its police regulations are admirable, and it is considered to-day one of the best-governed cities in the world. London is particularly distinguished by the air of business which pervades its streets, especially in the "City." The West End

has more the air of Paris, St. Petersburg, and other capitals. The streets are mostly wide, clean, and well paved, the houses plain and substantial, the architecture of the clubs and public buildings substantial and elegant. The most fashionable portion of London is the West End, and here, as we have said, reside the aristocracy of England (that is, during the season, which lasts from February to August; they ignore their beautiful country during the best months in the year, viz., May, June, and July), and here the most fashionable hotels are situated. As there are many hundreds of these institutions in London, we will mention a few known to be of the best class and the highest respectability.

HOTELS.

Grand Midland, Westminster Palace, Queen's (West), Queen's (St. Martin's-le-Grand, City). The *Grand Midland* is the largest in the United Kingdom, built by the Grand Midland R. R. Co., at a cost of \$1,750,000. It is constructed to board and lodge 600, and an idea may be formed of the magnificence of the interior when it is stated that the furnishing cost £850,000 = \$4,250,000! This fabulous sum has been spent in a judicious manner, and the company has exercised great judgment in securing the services of Mr. George Etzensberger, who has one of the best reputations in Europe, as director; he formerly filled that capacity at the Hotel de Rome, Rome, and the Victoria at Venice, and has now unlimited powers for exercising his great ability. The *Westminster Palace Hotel*, Victoria Street, S. W., opposite Westminster Abbey, is contiguous to the parks, clubs, railways, and theatres. It has recently been enlarged and embellished, and contains fine and commodious public, dining, drawing, smoking, and billiard rooms. Cuisine excellent, and every attention paid to the comfort of visitors. The *Queen's Hotel*, Cork and Clifford Street, Bond Street, West End, is a nice, quiet, family hotel, well managed, by Mr. Jefferis, formerly of the Westminster Palace Hotel; it is in the immediate vicinity of the parks and promenades. *Queen's Hotel in the "City,"* one of the oldest and most respectable in London, stands in front of the Post-office, in the vicinity of the Bank, Exchange, St. Paul's Cathedral, and all places of interest in the city.

For those who have business in the city, its position is most desirable. The *Charming Cross, Langham, Palace, and Alexandria* are large company establishments.

Lodgings are, on an average, twenty-five per cent. cheaper than in Paris, although every thing depends on the locality and style of house. A parlor and two, three, or four good bedrooms, in a good locality, will cost some seven guineas* per week, or five and a quarter dollars per day; but prices vary from two guineas to fifteen per week during the season, an increase of one fifth over ordinary prices. The lodgings have not separate kitchens, as in Paris, consequently a bargain must be made with the persons who let the apartments: have it thoroughly understood in regard to the price, and whether attendance is included. The most fashionable streets for lodgings are Regent Street, St. James Street, Sackville Street, Jermyn Street, Dover Street, Half-moon Street, King Street, and Bury Street. Families can always find furnished houses at the West End. Beware, however, of professional lodging-house keepers, whose mothers were sharks and their fathers alligators. There may be a few exceptions, but, as a general thing, they are disagreeable, dirty, and extortionate. Apartments in private houses are the only apartments to take; there are hundreds of respectable families who, during the season, will willingly let floors of their houses. These addresses may be found at the numerous house-agents'. A small advertisement in any of the morning papers will bring you plenty of offers. In your advertisement state the locality, floor, number of rooms, and price. By this method you will save much time and expense. Travelers of more economical habits may obtain lodgings in any of the small streets out of the Strand (most centrally located), viz., Craven Street, Southampton Street, Cecil Street, or Bedford Street. Here, during the season, a sitting-room and bedroom may be obtained at from four dollars to sixteen per week. The landlady usually provides your breakfast, and you dine at one of the numerous restaurants in the vicinity, or where you please. Among the best at the West End are "the Burlington," Regent Street; "Pall Mall," Cock-

* A guinea equals \$5 25.

spur Street; "Perry's," Regent Street; the "Wellington," Piccadilly; "the Westminster Palace Hotel," and "Simpson's," Strand. For late suppers, "Cooper's," opposite Drury Lane; "Hotel de l'Europe," near the Haymarket; and "Evans's," in Covent Garden. When making excursions or dining in the suburbs, the houses of high repute are the "Star and Garter," Richmond; the "Ship" and "Trafalgar," Greenwich; "Lovegrove's," at Blackwall; and the "Ship," at Gravesend.

Sights that the Traveler should see, with the terms and times of Admission, arranged in alphabetical order. Many may be omitted, but, if possible, one should see them all.

Allsop & Sons' Ale Warehouse, Camden Town.

Antiquarian Society, Somerset House; by letters to the Secretary.

Apsley House, by order from the Duke of Wellington.

Bank of England, from 10 to 3; order from a director.

Barclay's Brewery, near London Bridge; by order from the Messrs. Barclay.

British Museum, Great Russell Street, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 10 to 4. (See New Reading-room.)

Buckingham Palace, Royal Stable, and Picture-gallery; order from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, and for the Stables, to the Clerk of the Mews.

Charing Cross and Charles First's Statue.

Chelsea Hospital and Chelsea Royal Military Asylum, on application.

Chiswick Horticultural Gardens, open daily; order from member.

Christ's Hospital, Newgate Street; by application to one of the governors.

College of Surgeons' Museum, Lincoln's Inn Fields, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays (except during the month of September), from 12 to 4; surgeon's order.

Covent Garden Market, early Saturday morning.

Crystal Palace, Sydenham, daily; from Victoria or London Bridge Station.

Custom-house and Coal Exchange, Lower Thames Street.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Old Kent Road; free.

Duke of York's Column, St. James's Park, May to September, 12 to 3; *sixpence.*

Dulwich Gallery (Dulwich College), from 11 to 3; free.

East India Museum, Whitehall, daily; free.

Greenwich Hospital, Greenwich, from 10 to 7 in summer and 10 to 8 in winter; Mondays and Fridays, free; other days, *8d.*

Guildhall, King Street, Cheapside; 10 to 3. Paintings.

Guy's Hospital, St. Thomas Street; students' introduction.

Hampton Court Palace, every day except Friday. The Picture-gallery, Cardinal Wolsey's Hall, Parks, and Gardens, free: a small fee is usually paid on entering the Vinery.

Highgate Cemetery, Highgate; free.

Houses of Parliament, Saturday, between 10 and 4; by ticket, on application at the Lord Great Chamberlain's Office, near Victoria Tower.

Hyde Park and Rotten Row, from 12 to 2, and 5 to 7 during the season (May, June, and July).

Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, Westminster; member's ticket.

Kensington Gardens. Band plays Tuesdays and Fridays, between 5.30 and 6.30, May and June.

Kensington Museum, open daily from 10 to 4, and from 7 to 10 Monday and Tuesday evenings. Free on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays; on other days, *sixpence.* This Museum contains the cartoons of Raphael, the Vernon and Sheepshanks galleries of paintings, and the Government School of Design.

Kew Botanical Gardens, from 1 to 8 in summer, and 1 to 4 in winter, and from 2 on Sundays; free.

King's College, Somerset House; member's introduction.

Lambeth Palace, by order from the Archbishop of Canterbury.

London Docks, 10 to 4, free; Wine Vaults, 10 to 2; order from a wine-merchant, called a "tasting order."

London Missionaries' Museum, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; free.

Mansion House, 11 to 3; small fee to the attendant (when Lord Mayor is absent).

Metropolitan Cattle-market, Smithfield; early in the morning.

Mint, Tower Hill, 11 to 3; free; order from the Master of the Mint.

Museum of Asiatic Society, member's order.

Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street.

National Gallery, Trafalgar Square; free; from 10 to 5, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays. Closed from September 15th to November 1st.

Norwood Cemetery, Norwood.

Post-office, sorting letters; apply to the American Legation.

Private Galleries, for entrance to which, apply by letter to the proprietors: Bridge-water Gallery, St. James's, Duke of Sutherland's Gallery, Duke of Bedford's Gallery, Duke of Wellington's Gallery, Duke of Northumberland's Gallery, Marquis of Westminster's Gallery, Lord Ashburton's Gallery, Sir Robert Peel's Gallery, Lord Lansdowne's collection, and Mr. Thomas Baring's collection.

Royal Academy, Burlington House; 8 to 7, May, June, and July; one shilling. Modern paintings.

Royal Exchange, Cornhill; 10 to 4.

Royal Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington.

Royal Institution Museum, Albemarle Street; 10 to 4; member's order.

Royal United German Museum, Whitehall; by order from a member.

Soane's Museum, every Thursday* and Friday in April, May, and June, and on Tuesdays, by application, from February to August.

Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi; free; daily, except Wednesday.

Soho Bazar, free.

Somerset House, 10 to 4; free.

St. Bartholomew's Museum, Picture-gallery, and Hospital.

St. George's Hospital, medical student's order.

St. James's Park and Palace, daily; by application to the Clerk of the Mews.

St. Paul's Cathedral, daily, Sundays excepted. Area free; vaults, gallery, ball, etc., in all, three shillings and twopence.

Thames Tunnel. Go by steamer to Wapping, then by rail through the Tunnel to London Bridge.

Theatres (see Index).

Tower of London, daily, Sundays excepted, 10 to 4; one shilling fee.

Tussaud's Wax Exhibition, open day and evening. Go in the evening, 7 to 10; one shilling and sixpence.

United Service Institution, by member's ticket, from 11 to 4. (Most worthy of inspection.)

Water-colors (Old Society), 9 till dusk; one shilling; May, June, and July.

Water-colors (Institute of the New Society), May, June, and July.

Westminster Abbey, 9 to 6 in summer, and 11 to 2.30 in winter; free; choir and chapel, sixpence.

Westminster Hall (close to the Abbey).

Windsor Castle, free; Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays; from April to October, 1 to 3; November to March, 12 to 2. By order from the Lord Chamberlain's Office after 1 P.M.

Woolwich Arsenal; apply to the American Legation.

Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park; Mondays, sixpence; other week-days, one shilling. Sundays, by members' tickets only.

To see and properly appreciate London in an architectural point of view, the traveler should devote one or two days to viewing its exterior. There are various ways of doing this, depending on the taste and circumstances of the tourist. If he be alone, and of economical habits, let him take the different lines of omnibuses which travel over the routes we are about to describe. Secure a seat near the driver, who will, especially if his memory be refreshed with a small fee, point out the different objects of interest; or take a *Hansom* by the hour, with an intelligent *valet de place*; or, if he be accompanied by ladies, take a seat with the driver in an *open carriage*, following the different omnibus routes. Starting from Charing Cross, the architectural and fine-art centre of the West End, the towers of Westminster Palace and the houses of Parliament on your right, the National Gallery on your left, the beautiful club-houses of Pall Mall in your rear, with Nelson, in bronze, looking down upon you from a height of 160 feet, you proceed along the Strand, passing Marlborough and Somerset Houses on your right; through Temple Bar, which marks the city's limits, on the west; through Fleet Street and Ludgate Hill, emerging into St. Paul's Church-yard, with the cathedral, Sir Christopher Wren's

masterpiece, on your right, and the Post-office on your left; through Cheapside, notice Bow Church, another of Wren's best works; through Poultry to the great financial centre, the Exchange, in front of which stands an equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, the Mansion House, the residence of the Lord Mayor, Bank, etc.; down King William Street to London Bridge, passing in view of the beautiful monument erected to commemorate the great fire; then King William's statue. London Bridge, from 9 to 11 A.M., is one of the greatest sights of the capital. In the immediate vicinity hundreds of steamers are landing their living freight of merchants, clerks, and others for the city, amid a fearful din of ringing bells, steam-whistles, shouting carmen and omnibus conductors, while the bridge itself is one mass of moving passengers and vehicles. On your left is Billingsgate (who has not heard of that famous fish-market?); next the Custom-house, then the Tower of London, below which are St. Catharine's Docks, then the celebrated London Docks, the vaults of which are capable of holding 60,000 pipes of wine, and water-room for three hundred sail of vessels. *The Pool* commences just below the bridge: this is where the colliers discharge their cargoes of coal. The city of London derives its principal revenues from a tax of thirteen pence per ton levied on all coal landed. On the left, or upper side of the bridge, notice the famous Fishmongers' Hall, belonging to one of the richest London corporations. Cross the bridge, and continue to the Elephant and Castle, *via* Wellington and High Streets, passing Barclay and Perkins's famous brewery, Queen's Bench, Surrey Jail, etc., *via* Great Surrey Street, across Blackfriars Bridge, along the Thames Embankment to the new houses of Parliament. Here you see not only the finest edifices in an architectural point of view, but in a military, naval, legal, and ecclesiastical point. England's great, alive and dead, are here congregated; the Horse Guards, whence the commander-in-chief of the English army issues his orders; the Admiralty; Westminster Hall, the Law Courts of England; Westminster Abbey, where England's kings and queens have been crowned, from Edward the Confessor to the present time, and where many of them lie buried. Here,

in Whitehall Street, opposite the Horse Guards, is the old Banqueting-house of the palace of Whitehall, in front of which Charles I. was beheaded; through Parliament Street to Waterloo Place, to Pall Mall, the great club and social centre of London; St. James's Street, past St. James's Palace and Marlborough House to Buckingham Palace, to Hyde Park Corner, to Cumberland Gate or Marble Arch. Private carriages only can enter the Park: cabs and hackney coaches are not permitted entrance. Oxford Street to Regent Street, and down Regent (the fashionable shopping street) to the starting-point, Charing Cross.

Next drive to the Southwestern Railway Station, and take the train for Richmond or Hampton Court, returning by the Thames in a row-boat to Greenwich. This will be a most interesting excursion, especially if you find a comparatively intelligent boatman to explain the different sights on the banks of the winding river.

HINTS TO TRAVELERS.

Endeavor to be in London some time in May, June, or July; then only can the capital be seen to perfection.

Foreign money of any description will not pass current in London; have it changed immediately on arrival.

All public galleries and other sights are closed on Sunday; devote that day to the churches.

Beware of a London mob; the pickpockets are not only expert, but dangerous.

In driving, take the left-hand side; in walking, the right.

Saturday is the fashionable day for sight-seeing. Avoid Monday, as that is the workmen's holiday.

In visiting the Italian Opera, either in Covent Garden or the Haymarket, full dress is absolutely necessary. The occupants of stalls or dress-circles in the first-class theatres generally go in full dress, although it is not arbitrary.

Letters of introduction should never be sent by post in London; you must either leave them yourself, with your card, or send them by a messenger. The proper hour to make calls is from four to six.

The usual dinner-hour is from six to eight. Ladies are handed to the table, but never *from* it, in England.

The Epsom and Ascot races take place in May or June.

The annual boat-race between Cambridge and Oxford takes place in April.

The great cricket-matches take place in July.

Hunting lasts from October to March.

The cabs and cab-fares of London are a subject in which, in common with those of other large cities, all travelers take a special interest. The horses, as a general thing, are better than those of Paris, and make better time, even when going by the hour, and are infinitely superior to those of New York. But the price is higher than that of Paris; we can not compare it with any thing in New York, as there every thing public in the shape of horse-flesh is a delusion and a snare, if we except the omnibus and horse-car.

There are two species of public conveyance in London—the "*Four-wheeler*" and "*Hansom*." The former holds four persons, the latter (named after the inventor) two. The price of the Hansom is two shillings and sixpence, and the *Four-wheeler* two shillings the hour; two miles and under, one shilling; every mile additional, sixpence. If, when taking a cab, you do not mention that you take it by the hour, the driver will charge you the distance rates, and sixpence for every quarter of an hour you stop.

After 8 o'clock in the evening and up to 6 o'clock in the morning, the driver is not compelled to drive you by the hour.

When more than two persons are conveyed in the same cab, an additional sixpence is paid for each person for the whole time.

An ordinary amount of baggage can be taken free of charge, if only one or two persons are in the cab; if more, twopence is charged for every package carried outside.

A "*Hansom*" will always convey you with greater speed than a "*Four-wheeler*," especially if an extra fee be promised.

In case of any attempt at extortion on the part of the driver, you can compel him to drive you to the nearest police-court, or station if the court be closed.

A driver can not be compelled to drive over four miles per hour unless paid extra.

Try to keep supplied with change; the cab-driver seldom has any.

The charge for private carriages varies

somewhat, but the following rates may be considered reasonable:

A single horse and carriage for a day of six hours, £1 = \$5. Pair of horses and carriage, for the same time, £1 11s. 6d. = \$7 87½. A pair of horses, carriage, and coachman, two hours, 12s. 6d.; each hour afterward, 6s. 6d. Single horse, carriage, and coachman, two hours, 8s. 8d.; each hour afterward, 8s. 6d.

To and from theatre or receptions, 10s. 6d. to 14s. In excursions to the country, twenty-five per cent. should be added to the above prices.

In directing letters, parcels, etc., be careful to mention the postal district, of which there are ten, viz., North, South, East, West, Northwestern, Southwestern, Northeastern, Southeastern, Western Central, Eastern Central. These districts are usually represented by the initial letters N., S., E., W., N. W., S. W., N. E., S. E., W. C., E. C.; as, London, N.; London, E. C.

As there are thirty-seven King Streets, thirty-five Charles Streets, and twenty-nine John Streets in the city, note the particular street thus: *Charles Street, St. James's*; *King Street, Covent Garden, W. C.*, etc.

As a matter of course, omnibuses run in nearly every direction, but ladies rarely use them. An entirely different class of people occupy the inside from that which occupies the Broadway omnibus, although they are much patronized by business men going to and coming from the city.

If at any extreme point in the city, and wishing to go to another, you can save both time and expense by taking the Underground or Metropolitan Railway, which runs nearly round the city (see map). Although an underground railroad, it is by no means disagreeable, but rather the contrary; the cars are comfortable, with no smoke, the engines using coke and condensing their steam. Nearly every minute you arrive at a spacious and well-lighted station. Trains starting at the houses of Parliament stop at *St. James's Park*; *Victoria Station*; *Sloane Square*; *South Kensington*; *Brompton*; *High Street*; *Notting Hill Gate*; *Queen's Road*; *Baywater*; *Paddington*, the Great Western station, where you take the trains for Liverpool, Wales, etc.; *Edgeware Road*; *Baker Street*, to Madame Tussaud's Exhibition;

Portland Road; Gower Street Road; King's Cross; Farringdon Street Junction; Aldergate, near the Post-office and St. Paul's Cathedral; Moorgate, near the Bank, Exchange, Lombard Street, and the banking section of the city.

Having reached the "City" under the houses and sewers, return by the railroad thrown over the houses, and twice over the river, from the Cannon Street Station to Charing Cross, occupying the short space of ten minutes. This is the most expeditious mode of reaching the city or returning from it.

The Messengers or Commissioners of London consist of a corps of wounded soldiers of unexceptionable character, all of whom have lost some limb in the service of their country. They are to be trusted on all occasions. Their legal fare is, for half a mile, twopence; one mile, or more than a half, threepence; for over one mile, sixpence; or sixpence per hour, walking two and a half miles per hour. They may be found at the chief thoroughfares and principal hotels.

To see an English trial by jury during term time, visit Westminster Hall, Guildhall, or the Central Criminal Court at the Old Bailey. A fee to a doorkeeper will secure you a good seat.

Travelers will find a booking and general inquiry office, established by the London and Brighton and South Coast Railway, at No. 28 Regent's Circus, Piccadilly, where tickets are issued to the Crystal Palace and all sea-side stations. The Regent Circus Branch Inquiry Office is also a booking-office for the Isle of Wight and for Paris and the Continent by the Dieppe route.

PARKS.

Most of these are situated at the west end of the town, and add greatly to its beauty and general healthiness. They comprise Hyde Park, Kensington Gardens, adjoining the latter; St. James's, Green, Regent's, Victoria, Battersea, Finsbury, and Southwark. *Hyde Park* contains 368 acres, and is a part of the ancient manor of Hida, which, until differently appropriated by Henry VIII., belonged to the monastery of St. Peter at Westminster. The views are varied and attractive; fine carriage-roads and paths intersect each other at every point, and luxuriant trees afford a graceful and refreshing shade. From April to July, between the hours of half past five and half past six o'clock, or even earlier, it is thronged with all the gay and fashionable equipages of the city. The scene is

most enjoyable and the air refreshing. The portion called Rotten Row is devoted exclusively to equestrians, no wheel-carriages being allowed. Troops are sometimes reviewed on the level portion of the park, and near the western side stands a magazine well stored. The scenery of Hyde Park is greatly enriched by the lake called the *Serpentine*, where the bathing is good in summer and the skating in winter: there are regulations for morning and evening bathing "posted" at various places. A very pretty little Italian garden, containing statuary, fountains, etc., has been formed at the head of the *Serpentine*, rendering it much more attractive; along its bank, on the north, is the *Ladies' Mile*, a celebrated carriage-drive. A stone bridge of five large arches and two of smaller dimensions, erected in 1826, at the western extremity, gives access to the gardens of Kensington Palace. Near the southeast entrance of the park, close to Apsley House, stands, on an elevated pedestal, the colossal bronze statue of Achilles, weighing thirty tons, executed by Westmacott at a cost of £10,000, cast from cannon captured at the battles of Waterloo and Salamanca, erected to the "Duke of Wellington and his companions in arms by their countrywomen." The *Marble Arch*, which was removed from the front of Buckingham Palace, forms the northeast entrance to the park, at the end of Oxford Street. A fine series of arches and balustrades, from the designs of Decimus Burton, form an attractive feature at the southeast entrance to the park. The Great Exhibition Building of 1851, now the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, formerly stood on Hyde Park, opposite Prince's Gate. To the left of this gate, as you enter the park, stands the National Monument to the Prince Consort, a Gothic structure 175 feet high, designed by G. G. Scott. The canopy rests on a structure or base of Irish granite 130 feet square. At the four corners are four marble groups representing Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. The granite columns which support the canopy are from the Isle of Mull. Above the groups representing the four quarters of the globe are four other groups representing Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Engineering. On the basement are numerous life-size figures representing different notables in

science, literature, and art. The gilt statue of Prince Albert has not yet (1871) been placed in position. The building will cost \$600,000. Of this amount, Parliament appropriated \$250,000. Kensington Gardens are properly a portion of Hyde Park. At present they contain 856 acres. They were originally the gardens attached to Kensington Palace (the birthplace of Queen Victoria), and when laid out in the reign of William III., contained only 26 acres; Queen Anne added 80 more, and Queen Caroline 300. The pleasure-grounds are open to the public, on foot only: carriages are never permitted to enter. A fine band plays at certain hours here during the season.

St. James's Park, situated near the palace of the same name, was greatly improved by Henry VIII., who drained the grounds, and added to their beauty in various ways; still greater improvements, however, were made by Charles II., and the *Mall* formed, which was devoted to the game of ball. This park covers over 90 acres: in the centre is a lovely sheet of water, dotted with little islands, and upon its surface glide along the graceful swan and water-fowls: the bridge across this sheet of water was erected in 1857. The music of birds and the fragrance of flowers delight the visitor on every side. The avenues form most agreeable and shady promenades, being bordered by lofty trees and flowering shrubs. The park can be entered from about nine or ten different points, at each of which the Queen's Guard are stationed, doing constant duty. The *Parade*, or large graveled space, presents quite a military appearance in the morning at ten o'clock, at which time about eight hundred men are mustered as body-guards for the day. At the north end of the parade is a piece of Turkish ordnance of immense size, brought from Alexandria, in Egypt; and on the south side is a vast mortar, which was used in Spain during the Peninsular War, and is said to send a bomb-shell with great force about four miles. At the entrance to the park from Waterloo Place is a broad flight of steps, surmounted by a lofty column, in commemoration of the late Duke of York. Some of the drives in this park are confined chiefly to the aristocracy. The surrounding buildings are lofty and very handsome, among which are St. James's Palace,

Marlborough House, and **Buckingham Palace**. On the opposite side from Buckingham Palace are three of the principal public offices—the Horse Guards, Admiralty, and Treasury. On the southern side of the park is the celebrated Bird-cage Walk, which derived its name from being formerly appropriated entirely to the merry songsters, whose sweet matins enchanted the visitor in his early rambles. On the north side, in addition to St. James's Palace, there is Marlborough House, the town residence of the Prince of Wales; Green Park, Stafford House, residence of the Duke of Sutherland; Carlton Ride, and Carlton House Terrace. This park is noted for numerous historical events. Charles I. walked through it, surrounded by soldiers, from his palace (St. James's) to Whitehall to be executed; Sir Robert Peel was thrown from his carriage and killed on Constitution Hill, at the upper end; and Queen Victoria was nearly assassinated at three different times near the same place.

Green Park may be called a continuation of St. James's; it is situated between the last-named and Piccadilly, connected with Hyde Park by Constitution Walk, formerly the king's coach-road to Kensington. It is smaller than St. James's Park, covering only 60 acres. Some very elegant mansions are situated on this park: Bridgewater House, the residence of the Earl of Ellesmere; Spencer House, residence of Earl Spencer; Stafford House (corner of Green and St. James's). This is one of the finest private houses in England, and cost nearly one and a half million of dollars. At the upper end (Hyde Park Corner) is an immense equestrian statue of the late Duke of Wellington. On the opposite side of the street (Piccadilly) is Apsley House, residence of the late and present duke.

Victoria Park, Bethnal Green, contains two hundred and sixty-five acres. It is situated in the northeast part of London, and was begun during the reign of Queen Victoria. The grounds are tastefully laid out with flower-beds, shady walks, and small lakes. In the centre of a pretty sheet of water rises a beautiful fountain of Gothic architecture, designed by Mr. Darbyshire, and erected at the private expense of Miss Burdett Coutts. Its cost was about \$25,000.

Regent's Park, a delightful spot, covering

four hundred and seventy-two acres, ornamented with sculptures, flowers, lakes, and pretty villas. It derives its name from the Prince Regent, afterward George IV., by whom it was designed, in 1812. It contains a botanical garden, around which there is a fine drive; also around the whole park, nearly two miles in extent. To the north of the park lie the famous *Zoological Gardens*, owned by the Zoological Society of London, founded in 1826. This collection is the finest in the kingdom. Among nearly two thousand specimens are a pair of hippopotami, presented by the Viceroy of Egypt. The collection of reptiles, monkeys, and birds is very large. The sea-bear and elephant calf are two of the principal objects of attraction. The lions and tigers are fed at 4 o'clock P.M. During the summer the Life Guards band plays at 4 in the afternoon. Sunday is the fashionable day, but then you can only enter with members' tickets, which are easily procured at the hotels. On Monday the admission is sixpence: on all other days, one shilling. To the north of the Zoological Gardens lies *Primrose Hill*, now laid out in walks and public gardens: an interesting view may be had from its summit.

Battersea Park is a comparatively new park, situated on the right bank of the Thames, immediately opposite the Chelsea Hospital, and is reached by a most graceful and elegant suspension bridge, erected in 1858. Ten years ago the site of this park was a marshy field, below the level of the river, but one and a half million dollars have made it a most lovely spot for the denizens of this quarter of the city. It contains one hundred and eighty-five acres, four of which are devoted to a *sub-Tropical Garden*. It was here the Duke of Wellington fought his famous duel with Lord Winchelsea.

Finchley Park, formerly Hornsey Wood, contains one hundred and twenty acres. This was commenced in 1867.

Southwark Park contains sixty-two acres.

Richmond Park, **Kew Gardens**, and **Greenwich Park** will be treated under the "Environments of London."

Kennington Park or **Common** is also a pleasure-ground of some importance. It was here the celebrated Chartists' meetings were held in 1848.

London is interspersed with numerous squares, remarkable either for the monuments they contain or for their noted buildings. The principal are

Trafalgar Square, built between 1880 and 1885, the centre of which is ornamented with granite fountains. On the north side is the National Gallery of Paintings; on the south stands Nelson's Monument and Landseer's lions. On one side of the monument may be seen General Havelock's statue; on the other, that of Sir Charles Napier. Corresponding with these, on the northern corner is the equestrian statue of George IV. by Chantrey, and at the northwest corner a base waiting for a hero to be born.

In front of Nelson's Monument, at the head of Whitehall Street, stands the equestrian statue of Charles I. by Le Sueur: this is on the spot where once stood Queen Eleanor's Cross, the place of execution of the Regicides. A short distance farther down Charles himself was beheaded.

Belgrave Square, built between 1826 and 1833, on land belonging to the Marquis of Westminster. The houses are uniform and rather handsome, adorned in front with large Corinthian columns. On the northern side lives the Duke of Bedford and Earl of Burlington; on the east, the Duke of Montrose; at the southeast corner, the Earl of Sefton; and on the west, Sir Roderick Murchison.

Grosvenor Square was built between 1720 and 1780, mostly by Sir Richard Grosvenor, who erected a statue to George I., since removed. The houses are large and handsome. The Earl of Wilton lives on the eastern side, the Earl of Shaftesbury and Duchess of Cleveland on the west, and the Marquis of Exeter, Marquis of Aylesbury, and Earl of Harrowby on the south.

Portman Square, built between 1790 and 1800. It is surrounded by handsome residences. On the south are the mansions of Lord Leigh and the Earl of Cardigan. At the northwest corner notice a detached house: it was here that the celebrated Blue-stocking, Mrs. Montagu, gave her May-day dinners to the chimney-sweep boys of London.

St. James's Square, built between 1670 and 1690. In this square is situated the bronze equestrian statue of William III. by Bacon. The handsome mansions sur-

rounding it are occupied by some of the principal members of the British aristocracy. On the north resides the Marquis of Bristol; the Wyndham Club is also to the north, and the back front of the handsome Junior Carlton is at the south. On the east are the residences of Earl De Grey, Earl of Falmouth, Earl of Derby, Bishop of London, and the Duke of Norfolk. George III. was also born at the southeast corner. On the west is Litchfield House, the Army and Navy Club, the residences of the Bishop of Winchester, Sir William Wynn, and the Duke of Cleveland.

Hanover Square, built between 1720 and 1780. On the southern side is a bronze statue of William Pitt by Chantrey. Lady Mary Wortley Montague formerly lived and died in a house on the southern side. St. George's Church, noted for all the fashionable marriages which occur in London, is situated on this square. The Duke of Wellington gave away many of the brides. On the northern side are the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the Zoological Society, and the residence of the Earl of Harewood; and on the west the Royal Academy of Music, the Oriental Club, and the residence of the Earl of Lucan.

Berkeley Square was built between 1730 and 1740. On the south is situated Lansdowne House, the residence of the Marquis of Lansdowne, which contained a picture and sculpture gallery. On the east is situated the house No. 11, in which Horace Walpole died; also the residence of the Earl of Balcarras. On the west are the mansions of the Earl of Haddington and the Earl of Powis. In this last the celebrated Lord Clive died.

Cavendish Square was built between 1780 and 1760. It contains the equestrian statue of the Duke of Cumberland, and a statue of Lord George Bentinck. On the west is Harcourt House, the residence of the Duke of Portland. On the south is Holles Street, in No. 16 of which Lord Byron was born.

Soho Square, built between 1670 and 1690. It contains a statue of Charles II. The whole of the southern side was originally occupied by Monmouth House. On the west is the Soho Bazar and the mansion of Sir Joseph Banks.

Bloomsbury Square, built between 1670 and 1715. It contains a statue of C. J. Fox by Westmacott. On the eastern side

formerly stood the mansion of Lord Mansfield, destroyed in the riots of 1780; and on the northern side was formerly situated the Bedford House.

Leicester Square, built between 1670 and 1690. This square is the great centre of French refugees. On the east is the Alhambra; also the Sablonière Hotel, in part of which Hogarth formerly lived; on the northern side, the site of Leicester House; on the west, that of Sir Joshua Reynolds; and on the south, that of Sir Isaac Newton, in St. Martin's Court.

Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, built between 1619 and 1636. Lord William Russell was beheaded in the centre of this square. On the east is situated Lincoln's Inn Hall; on the north, Whetstone Park; on the south, the Royal College of Surgeons; and on the west, Newcastle and Lindsay Houses.

Covent Garden Market, built between 1630 and 1642. The market originated in 1656. The present building, which is situated in the centre of the square, was erected in 1830 by the Duke of Bedford. A visit should be paid to this market any time between four and seven o'clock on Tuesday, Thursday, or Saturday mornings. The fruit and flowers may be seen any time during the day between ten and five. The Opera-house and Floral Hall are situated to the northeast of the square. Tavistock and Richardson's Hotels are on the north side; the Bedford Hotel and site of Button's Coffee House on the east, and the church of St. Paul's on the west.

In Waterloo Place, at the north side of St. James's Park, stands a Doric pillar of granite, surmounted by a statue in bronze of the Duke of York. It is 124 feet in height. A fine view is obtained from the summit.

One of the most conspicuous monuments in the city is situated on Fish Street Hill. It is a Doric column over 200 feet in height, designed by Sir Christopher Wren. It was erected to commemorate the "Great Fire" in London. The pedestal was sculptured by Cibber. On the summit is an imitation of a blazing sun.

Westminster Abbey.—

"That antique pile behold,
Where royal heads receive the sacred gold;
It gives them crowns, and does their ashes keep;
There made like gods, like mortals there they sleep,

Making the circle of their reign complete—
These suns of empire, where they rise they set."

Here the royal coronations have taken place since the time of Edward the Confessor up to the present time, with great pomp and magnificence; and, even though the ceremony had been performed elsewhere, it was thought necessary to repeat it at Westminster, in the presence of all the great personages of the land. At the moment the crown is put on, a signal is given to the Tower guns to fire a royal salute. The Abbey is of Gothic design, built in the form of a cross, 400 feet long and 200 feet wide. It was originally founded in the year 610 by Sebert, King of the East Saxons, but was destroyed by the Danes, and afterward rebuilt in 958 by King Edgar; it was again rebuilt and enlarged by Edward the Confessor in 1245. During the reign of Henry VIII. it suffered great injuries, and still greater by the Puritans, it being then occupied as barracks for the soldiers of Parliament. After having sustained these injuries, Sir Christopher Wren undertook the reconstruction of it, and in the most able manner added to its former beauty and solidity. During the progress of reconstruction several singular discoveries were made of ancient monuments, and also the mosaic pavement in front of the altar in the choir. Since 1856 a large number of the windows have been painted, illustrating the most beautiful and touching portions of the Te Deum. The large west window, painted in 1785, represents Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob; Moses and Aaron, and the twelve Patriarchs; the arms of King Sebert, King Edward the Confessor, Queen Elizabeth, King George II., and Dean Wilcocks, Bishop of Rochester. The south, or marigold window, of stained glass, designed by Messrs. Ward and Nixon in 1847, represents different subjects from the Old Testament, incidents in the life of the Redeemer, and the word "Jehovah" surrounded by angels. The north, or rose window, is commemorative of our Savior, the twelve apostles, and the four Evangelists. Near the Abbey stood the sanctuary, used in former times as a place of refuge for criminals. Edward V. was born here; his heart-broken mother sought refuge in this place for herself and her son Richard from the persecutions of his cruel uncle. We will enter at the Poets' Corner (south

transept), and notice a few of the monuments which are the most remarkable. *Milton*, bust and tablet, with a lyre around which is entwined a serpent holding an apple. With what admiration we look upon the author of *Paradise Lost*, and find ourselves lost in the beauties of his works. *Shakespeare*, full-length statue, leaning against a pillar, with the crowned heads of Queen Elizabeth, Henry V., and Richard II. How much sadness it awakens in the mind to think of such talent having passed forever to "that undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveler returns!"

All hail, great master! grave sir, hail; I come
To answer thy best pleasure: be it to fly,
To swim, to dive into the fire, to ride
On the curled clouds; to thy strong bidding task
Ariel and all his quality.—*Tempest*, Act I.

Frederick Handel, monument with full-length statue, organ, and music scrolls: he needs no more enduring fame than being the author of the magnificent oratorio of the *Messiah*. *Robert Southey*, tablet and bust: but little ornament is required commemorative of the poet whose impressive and elegant style will endure while memory lives. *Abraham Cowley*, urn surrounded by a wreath: distinguished and admired for his elegant scholarship and ability as a writer. *Geoffrey Chaucer*, antiquated altar tomb with Gothic canopy. *John Dryden*, bust, erected by Sheffield, duke of Buckingham. *Samuel Butler*, author of *Hudibras*, bust with masks. *Ben Jonson*, tablet with medallion, masks of Comedy and Tragedy. *Matthew Prior*, sarcophagus with bust, surmounted by infants, statues of Thalia and History. *Michael Drayton*, white marble slab with bust, erected by Countess of Dorset. *Thomas Campbell*, poet and founder of the London University. *Duke of Argyll*, statue of Fame attired in Roman costume; also statues of Pallas and Eloquence, the Genius of Liberty in bas-relief, with cornucopia and *Magna Charta*: this monument was executed by *Roubiliac*, and it is said that Canova was particularly struck with the beauty of the statue of Eloquence, upon which he gazed for some length of time with wonder and admiration. *David Garrick*, monument representing Comedy and Tragedy. Here also are interred the remains of *Addison*, *Sheridan*, *Beaumont*, *Spenser*, *Nicholas Rowe*, James

Thomson, author of the *Seasons*; *John Gay*; *Dickens*, buried June 14, 1870; *Mrs. Pritchard* the actress, and others. The monuments to *Chaucer*, *Spenser*, and *Drayton* were erected at the expense of *Anne Pembroke*; that of *Cowley* by *George*, duke of Buckingham; and that of *Prior*, with the inscription, by himself. You will be conducted by a guide through the principal chapels, for which you are taxed sixpence; the admission to the nave and transepts is free during Divine service, and between the hours of twelve and three in winter, and four and six in summer.

The first chapel is that of *St. Benedict*, but is not shown. It was dedicated to *St. Benedict*, a native of Italy, founder of the Benedictines and of the monastery at *Cassino*. The principal monuments are those of the Countess of Hertford and *Simon Langham*, archbishop of Canterbury. The second, or Chapel of *St. Edmund*, contains some fine tombs of monumental brass; the principal are those of *William de Valence*, earl of Pembroke; Duchess of Suffolk, mother of *Lady Jane Grey*; *Lady Russell*; *John*, earl of Cornwall, son of *Edward II.*; and Duchess of Gloucester. Chapel of *St. Nicholas*.—The monuments in this chapel which are most attractive are *Winifred*, marchioness of Winchester; Duchess of Northumberland; *Anne*, duchess of Somerset; mother of *Queen Jane Seymour*; *Lady Jane Clifford*; *Mildred*, wife of *Lord Burleigh*; *Lady Cecil*, monument erected by her husband, *Sir Richard Cecil*. Chapel of *Henry VII.*, in the south aisle.—A magnificent tomb in memory of *Mary Queen of Scots*, the beautiful yet unfortunate queen. *Montague*, earl of Sandwich, lies buried here. Altar tomb to *Margaret Beaufort*, countess of Richmond and mother of *Henry VII.* *George*, first Duke of *Albemarle*, full-length statue. *Lady Catharine Walpole*, statue—esteemed for her many virtues; remarkable for her beauty, wit, and love of the arts. In the nave is a splendid monument, with figures in gilt brass, to *George Villiers*, duke of Buckingham, and his wife *Catharine*; in the same vault the remains of *Mary*, duchess of Buckingham, are interred. *John Sheffield*, duke of Buckingham, effigy in a Roman habit, and at his feet his duchess, *Catharine*, weeping. Among the other tombs are those of *Duke de Montpensier* and

Duke of Richmond. North aisle.—Sarcophagus containing the bones of Henry V. and his brother Richard, duke of York, who were murdered by their cruel uncle, Richard III. Magnificent monument to the memory of Queen Elizabeth; Anne, queen of Denmark; Henry, prince of Wales. The Chapel of Henry VII. is richly ornamented—here the knights of the Order of Bath were formerly installed—the Richmond who defeated Richard III. of the battle of Bosworth Field, and who, by his marriage, united the rival houses of York and Lancaster. The white and red roses here show his descent on the beautifully-worked oak gates at the entrance. The chapel is entered by a flight of steps. In the centre of the chapel is situated its leading feature, the monument of Henry and his queen. Beneath the nave lie the remains of George II. and his queen, and, although lying in different coffins, they may be said to repose in the same, as the inner side of each was removed by the king's request. The tombs of royalty in this chapel are very numerous, including James I., Charles II., etc. In the Chapel of *St. Paul* the leading monuments are those of James Watt, the celebrated engineer; Sir Thomas Bromley, lord chancellor of England, and one of the judges of Mary Queen of Scots; and Lord Bouchier, standard-bearer of Henry V. at the great battle of Agincourt. In the Chapel of *St. John* there are several very fine monuments: observe Lord Hunsdon's, chamberlain to Queen Elizabeth; Colonel Popham, and William de Colchester. *Isleip Chapel* contains a fine monument to the Abbot Isleip, after whom the chapel is named. The chapels of St. John, St. Michael, and St. Andrew contain many monuments of interest, the most interesting of which is that of Mr. and Mrs. Nightingale, by Rouilliac: a most curious design, representing a sheeted skeleton starting forth from the marble doors of the monument, aiming his dart at his victim; she sinks into her terrified husband's arms, and he endeavors to avert the blow. The other attractive monuments are those of Sir Francis Vere, the great general of Queen Elizabeth's reign; Lord and Lady Norris, and six sons; full-length statue of Mrs. Siddons, the celebrated tragic actress. In the centre of the Abbey, and nearly surrounded by the different chapels, is that of *Edward the Confessor*, the

most ancient, and considered the most interesting of them all. In the centre stands the mosaic shrine of the Confessor, before which Henry IV. was seized with his last illness while confessing. Here may be observed many fine monuments, such as those of Richard II. and his queen, Anne, Henry III., Henry V., Edward III. and his queen, Philippa, and Queen Eleanor. Here are also the two coronation chairs used at the coronation of the sovereigns of Great Britain. One of them, with a stone seat, known formerly in Scotland as Jacob's Pillow, was brought from that country by Edward I.

In the *Ambulatory* is situated the monument to General Wolfe, who crushed the Bourbon lilies on the Heights of Abraham at Quebec. In the *north transept* the monuments most conspicuous are those of John Philip Kemble, in the character of Cato; Marquis of Londonderry, whose celebrated public career is deeply recorded in history, and whose memory is particularly cherished by the people of Ireland, who will never forget the statesman of the legislative union; William, earl of Mansfield, with the statues of Justice and Wisdom; William Pitt, earl of Chatham, with the figures of Prudence and Fortitude, Peace and Neptune at the base, resting on a dolphin. The nave contains the monuments of Mrs. Oldfield, the actress; Congreve, the dramatist; Lord Holland, with the statues of Genius, Science, Literature, Charity, and Justice; also one erected by George III. to Major André, who was executed as a spy by our commander in the Revolutionary War. Fox, Percival, Woodworth, and others, are also interred here, and have monuments fitting their memory.

Contiguous to Westminster Abbey, and also to the Westminster Bridge, are the *Houses of Parliament*, or new Palace of Westminster, a magnificent Gothic structure, covering eight acres of ground, and erected on the site of the old houses of Parliament, which were destroyed by fire in 1834. It has a river front of 900 feet, raised upon a terrace of Aberdeen granite, ornamented with statues, shields, etc. The cost of this structure was about \$8,000,000. The House of Lords may be visited on Wednesdays and Saturdays by ticket from the lord chamberlain. To hear the debates in the House an order from a peer is indispensable, and in the House of Commons

an order from a member. The *House of Peers* is profusely gilded, and painted in a series of frescoes, representing the Spirit of Justice and Spirit of Chivalry, by Mac-lise; Baptism of Ethelbert, by Dyer; Edward III. conferring the Order of the Garter on the Black Prince; and the Prince of Wales committed to prison for his assault on Judge Gascoigne. This hall is 100 feet long, 45 wide, and 45 high. There are eighteen statues of barons in niches between the windows who signed the Magna Charta. In this room the queen sits on the gorgeously gilt and canopied throne when she opens the Parliament. In the centre is the woollack of the Chancellor of England—a large, square bag of wool, used as a seat, without back or arms, and covered with red cloth. The *House of Commons* is the same height and width as the Lords, but not so long. It is also less gaudily decorated, but still very magnificently. At the north end is the speaker's chair. There are galleries along the sides and ends, one of which, immediately back of the speaker, is appropriated to the reporters of newspapers. The original ceiling was much higher than the present one; the proportions being bad for hearing, caused an alteration to be made, which was by no means an improvement. Besides these two apartments, the House of Peers and House of Commons, there are numerous others belonging to the noble structure. The *Libraries* and *Committee-rooms* are situated on the river-front. On the side contiguous to Westminster Abbey are the *Victoria Tower*, the *Royal Staircase*, *St. Stephen's Porch* and *Corridor*, and *Chancellor's Corridor*. At the south end are the *Queen's Robing-room*, the *Guard-room*, etc. At the north end are located the *Clock-tower* and the *Speaker's Residence*. The Queen's Robing-room is frescoed illustrating the story of King Arthur, and that of the Peers with subjects from the history of the Bible. The frescoes in the Royal Gallery well represent events in English history. The first of the series, representing the meeting of Wellington and Blucher after the battle of Waterloo, has been contributed by Mr. Mac-lise. 45 feet long by 12 feet high. The *Poets' Hall* is to represent scenes from the creations of Shakspeare, Milton, Byron, Scott, Pope, Dryden, Chaucer, and Spenser. The Palace of Westminster is surmounted

by three towers. When the queen opens Parliament in person, the following description of the opening in February, 1871, is in the usual way: The peeresses and other ladies for whom places had been reserved in the House of Lords began to arrive early, and by 1 o'clock the House presented a spectacle with which surely no other in the world could vie. The "cross" benches, between the bar of the House and the table, had been arranged for the occasion longitudinally, and a space had been railed off on the ministerial side, at the end nearest the throne, for the accommodation of the diplomatic body. The cross benches, the judges' benches between the table and the woollack, and the front bench on either side of the House, were left at the disposal of the peers, but the back benches on both sides of the gallery were occupied by peeresses and other ladies of distinction. The peers, who walked about greeting their friends, or who occupied the front or cross benches, added little but color to the general effect; for their robes formed an effectual disguise to grace of figure or dignity of carriage, and in some cases served also to disguise even tolerably familiar lineaments. While the House was as yet comparatively thin, a few of the arrivals attracted notice, and among these were Lords Houghton, Cairns, and Lucan, the Archbishop of York, and the Bishops of St. David's, Winchester, Gloucester, and Peterborough. The bishops mostly gathered upon the bench in front of the diplomatic body, and fourteen of the judges took their seats on the benches allotted to them. The members of the diplomatic body vied with the ladies in their contribution of gold and color to the assembly. As 2 o'clock approached the Duke of Cambridge entered the House, wearing his robes over his field-marshal's uniform, and by that time rather more than a hundred peers were present. In a few moments all rose at the entrance of their royal highnesses the Princess of Teck and the Princess Christian, who took places towards the ends of the woollack, facing the throne. The Prince and Princess of Wales were the next arrivals, and the prince, after speaking to the princess and some of the peers, took the chair on the right of the throne, while the Princess of Wales occupied the centre of the woollack. At 12 minutes

past 2 the door on the right of the throne was thrown open for the entrance of her majesty, who was preceded by Lord Granville carrying the sword of state, by the Marquis of Winchester with the cap of maintenance, and by Lord Bessborough with the crown. Her majesty wore black velvet bordered with ermine, a white cap surmounted by a small crown, a necklace of diamonds, and the Order of the Garter; and was followed by their royal highnesses the Princesses Louise and Beatrice, and by Prince Arthur, who wore a dark green rifle uniform. The robe of state had previously been placed on the throne, and when the queen seated herself the Princess Louise arranged its folds around her majesty. The princesses then remained standing on the steps to the left of the throne, in front of the vacant chair of the royal consort. Lord Granville stood immediately on the left, Lords Bessborough and Winchester on the right of the throne, and Prince Arthur to the right of the Prince of Wales. A messenger was then dispatched to summon the House of Commons to the presence of the queen, and a few minutes of absolute stillness and silence followed—a striking contrast to the rustle of silks and the murmur of voices that had prevailed but a short time before. Then there came a sound of quicky trampling feet, constantly increasing in intensity, until Mr. Speaker made his appearance at the bar of the House, followed by the usual and often described rush of the more swift and active of the members. In the front rank of these was the prime minister, looking as if his rest during the vacation had been of no small service to him. As soon as the noise of the arrival had been hushed, the lord chancellor advanced to the foot of the throne, and said that he was commanded by her majesty to read the speech, and that he would do so in her majesty's own words. At this statement there was probably some general sense of disappointment. As the chancellor proceeded, the queen sat with eyes cast down, and almost absolutely still, a single slight movement of the fan being all that was at any time perceptible. Adjoining the building just described is *Westminster Hall*, teeming with historical associations of kings, queens, and princes, and the scene of coronation banquets for ages. Immediately facing the

houses of Parliament, on the opposite side of the Thames, is *St. Thomas's Hospital*, a most imposing structure.

The Thames Embankment should be examined here. This magnificent work reclaimed fifty acres of land from the Thames at an expense of \$2,500,000, and gave it to the citizens of London for a promenade.

St. Paul's Cathedral, situated in the most central part of the metropolis, is its most prominent object: it stands on the elevated position at the end of Ludgate Hill, and its lofty dome may be seen for miles around; the magnificent deep tones of its great bell, which is only tolled on the occasion of a death in the royal family, but strikes the hours, can be heard far out of the city; it is 10 feet in diameter, and weighs 4½ tons. On this site formerly stood another Cathedral, three or four hundred years previous to the Norman Conquest, which was destroyed by the great fire of 1666. The present edifice was erected under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren; built in the form of a cross, 514 feet long and 287 wide. One architect and one master-mason spent thirty-five years of labor upon this building; and, when familiar with the fact that nearly all such edifices on the Continent took centuries to erect, it is a remarkable fact that it was commenced and finished under the same bishop, the same architect, and the same mason; the remains of the immortal architect are deposited in the vaults of the Cathedral, as well as those of Wellington and Nelson, who lie side by side; the last-named reposes in a coffin made of the main-mast of the ship "L'Orient," which Nelson captured from the French: it was sent to him by Captain Hallowell. It is said that Nelson had it set up behind his chair in the cabin of his ship. His outside coffin was made originally for Henry VIII. The cost of the whole building, which is of Portland stone, was nearly \$4,000,000, and was built from the proceeds of a tax on the coal brought into the port of London during its erection. The principal monuments in *St. Paul's* are Sir Joshua Reynolds's, Dr. Johnson's, Nelson's, Bishop Heber's, Sir John Moore's, Abercrombie's, and John Howard's. The remains of Benjamin West, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Thomas Lawrence, and James Barry also lie here. Although *St. Paul's* lacks the beauty and interest of *St. Peter's*,

and other Continental churches, yet the impression produced upon entering is remarkably fine. The choir is extremely beautiful, and rich in magnificent carvings. The body of the Cathedral is open at all times to the public, admission free; but if you wish to have a splendid view of London, you must make the ascent to a ball over 600 steps, to visit which and the intermediate stations it will cost you 3s. 2d.: thus, to the whispering gallery, 6d.; to the ball, 1s. 6d.; to the great bell, model room, and library, 8d.; then to the vaults to see Nelson's monument, 6d.; in all about 80 cts. This might seem an unreasonable charge for visiting a church by those who have seen all the galleries and churches of Russia, France, and Austria without expending a sou; but we must remember that these countries are despotic, and England is free, and that in free countries the poor have to pay immensely for their freedom. Service on Sundays at 9.45, 3.15, and 7; and week days at 8, 9.45, and 4.

Temple Church, near Temple Bar, consists of two parts, the "Round" Church and "Choir." The Round Church was commenced in the 12th century by Heraclius, Patriarch of Jerusalem. The Choir was finished in 1240, and is in the early style of English architecture. The whole church was restored at a cost of \$350,000 about 1840. This was the church of the Knights Templar, and monuments of several members of that order may be seen in the triforium of the church. Oliver Goldsmith was buried east of the choir. The incumbent of the temple is called the "Master," and occupies an office of considerable dignity. Hooker, the author, was master for six years. In former years lawyers received their clients in the round of the church, each one occupying his own place. Benchers and students only are admitted to the choir. The round is open to all. The choral services on Sunday are finely performed.

St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield, is the oldest and one of the most interesting churches in London. It was founded by Prior Rahere in 1102. This Rahere was companion of Hereward, the "last of the Saxons." Notice his tomb, with effigy, on the north side of the altar. On the opposite side is the monument to Sir Walter Mildmay, founder of Emman-

uel College, Cambridge. The church was built in the Norman style of architecture, but its entrance-gate from Smithfield is a handsome specimen of the early English style. Hogarth, the painter, was baptized here in 1697. Immediately opposite St. Bartholomew's Gate stood the stake where Bloody Mary burned her victims.

St. Savior, Southwark, founded by Henry VIII. in 1540, built in the early English style. The choir and Lady Chapel are the only portions that remain of the original church, both of which have recently been restored. The Lady Chapel was used, under the reign of "Bloody Mary," as a court for the trial of heretics. There is a monument to John Gower the poet. Several eminent persons have been buried here, among others the poet Massinger, Edmund Shakspeare the actor (brother to William Shakspeare), Philip Henslowe, manager of the Globe Theatre and friend of the poet, and Fletcher, Beaumont's associate.

St. Mary-le-Bow, or Bow Church, is located in a very conspicuous position on the south side of Cheapside, and has a spire of extreme beauty, designed by Sir Christopher Wren. The consecration of the Bishop of London takes place here. Notice the fine old Norman crypt on which Sir Christopher erected the present edifice. The arches are "bows," hence the name of the church. All persons born within sound of "Bow-bells," the bells of this church, are termed "*Cockneys*." The bells are ten in number; the largest weighs over 53 cwt., and the smallest over 8 cwt. The tower in which they are placed is 235 feet high. It was from the site of the balcony in the present tower that the kings formerly sat to see the tournaments and ridings in Cheapside.

St. Mary-le-Savoy was formerly the chapel of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist. It is situated between the river and the Strand; was erected during the reign of Henry VIII. on the site of the palace of Savoy. It is the property of the crown, being part of the estate of the Duchy of Lancaster. It was destroyed by fire in 1864, and restored by Queen Victoria 1865. The present beautiful ceiling is an exact copy of the previous one, containing devices on arms of the Dukes of Lancaster. There is a memorial window from the queen to the prince consort; it is in the

east end, which is ornamented with Gothic niches.

St. James's, Piccadilly, Westminster, is one of Sir Christopher Wren's masterpieces as far as the interior is concerned; the exterior, however, has little to boast of in the way of beauty. The church is noteworthy for the last resting-place of numerous celebrities. Lord Chesterfield, of world-wide notoriety, and the great Earl of Chatham, were both baptized here.

Notice the marble font, by Gibbons; also the foliage over the altar, by the same sculptor. The present organ, made for James II., was presented to this church by his daughter Mary. Among those buried here were Sir John Malcolm, soldier and diplomat; James Gillray, caricaturist; Sir William Jones, Oriental scholar; Dr. Arbuthnot, the friend of Pope; D'Urfey, dramatist; the handsome Earl of Romney (the Henry Sydney of De Grammont's *Memoirs*); and Vanderveldes, senior and junior, the artists.

St. Martin-in-the-Fields (Trafalgar Square) was erected between the years 1721 and 1726. The portico is considered a very beautiful piece of architecture. This church is also the burial-place of numerous eminent persons, among whom may be mentioned the poet Sir John Davys, the authors James Stewart and James Smith, the painters Hilliard and Paul Vánsomer, Nell Gwynne, Jack Sheppard, etc. The register records the baptism of the celebrated Lord Bacon.

St. Helen's, Bishopsgate Street. The church of the Priory of the Nuns of St. Helen's was founded in 1216 by William Basing, Dean of St. Paul's. There is little to attract attention here except its antiquity, and the tombs of Sir John Crosby, Sir Thomas Gresham, and others.

St. Giles's, Cripplegate, was built in 1545, and was one of the churches which escaped the great fire. It is interesting as the burial place of Milton; Fox, of martyr notoriety, was also buried here. The register records the marriage of the Protector Cromwell, and the burial of Defoe in the neighborhood.

St. George's, Hanover Square, built by John James at the commencement of the 18th century. It contains some fine painted windows brought from Mechlin. Near-

ly all the fashionable marriages in London take place here.

Sir Christopher Wren distinguished himself in the designs of churches, having built fifty-three since the time of the great fire. Of the more recent structures, one of the most noticeable is *St. Stephen's*, of Gothic architecture, and erected at the expense of Miss Burdett Coutts. On Sunday a most exquisite choral service is performed. *St. Marylebone*, in the Marylebone Road, is elaborately finished, and the services here are very impressive. Among the Roman Catholic churches the most important is *St. George's Cathedral*, near the Bethlehem Hospital: it is a massive Gothic structure, but has never been finished, in consequence of a deficient amount of funds. Of the sensation religious establishments, however, none can compete with that of *Spurgeon's Tabernacle*: here the celebrated preacher entices the curious crowd, sometimes numbering four or five thousand. *Whitehall Chapel* was formerly the Banqueting House of the palace of Whitehall, and at the time of the fire in 1695 it was the only portion of the palace which escaped destruction. The present edifice was erected in the time of James I., and is regarded as a most interesting specimen of Italian architecture. The interior is about 118 feet long and 56 wide; the ceiling was painted by *Rubens* in memory of James I. In front of one of the windows Charles I. suffered death on the scaffold.

The *Tower of London*, supposed to have been commenced by Julius Cæsar. Although most writers say that William the Conqueror first commenced it in 1078, still we have the authority of Shakspeare for saying it was begun by the Roman emperor. In *Richard III.*, Act iii., scene 1, Prince Edward says,

"I do not like the Tower, of any place:
Did Julius Cæsar build that place, my lord?
Gloster. He did, my gracious lord, begin that place,
Which, since, succeeding ages have re-edified.
Prince. Is it upon record? or else reported
Successfully from age to age he built it?
Buckingham. Upon record, my gracious lord."

This celebrated fortress is situated at the eastern extremity of the city, and is separated from the thickly populated portion of the city by what is called Tower Hill. It covers about twelve acres of ground, and is surrounded by a moat, which, since 1843,

has been used as a garden. On the river side is an entrance called the Traitor's Gate, through which persons of state were conveyed in boats after their trial. Within the famous structure are numerous buildings, including the Barracks, Armory, Jewel-house, White Tower, St. Peter's Tower, Bloody Tower, where Richard III. murdered his nephews; the Bowyer Tower, where the Duke of Clarence was drowned in a butt of Malmsey; the Brick Tower, in which the Lady Jane Grey was confined; the Beauchamp Tower, the prison of Anne Boleyn, and numerous other buildings. In addition to the Tower's original use as a fortress, it was the residence of the monarchs of England down to the time of Elizabeth, and a prison for state criminals; and numerous are the kings, queens, warriors, and statesmen who have not only been imprisoned, but murdered within its walls. The histories of Lady Jane Grey, Catharine Howard, Anne Boleyn, Sir Walter Raleigh, Lord William Russell, the Protector Somerset, Sir Thomas More, William Wallace, and King John of France, do they not live in the remembrance of every historical reader? These old towers are very interesting, but only a few of them are open to the public. In addition to the historic points of interest which you visit, you will be conducted through the *Armories* and *Jewel-house*, for which you must purchase tickets, price one English shilling; and, after waiting until a party is collected, which is done every half hour, a warder, dressed as a yeoman of the time of Henry VIII., will show you through the Armory, and then intrust you to the care of a female, who will describe the use and value of the regalia in the Jewel-house.

The *Horse Armory*, built in 1826, is an extensive gallery, in which is a finely-arranged collection of armor used from the 13th to the 18th century, including suits made for different distinguished personages; among these is that worn by the Prince of Wales, son of James I.; Henry VIII.; Dudley, earl of Leicester; Charles I.; and John of Gaunt; a suit worn at the Eglinton tournament, in 1839, by the Marquis of Waterford. From the Horse Armory you are conducted into *Queen Elizabeth's Armory*, filled with arms and relics: it is located within the walls of the White Tower, which are 14 feet thick. The room

in which Sir Walter Raleigh was immured is here shown: he was confined three different times in the Tower, and here his son Carew was born. The block upon which Lord Lovat was beheaded is also shown. The Lion Tower, on the right as you enter, was for 600 years the royal menagerie: the few animals remaining were removed to the Zoological Gardens in the reign of William IV. On the way to the Jewel-house are some interesting specimens of cannon, etc.

The *Jewel-house* contains all the crown-jewels of England; they are inclosed in an immense case, around which you walk and listen to the description. Prominent among them is the crown made for the coronation of Queen Victoria, at an expense of about \$600,000. Among the profusion of diamonds is the large ruby worn by the Black Prince; the crown made for the coronation of Charles II.; the crown of the Prince of Wales and that of the late Prince Consort; crown made for the coronation of the queen of James II., also her ivory sceptre. The coronation spoon, and bracelets, royal spurs, swords of Mercy and Justice, are among the other jewels. Here, too, is the silver-gilt baptismal font, in which is deposited the christening water for the royal children, and the celebrated Koh-i-noor diamond, the present property of Queen Victoria, and the object of great interest at the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park in 1851. It formerly belonged to Runjeet Singh, chief of Lahore, and was called the "Mountain of Light."

The *British Museum* is a magnificent edifice, erected between 1828 and 1854, in the Grecian style of architecture. It is situated in Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, and is open to the public Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. It is closed from the 1st to the 7th of January, the 1st to the 7th of May, and the 1st to the 7th of September inclusive; also on Ash-Wednesday, Good-Friday, and on Christmas days. The hours are from 10 to 4 during January, February, November, and December; from 10 to 5 during March, April, September, and October; and from 10 to 6 during May, June, July, and August; also in summer, Saturday afternoons.

The Medal and Print Room can only be seen by particular permission; the last named is closed on Saturdays.

A catalogue should be purchased on entering (price one shilling).

The British Museum may be said to have been founded by Sir Hans Sloane, who made an offer to the British Parliament of his then large library (1753) for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, said to have cost one hundred and fifty thousand. This offer was accepted after his death, and the following large additions made to the library: First the sum of one and a half millions of dollars was raised by lottery; fifty thousand dollars paid for the Sloane Museum; the Royal Library of the Kings of England; fifty thousand dollars for the Harleian Collection; George III. presented a large and valuable collection of Egyptian antiquities in 1801; Major Edwards thirty-five thousand dollars and a large collection of books; the Reverend C. Cracherode's collection of books and prints, valued at two hundred thousand dollars; Garrick's large collection of plays. Large bequests were also made by Sir Joseph Banks, Sir William Musgrave, Dr. Birch, Thomas Tyrwhitt, and George III. There was also purchased by the British Museum the Elgin Marbles, valued at one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars; Townley Marbles, valued at one hundred and forty thousand dollars; Phigalean Marbles, ninety thousand; Blaca's collection, valued at two hundred and forty thousand dollars; Dr. Burney's MSS., sixty-five thousand dollars; Lansdowne MSS. at twenty-five thousand, with numerous other collections.

The ancient sculpture in this museum is considered the most perfect in Europe; commencing with the Egyptian, the specimens are very complete through the Assyrian, Grecian, and Roman.

In one of the three halls devoted to the Egyptian Antiquities may be seen the celebrated *Rosetta Stone*, which furnished Dr. Young with the clew for deciphering the Egyptian hieroglyphics; the inscription it contains is three times repeated in hieroglyphics in a written character called Demotic, and in the Greek language; the stone is three feet long, two feet five inches broad, and about ten inches thick. It was found near the Rosetta mouth of the Nile by M. Bouchard, a French officer, and came into the hands of the English at the capitulation of Alexandria, one of the articles

of the capitulation being that all objects of art collected by the French Institute in Egypt should be delivered to the English.

Notice specially the Elgin Marbles, so called from Lord Elgin, who, while ambassador at the Porte, obtained firmans from the sultan to remove from Athens some of the finest specimens of Grecian sculpture. We hardly know whether the advantage that thousands have of seeing these specimens, who would not otherwise see them, will cancel the shameful act of him who asked for the firman or of him who granted it, for the removal of these specimens from whence they properly belonged.

The *Phigalean Marbles* were found near the ancient city of Phigalea, in Arcadia.

The *Egina Marbles* are casts of groups taken from the Temple of Jupiter Panhellenius, in the island of Egina.

The *Halicarnassus Marbles* are from that ancient city in Asia Minor.

The *Farnese Marbles* were purchased from the King of Naples.

The minor objects of Egyptian Antiquity, the *Etruscan, Bronze, Medal, and Medieval Rooms*, will all well repay an examination. The library of printed books exceeds (this year, 1871) 850,000, and is increasing at the rate of seventy-five thousand volumes yearly. Among the 1650 different editions of the Bible is the first issued from the press, called the *Mazarine Bible*. It is printed on vellum, in the Latin language, by Gutenberg and Faust, in 1455.

The Reading-room is a magnificent apartment, circular, surmounted by a dome 140 feet in diameter, or one foot more than St. Peter's at Rome; it is 106 feet high, and has accommodation for three hundred readers, each with a desk. There are two tables exclusively set apart for ladies. This museum has the best zoological collection in the world. In the gallery of natural history is the skeleton of a gorilla, purchased from M. Du Chaillu. The MSS. rooms, print rooms, rooms devoted to mineralogy and geology, will all be examined with great interest.

The *National Picture Gallery* occupies the north side of Trafalgar Square, was founded in 1824, and the present building, which cost \$500,000, was finished in 1838. Although not so large as many galleries

on the Continent, it contains numerous gems. The Royal Academy, which formerly occupied the eastern portion of this building, was removed, in 1869, to Burlington Gardens.

The gallery is open to the public Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and to artists Thursdays and Fridays; from 10 to 5 in winter, and from 10 to 6 in summer. The last two weeks in September and the month of October it is closed to the public. The National Gallery owes much of its importance to the numerous bequests of artists and private gentlemen. Mr. Vernon alone bequeathed 162 pictures, known as the Vernon Gallery; these, however, have lately been removed to the Turner collection. The Kensington Museum was also a very valuable bequest. The government has done much for the gallery; many valuable gems have been purchased for it. The number of pictures is about 800. Among the paintings of the Italian, Spanish, French, and Flemish schools may be noticed, by Raphael, St. Catharine of Alexandria, cost £5000; also Pope Julius II. Correggio's Holy Family, Ecce Homo, and Mercury instructing Cupid, cost \$50,000. Rubens's Judgment of Paris and Rape of the Sabinas. Murillo's Vision of a Knight, and Holy Family. Paul Veronese's Family of Darius. Da Vinci's Christ disputing in the Temple. Titian, Guido, Velasquez, Salvator Rosa, Rembrandt, and others, are also represented. The Waterloo Vase, which stands in the hall, was captured from a French ship on her way from Carrara to Paris.

The rooms are eleven in number, but a large property having recently been purchased in the rear of the gallery, a new and more commodious building will soon be erected.

South Kensington Museum, Brompton, was founded in 1852 by the prince consort, and built on property purchased with the surplus funds derived from the exhibition of 1851. Admission free, Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Students' days, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, from 10 to 4; on these days sixpence admission fee. This large and wonderfully interesting collection of paintings, sculptures, jewels, porcelain, arms and armor, carvings in ivory, wood, and stone, ornamental furniture, tapestries,

and embroideries, will well repay a visit of a whole day and evening. (You can obtain a good dinner at the restaurant, and the galleries are lighted at night.) There is an *Art Library*, composed principally of works of reference in painting and sculpture, which may be consulted.

The principal collections of paintings are the Sheepshanks collection, comprising 234 oil paintings; the Vernon collection, 162 in number, and the Cartoons of Raphael, from Hampton Court. There is also the large and valuable private collection belonging to Mrs. Henry T. Hope, loaned to the museum. The different collections were arranged in the present new building in 1869. Notice specially the Prince Albert Gallery, which contains many objects of great interest. Over the refreshment rooms and retiring rooms for ladies is a theatre for the delivery of lectures.

Among the Sheepshanks collection, which is composed principally of modern British artists, are several gems of Landseer, Wilkie, and Leslie; also the *Horse Fair* of Rosa Bonheur.

The Vernon collection contains many masterpieces of Gainsborough, Eastlake, Landseer, and Turner. The seven cartoons by Raphael were executed in 1514 by command of Leo X., as patterns for tapestries in the Sistine Chapel. The subjects are: Christ's Charge to Peter; the Death of Ananias; Peter and John at the Beautiful Gate; Healing the Lame Man; Paul and Barnabas at Lystra; Elymas the Sorcerer struck Blind; Paul Preaching at Athens, and the Miraculous Draught of Fishes.

The *National Portrait Gallery* has been removed to this museum temporarily. Examine the *Meyrick Collection of Armor*; also the *Museum of Patents*.

The *Royal Albert Hall of Arts* was opened by the queen in 1871. It is designed for public meetings, concerts, and balls, and is capable of holding 15,000 people. It is built in the form of a circus, 200 feet by 175, and is beautifully decorated. The queen laid the corner-stone May 20th, 1868. It is situated a short distance from the Kensington Museum.

Soane's Museum, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields. A most interesting collection of art. It is open to visitors on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 10 to 4 during the

months of April, May, June, July, and August. The collection occupies twenty-four rooms, every portion of which is filled. One of the principal objects of attraction is an Egyptian sarcophagus, discovered by Belzoni in 1716, said to have been that of the father of Rameses the Great. It was purchased by Sir John Soane for \$10,000. Hogarth's celebrated series of eight pictures, entitled the *Rake's Progress*, are also in this museum, as well as his series of election pictures. Notice the set of Napoleon medals, formerly the property of the Empress Josephine.

The East India Museum, India Office, Downing Street, open to the public from 10 to 4. It contains not only a curious collection of Oriental dresses, instruments, idols, trinkets, etc., but a collection of the chief natural productions of India, with specimens of the arts and manufactures of that country.

The Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. Admittance by order from a member, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, from 12 to 4, except September. The present building was erected in 1835, and cost \$200,000. This collection, which contains upward of twenty thousand specimens, is arranged in two apartments, one the Physiological Department, the other the Pathological Department. There are some most remarkable specimens of monstrosity in nature in this building. Among these is a monstrous foetus, found in the abdomen of a lad of seventeen years. A female twin monster united crosswise; the mother was only seventeen years of age. The intestines of the Emperor Napoleon I., showing the progress of the disease of which he died. The skeleton of the Irish giant O'Brien, eight feet in height; and the skeleton of the Italian dwarf Caroline Crachami, twenty inches in height; also the skeleton of the huge elephant *Chunee*, formerly exhibited on Covent Garden stage, with many other objects of interest.

United Service Museum, Whitehall, founded in 1830. Admittance, only by member's introduction or order, daily, from April to September, 11 to 5; October to April, 11 to 4. This museum is one of the most interesting in London. In addition to the numerous relics it contains, specimens of all the different improved arms of the day

may be seen, from the steel siege gun of Krupp to the Henry Martine rifle (the latest invention); also specimens of shells from one yard in diameter down, with models of all the latest improvements in vessels of war, including a beautiful model of the unfortunate *Captain*. Also models, on a large scale, of the Battle of Waterloo, the Siege of Sevastopol, Battle of Trafalgar. A skeleton of Marengo, the Arab war-horse which Napoleon rode at the battle of Waterloo; the sword worn by General Wolf at the battle of Quebec; Captain Cook's chronometer; numerous Arctic relics of Sir John Franklin. Notice the stuffed figure, and read the curious history of the dog "Bob," which made the campaign of the Crimea.

Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street. Open gratuitously every day, except Sunday and Friday, from 10 to 4. This valuable museum, which is a school of mines, was opened in 1851. Its collection illustrates the mineral products of Great Britain and her colonies; also the application of geology to practical purposes, with numerous models of mining machinery. Lectures are delivered during the season to working-men, illustrating the collection and the working of geology.

Madame Tussaud's Wax-works, Baker Street, Portman Square. This very interesting collection of wax figures is open day and evening. The evening is the best time to visit it. Doors open from 10 to 6, and from 8 to 12. Admittance, one shilling; to the chamber of horrors, 6d. extra. The principal objects of attraction are the carriages and relics of Napoleon, including the camp-bed on which he died; the reigning queen, with her children and prince consort; Wellington as he lay in state; the portrait gallery; and the wax figures of all the horrible murderers of modern times.

Buckingham Palace, the residence of her majesty Queen Victoria, when in London, may be visited by obtaining a ticket from the lord chamberlain. It stands at the west end of St. James's Park. The principal apartments are the throne-room, library, green drawing-room, sculpture gallery, in all of which are some fine paintings: the principal is a *Rembrandt*, for which 5000 guineas were paid by George IV. The interior of the palace is grand,

but dark, and lamps are frequently kept lighted in many of the apartments through the day. In the garden is a very pretty summer-house, ornamented with frescoes by distinguished artists, such as Landseer, Maclise, and others. Queen Victoria resided at Buckingham, when in town, since 1837, up to the death of the Prince Consort. She has 1,625,000 dollars settled upon her yearly, all of which, with the exception of 800,000 dollars, is spent by the lord chamberlain and lord steward of the household, and other officers of the court. The picture-gallery contains a choice collection by first-class artists. The *Royal Mews*, close by, should be visited; to do so, obtain an order from the Master of the Horse. Here are kept all the state horses and carriages.

St. James's Palace, the residence of the English sovereigns previous to Victoria's occupation of Buckingham Palace; the queen holds her drawing-rooms here, it being better adapted for the purpose than Buckingham. Of late years the Prince and Princess of Wales have been holding the "drawing-rooms" instead of the queen. It is by no means pleasing in its external appearance. This palace is rich in historical associations: George IV. was born here; so also was the son of James II. by Mary of Modena. It was currently reported that this child, afterward known as the Old Pretender, was not the son of the queen, but was conveyed to her bed in a warming-pan. Miss Vane, one of the maids of honor, was here delivered of a child, whose father was Frederick, prince of Wales. Here died Mary I.; also Henry, son of James I.; here Charles I. took the last leave of his children; here Howard, husband of Mrs. Howard, countess of Suffolk, and mistress of George II., made a public demand for his wife, and was quieted by a pension of \$6000. Every information respecting the mode of presentation will be cheerfully furnished by the American ambassador. The seats in the chapel royal are appropriated to the nobility; and tickets, issued by the lord chamberlain, are very difficult to procure.

Whitehall, the former palace of the kings of England from Henry VIII. to William III., is at present only represented by the Banqueting-house, designed by Inigo Jones. The whole palace was intended to

have been built in the same style as the Banqueting-house, but the design was never carried out. The ceiling was painted on canvas by Rubens, and represents the apotheosis of James I. Charles I. was executed on a scaffold in front of this house.

Marlborough House, Pall-Mall, St. James's, the residence of the Prince of Wales, was erected by the great Duke of Marlborough. It was bought by the crown in 1817 for the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold, subsequently King Leopold I. of the Belgians, who lived here many years; as did also Queen Adelaide, widow of William IV.

Kensington Palace is a large building, the former residence of the Earl of Nottingham, purchased by William III. The upper story of the building was built by the same monarch. Queen Victoria was born here in 1819, and held here her first council in 1837. William III., Queen Mary, Queen Anne, and George III. all died here. Its famous collection of pictures has been divided amongst other palaces.

PALACES AND MANSIONS OF THE NOBILITY.

Lambeth Palace, situated on the Thames, and nearly opposite the new houses of Parliament, is the residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and dates back to the 13th century. The chapel is the oldest part of the edifice, which exhibits numerous varieties of architecture. Its library contains 25,000 volumes of well-selected books. The palace and library can be visited Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, with order from the Archbishop. The income of the Archbishop of Canterbury, as head of the Church of England, is \$60,000 per annum. The church adjoining the palace is the mother church of Lambeth, and here several of the archbishops are interred.

Apsley House, Hyde Park Corner, the city residence of the late Duke of Wellington from 1820 to 1852. The most important room is that facing Hyde Park; here the celebrated Waterloo banquets were held, at which the duke presided until the time of his death. The front windows of the house were covered with bullet-proof iron shutters, the windows having been broken by the London mob during the Reform Bill riots. The present duke had them removed in 1855. Apsley House con-

tains many fine paintings by Wilkie, Teniers, Velasquez, Correggio, and others; among others, two full-length portraits of George IV., by Wilkie; full-length portraits of the different sovereigns of Europe; two of Napoleon; Van Amburg and the Lions, by Landseer; Christ on the Mount of Olives, by Correggio. This picture, which is painted on panel, was captured in the carriage of Joseph Bonaparte and restored to Ferdinand VII., who presented it to the duke. The celebrated Signing the Peace of Westphalia is also here.

Stafford House is probably the finest private mansion in England. It was originally built for the Duke of York, son of George III., but was sold to the Duke of Sutherland in 1841. The dining-room is very large and exceedingly beautiful. The pictures are distributed throughout the house: there is one hall or gallery, however, devoted exclusively to paintings, containing works by Raphael, Guido, Titian, Velasquez, Tintoretto, Tenier, Poussin, and Watteau, and other first-class ancient and modern masters. Permission must be obtained from the duke to visit the house.

Northumberland House, Charing Cross, the town residence of the Duke of Northumberland, built by the Earl of Northampton at the commencement of the 17th century. It is surmounted by a lion, the crest of the Percies. It was originally called Suffolk House, but the daughter of the second Earl of Suffolk having married the Earl of Northumberland, this last purchased the house, since which time it has been called by its present name. The present façade was finished in 1749. The house is beautifully furnished, and contains many pictures by first-class artists, in addition to numerous copies after Raphael.

Bridgewater House, the residence of the Earl of Ellesmere. The collection of pictures in the gallery is one of the most complete and valuable private collections in Europe. It was left by the Duke of Bridgewater in 1808 to the late Earl of Ellesmere, and contains over three hundred first-class pictures. Forty-seven of these are from the celebrated Orleans collection: there are four Raphaels, four Titians, five Domenichinos, five Rembrandts, three Rubens, seven Caraccis, two Guidos, eight Teniers, and other principal masters

in proportion. Days of admission, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from 10 to 5. Cards of admission may be obtained at Messrs. Smith's, 137 New Bond Street.

Grosvenor House, the town residence of the Marquis of Westminster, is situated in Upper Grosvenor Street. The house, though handsome, is principally noted for containing the celebrated Grosvenor collection of pictures, most of which were collected by Richard, first Earl of Grosvenor. Admission, only by order from the marquis, from 2 to 5 during the months of May and June. Rubens is here well represented.

Devonshire House, Piccadilly; *Montague House*; *Norfolk House*; *Holland House*; *Bath House*, the residence of Lord Ashburton; *Manchester House*, the residence of the Marquis of Hereford; *House of Sir Robert Peel*, have all got galleries of more or less importance, which, if the traveler have time, he should visit.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Bank of England—the most extensive banking institution in the world—situated north of the Royal Exchange: about 1000 clerks are constantly employed here, at salaries ranging from \$250 to \$6000 per annum. The buildings are rather low, and peculiar in appearance; they, with the courts, include an area of about eight acres. Many of the offices are open to visitors, but the private ones can only be visited by an order from a director: the most interesting apartments are the bullion office, weighing office, treasury, and the apartment where the bank-notes are printed: here is a steam-engine, which moves printing-machines, plate-presses, etc., and, from its beautiful movement, forms a very interesting sight. The management of the bank is invested in a governor, deputy governor, and twenty-four directors. Notice especially the remarkable weighing machines.

Royal Exchange is situated on Cheapside, and was opened by Queen Victoria October 28th, 1844. The building cost \$900,000. The Exchange consists of an open court surrounded by a colonnade, in which are statues of Queen Victoria, Queen Elizabeth, Sir Thomas Gresham, and Sir Hugh Myddleton. In the rear of the Exchange

is a statue of the American banker, George Peabody, seated in a chair; it is by the American sculptor, Story. Up one flight of steps in the eastern portion of the building are Lloyds Subscription Rooms, where "merchants most do congregate." All merchants, shippers, underwriters, in fact every one engaged to any extent in business in the city, are members, and here is discussed all news, political, foreign, commercial, or local. The number of subscribers is about two thousand. Admission, \$125; annual dues, \$21; if an underwriter, \$52 50.

The Mansion House, the residence of the lord mayor, is situated between Cheapside and Lombard Street. It was erected between 1789 and 1741, and cost about \$350,000. It is decorated with statues by modern artists. The principal hall is called the Egyptian Hall, and here, on Easter Monday, the lord mayor gives a banquet and ball to some three hundred and fifty persons. The lord mayor is elected from the board of aldermen every 29th of September, serving for one year only; his salary is \$40,000, but he generally spends much more. The lord mayors, in all city celebrations, take precedence of members of the royal family. The entire city is under his charge. The "Mayor's Show" has ceased since 1867 to attract much attention. Now, on the day he is installed in office (9th of November), the procession starts from Guildhall at a trot, and, escorted by cavalry, passes through Cheapside, Ludgate Hill, Fleet Street, and Strand to Westminster Hall, where he is sworn in by one of the barons of the Exchequer, and then returns by the same route to preside over the mayoralty dinner at Guildhall.

Guildhall is situated at the foot of King Street, Cheapside. The principal hall, which is used for public meetings of the citizens, is 150 feet long by 50 broad, and contains some ordinary monuments. The two giants in the hall, known as Gog and Magog, were formerly carried in the procession on the "Mayor's Show" day. The common council chamber contains numerous portraits and statues; in this hall the mayor gives his inauguration dinner, at which the government ministers and great law officers of the crown attend. The banquet usually costs over ten thousand

dollars, half of which the mayor pays; the other half is paid by the two sheriffs.

The library of Guildhall contains 80,000 volumes.

General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, is a spacious building, in Ionic style, with lofty central portico. The establishment employs more than 20,000 clerks, carriers, etc., in different parts of the United Kingdom; about 600 millions of letters are delivered annually—150 millions in London alone, in addition to 74,000,000 newspapers and 8,000,000 book parcels. The annual postage revenue amounts to \$17,500,000.

The Custom-house is situated in Lower Thames Street, facing the river. It was erected between 1814 and 1817. Almost one half the custom dues of the United Kingdom, which amount to some hundred millions of dollars, are collected in London. Liverpool, which is the next principal city, only collects one fifth as much as London. Some 2400 clerks are employed, at an expense of \$1,400,000.

Somerset House is situated in the Strand, and is a very large and handsome edifice. It was erected on the site of the Palace of the Protector Somerset, and is used for government offices, such as the *Audit Office*, office of the *Registrar General*, the *Inland Revenue Office*, and a branch of the *Admiralty*, the principal office being in Whitehall.

Burlington House, in Piccadilly, formerly the residence of the Lords of Burlington. It was purchased by the government in 1854 for seven hundred thousand dollars. The whole has been reconstructed; on the site of the gardens have been erected the *Hall of Science*, containing apartments for all learned societies, the new academy exhibition rooms of the Royal Academy of Art. In addition to the council-room, offices, and schools of drawing, there are thirteen halls where the annual exhibition of modern artists in painting and sculpture takes place. There is also a hall where the annual banquet is held, and a theatre for lectures and the distribution of prizes.

The annual exhibition of pictures by living artists opens the first Monday in May, and is open for three months. No one artist can send more than eight pictures; an amateur only one. Pictures are forwarded one month before the opening

of the exhibition. All pictures are examined by a council, which decides whether the work is entitled to a place in the exhibition.

The *University of London* is also in the gardens of Burlington House. It was founded in 1837, and ranks first among the educational establishments of the metropolis; the building is one of the handsomest modern edifices in London. This university has nothing to do with the business of education, it being established only for the purpose of conferring degrees on graduates of different London colleges.

The *Royal Mint*, on Tower Hill, will well repay a visit to witness the powerful yet delicate machinery for stamping and cutting coin. An order must be obtained in writing from the Master of the Mint; the order must be used on the day for which it is issued, and in making application you must state the name, address, and number of persons in the party.

The *Treasury Buildings*, Whitehall, situated between the Horse Guards and Downing Street. This is the office of the Lord High Treasurer, who is the prime minister of England; his salary is \$25,000 per annum. All the great money transactions of the state are arranged here. In these buildings are also the *Foreign Office*, *Privy Council Office*, *Home Office*, and *Colonial Office*.

Horse Guards, at Whitehall, the headquarters of the commander-in-chief of the British army, who has a salary of about \$17,300 per annum. The archway through the building is only opened for royal personages when entering St. James's Park, on each side of which a cavalry soldier stands sentry from 10 to 4. The offices of the quartermaster general and adjutant general are also here. Officers' commissions are bought and sold in England. There is a prospect now of the rule being abolished. The price of a lieutenant colonel's commission in the Guards is \$36,250; an ensign of the same, \$6000; a lieutenant colonel's commission in the line is \$22,500; an ensign's commission in the line, \$2250. A private Life Guardsman has about 50 cents per day; in the line, 28 cents.

Stock Exchange, Capel Court, built in 1853, immediately in front of the Bank; the members are about 900 in number, and

are all elected yearly, each member paying fifty dollars per annum; members are elected by ballot by a committee of thirty, which is also elected yearly. Foreigners must reside in England five years before they are eligible to election. A bankrupt can not be elected unless he pays one third of his debts. All the stock transactions of the kingdom are carried on in this establishment. The usual commission charged by a broker on the purchase or sale of stocks is one eighth per cent.

The *Schools, Colleges, and Learned Societies* of London are very numerous, some of which will well repay a visit. Among the principal are the *Royal Academy of Music*, *Society of Antiquarians*, *Royal Institution of British Architects*, *Institution of Civil Engineers*, *Royal Horticultural Society*, *Geological Society of London*, *The Herald's College*, *Royal College of Physicians*, *Saint Paul's School*, *Westminster School*, established by Queen Elizabeth in 1560, *The Charter House* (hospital and school-house), *Christ's Hospital*, or the "Blue-Coat School," so called from the color of the boys' clothes, *Government School of Design*, and *City of London School*.

The *Hospitals* of London are numerous, well conducted, and richly endowed. In addition to Greenwich Hospital, mentioned in "Excursion in the Vicinity of London," the principal are, *Bethlehem Hospital*, *St. Thomas Hospital*, *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, *Guy's Hospital*.

The *Foundling Hospital*, in Guilford Street. This establishment should be visited on Sundays after morning service, when the children are at dinner.

There are numerous other hospitals and charitable institutions, amounting to over one thousand in number, of which we can take no note. We must, however, allude to the magnificent charities of our countryman, the late George Peabody, who in 1864 gave \$750,000 to build lodging-houses for the poor of London, augmented afterward to \$2,500,000. A portion of this amount has been expended in purchasing land and building model lodging-houses for the poor. The buildings are five stories high, and are located at Westminster, Islington, Shadwell, Chelsea, and Spitalfields. The rooms are let at from \$1 25 per week for three rooms, to 62 cts. for one room. The trustees of the gift are the

American ambassador, the Earl of Derby, Sir Stafford Northcote, J. S. Morgan, Esq., and Sir Curtis Lampson.

The principal Bridges of London are *London Bridge*, built of granite between 1825 and 1831, at a cost of ten millions of dollars. It is 900 feet long and 54 wide. The lamp-posts are made from cannon taken during the Peninsular War. Over 100,000 persons pass over this bridge every twenty-four hours. It is the lowest bridge, or that nearest the sea.

The next in order is the *Southeastern Railway Bridge*, by which Charing Cross is connected with Cannon Street terminus.

Blackfriars Bridge, constructed between 1864 and 1869, of iron, 1270 feet long and 75 wide.

Near to this is the *London, Chatham, and Dover Bridge*, constructed for that railroad.

Hungerford Bridge, built of iron in 1863 for the Charing-Cross Railway station. Foot passengers alone cross.

Waterloo Bridge is a splendid specimen of substantial architecture. It was built by a private company between 1811 and 1817. It is 1880 feet long and 48 wide. The toll is one cent, which amounts, for foot passengers, to \$50,000 per annum.

Westminster Bridge, the most elegant of all the London bridges, was finished in 1862. It is constructed of iron, on stone piers; is 1160 feet long and 85 wide, probably the widest in the world. From this bridge the best view can be had of the river front of the beautiful houses of Parliament.

There is also *Lambeth Bridge*, *Vauxhall*, *Pimlico Railway Bridge*, and *Pimlico Suspension Bridge*.

The *Thames Tunnel*, beneath the bed of the Thames, was originally intended for carriages. It was commenced in 1825, and finished and opened to the public in 1843. Brunel was the architect. Its total cost was nearly two and a half million dollars. It is now used as a railway, connecting the lines on the north with those on the south of the Thames (see p. 67).

The *Thames Embankment* is a magnificent structure, consisting of a hewn granite wall protecting an elegant quay reclaimed from the river. This promenade is upward of one hundred feet wide, extending from the Westminster Bridge to Blackfriars. Beneath this is the principal

sewer, which empties itself some distance below the city, and alongside runs the Metropolitan Railway.

Holborn Viaduct is a remarkably fine specimen of engineering. It was intended to relieve the traffic which passed over Holborn Hill. Was opened by the queen in person in 1869. It crosses Farringdon Street (a great thoroughfare), resting on red granite piers.

The principal Docks of London are *St. Catharine's Docks*, situated near the Tower, covering an area of twenty-four acres, eleven of which are water. The cost of this immense undertaking was over eight millions of dollars. Twelve hundred houses were pulled down to make room for them.

London Docks cover ninety acres, thirty-four of which are water, the rest being warehouses and vaults. The entire cost was over twenty millions of dollars. The *East India Docks* cover an area of thirty-four acres. There are also the *West India Docks*, *Victoria Docks*, *Commercial Docks*, *Surrey Docks*, and *Millwall Docks*.

The Railway Stations of London are numerous and magnificent, standing at the head of which is the elegant and mammoth structure the *St. Pancras Hotel and Station*, the railway terminus of the Midland Railway Company, whose system extends to all the principal cities of England, running as far north as Carlisle. This is one of the best conducted lines in Europe. The span of the great shed is the widest that has yet been erected, 700 feet long, 243 wide, and 100 high, covering ten acres of ground. There are eleven lines of rails, and a cab-stand twenty-five feet wide. In the construction of this building sixty millions of brick were used, eighty thousand cubic feet of dressed stone, and over nine thousand tons of iron.

The *Great Western Railway Company's* station, which, with its beautiful hotel, was completed in 1856, is also well worth a visit; but one must come in or go out of this station (the Paddington) if intending to visit the leading objects of interest in England or Wales. We would particularly recommend travelers to take this line, the most direct if visiting Oxford, Leamington, Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon, Bath, Bristol, North or South Wales. This line has a reputation for the carefulness and attention of its officers, and general good

management, which few lines in England have. In leaving Liverpool the line passes through Chester, which is an advantage no other line possesses.

The *Victoria* station is also a large and beautiful structure. Travelers take trains here for *Brighton*, and *Isle of Wight*, and *South Coast*. *Brighton and South Coast* is also an admirably managed line. This company has a station at London Bridge.

Charing-Cross station and hotel is a large and imposing structure. This station is connected with the Cannon Street terminus in the city, a fine building. The *Great Eastern, London, Chatham and Dover*, and *London and Northwestern*, have all stations in the city.

Newgate Prison is well worth a visit by the curious in such matters. It ought to be especially so to our Pennsylvania friends, the founder of their state, William Penn, having done penance there.

THE CLUBS OF LONDON.

The clubs of London are larger in number, more elegant in point of architecture, than in any other city in the world. They are nearly all situated in Pall Mall or St. James's Street, which locality is usually called "Club Land." They are about thirty-one in number, and average from two thousand to five hundred members.

Athenæum Club (an elegant building) is situated in Pall Mall. This is essentially a literary and scientific club. The members are chosen by ballot: one black ball in ten excludes. Number of members, 1200. Entrance fee, \$180; annual fee, \$87.

The Carlton Club is situated on the south side of Pall Mall, and is the most beautiful club-house in London. It contains 800 members, in addition to members of the House of Lords and Commons. Entrance fee, \$80; annual fees, \$50.

Conservative Club, situated on the west side of St. James's Street. This club was opened in 1845, and cost \$866,000. Its interior is most elegant and commodious. It has 1500 members. Entrance fee, \$181; annual fees, \$42.

Carlton Junior is also situated in Pall Mall. It is a beautiful and commodious building; was erected to accommodate the overflow from the Carlton. Its internal arrangements are most complete. It has some 1200 members.

Reform Club is a large and elegantly-finished building, situated next to the Carlton Club; was founded in 1880 by the Liberal members of both houses of Parliament; contains 1000 members, in addition to members of Parliament. It acquired a great reputation for its cooking. The celebrated Soyer was for a long time its *mâitre d'hôte*.

Army and Navy Club, also in Pall Mall, an exquisitely-finished house; it has 1500 members, and cost \$500,000. Its "morning-room," smoking-room, and kitchen are probably the best in the city. Its entrance fee is \$150, and annual dues \$38.

Brooks's Club, founded over one hundred years ago. It is situated in Pall Mall, and is a most aristocratic institution. It was first kept by Almack, and was celebrated for heavy gambling. Its members are 575: this number can not be exceeded. Its politics are Whig. Its members are very select, two black balls excluding.

White's Club is the reverse in politics of Brooks's (Tory), and has also been noted for the heavy gambling of its members, nearly all of whom are wealthy. It is situated in St. James's Street, and numbers 550 members. The arms of the club are very singular: the supporters are two knaves of clubs, and the crest a hand shaking a dice-box. They were designed by Horace Walpole and George Selwyn. The wealth of its members may be inferred from the dinner they gave, June 20, 1814, to the allied sovereigns of Europe, then in England, which cost fifty thousand dollars. Three weeks later they gave a dinner to the Duke of Wellington, which cost nearly thirteen thousand dollars.

United Service Club, situated in Pall Mall, contains 1500 members. Officers are not eligible for election under the rank of colonel or captain in the navy. The club-house is commodious and elegant.

Garrick Club, situated in New King Street, Covent Garden, was founded in 1831 by gentlemen interested in the drama—authors, actors, and others—and named after David Garrick, the actor. The initiation fee is \$105; yearly fees, \$31. The collection of theatrical portraits and other paintings connected with the profession is large and exceedingly interesting. They may be seen every Wednesday, between 11 and 3, on introduction by a member.

University Club, situated in Pall Mall, contains 1000 members—five hundred from Oxford and five hundred from Cambridge. Entrance fee, \$130; annual fee, \$30.

Oxford and Cambridge Club, situated in Pall Mall, has five hundred members from each university.

The other clubs are the *Alpine*, *Boodle's*, *City of London*, *Cocoa*, *Guards*, *Gresham*, *New City*, *Naval and Military*, *Oriental*, *Travelers*, *Union*, *New University*, *Whittington*, *Windham*, and *Whitehall*.

The *Markets* of London are numerous, and well supplied with the *staples* of life. They lack, however, the multiplicity of vegetables found in a New York or Paris market. The principal is the *Metropolitan Cattle-market*, opened by Prince Albert in 1855. It covers thirty acres of ground, half of which is inclosed, furnishing accommodation for over fifty thousand cattle, sheep, calves, and pigs. The building cost about two and a quarter millions of dollars. The average weekly sales here are, cattle 3500, and sheep 85,000.

The *Metropolitan Meat-market* is situated in Smithfield. It is a handsome building of red brick, in the Renaissance style. Its roof is of iron and glass. It covers about three and a half acres of ground. There is also a poultry-market attached. It cost one million dollars, and was finished in 1868. Smithfield Market is noted for the historical importance of the spot: numerous martyrs were here burned at the stake; Wallace, the "hero of Scotland," was also executed here. It was noted for its jousts and tournaments.

Billingsgate, noted as the great fish-market of London. It is situated below London Bridge, on the left bank of the Thames, and has for nearly two hundred years been the fish-market of the city. The coarseness of the language used by the occupants of this market has become so proverbial that, wherever the English tongue is spoken, profane and vulgar language is termed "*Billingsgate*."

Covent Garden Market is the great vegetable, fruit, and herb market of the city. (See *Covent Garden Square*.)

Leadenhall Market, situated in Gracechurch Street, noted for its poultry, butter, vegetables, etc. Also *Farringdon Market* and *Newgate Market*.

Tattersall's, in Knightsbridge Green, is

the great horse-market of London. Sales take place every Monday. The Jockey Club have a subscription-room here; days of meeting, Monday and Thursday.

Theatres and other places of amusement in London are very numerous. There are some thirty in number, situated in different locations in the city. The principal are *Her Majesty's Theatre*, *Haymarket*, for Italian Opera.

Covent Garden Theatre, the Royal Italian Opera. This is the finest theatre in London, and will hold comfortably 2000 persons.

Drury Lane Theatre, the oldest, and one of the best. It can accommodate 3800 persons.

Haymarket Theatre holds about 2000 persons; a fine company. Drama, vaudeville, and farce. Mr. Sothern has performed Lord Dundreary here for many years to crowded houses.

Opera Comique, a beautiful new theatre, the handsomest in the city, opened in 1870. American managers.

The Gayety, on the Strand, fine house, well ventilated, and admirable company.

Adelphi Theatre, situated on the Strand, holds 1500. Drama and farce.

Globe Theatre, also on the Strand. Pretty little theatre and good company.

Princess's Theatre, 73 Oxford Street. British drama. This is one of the most successful theatres in London; mostly owing to the immense success of Dion Boucicault's dramatic writings, which are produced at this theatre. We strongly advise all Americans to visit this theatre when Mr. Boucicault's pieces are performed; the dramatic effect is simply magnificent. The theatre holds about 1600 people.

The Lyceum, or English Opera-house, situated on the Strand. Holds 1500.

St. James's, under the management of Mrs. John Wood, so well known in America. Pretty theatre and good company.

Prince of Wales's. Good company.

Sadler's Wells is situated in Islington. Holds 2800, and has a good company.

There are also the *Olympic*, *Holburn Theatre* and *Holburn Circus*, *New Royalty*, *Queen's*, *Alexandra*, *Marylebone*, *Surrey*,

Britannia, Victoria—large theatre—holds 3000; *Astley's, Standard*, and *Grecian*. The *Alhambra*, in Leicester Square, used for concerts, songs, etc.; ballet has lately been prohibited; beer, segars, etc., allowed. Company rather fast, those who are not loose.

Cremorne Gardens.—These gardens, situated at Chelsea, may be reached by the omnibuses, which run through Piccadilly all day. They formerly belonged to Lord Cremorne, and are most tastefully laid out with flower-beds, and ornamented with statues and little bowers, where refreshments are procured. In the evening the Gardens are illuminated, and various performances are offered to visitors, such as ballets and pantomimes, in the little theatre, and fire-works, rope-dancing, and sometimes a circus, with the customary performing monkeys, dogs, etc. One of the great attractions is the invisible Sibyl, who will, for a small compensation, relate the events of the past and future, and satisfy the curious upon the most ambiguous subjects. Among the attractions also is the celebrated dancing platform, where the polka, waltz, and quadrilles are directed in an artistic manner by competent musicians. Dinner *à la carte* can be obtained from noon until night at the hotel which opens into the Gardens.

Kew Gardens, in addition to the above, is also a delightful spot: it can be reached in summer by steamer every half hour, or by omnibuses from the city. The most attractive object at Kew is the celebrated *Botanic Gardens*, extending over 75 acres of ground. The plants are of the rarest quality, arranged and labeled by Sir William Hooker. The *great palm-house* contains exotics reaching to a height of 60 feet. An inclosed conservatory, twice as large as the palm-house, is now being constructed, and a lake is being formed which communicates with the Thames by a tunnel under the river terrace. This delightful spot is open to the public every afternoon, Sundays included.

There are numerous other places of amusement for young men who wish to see "life," such as the Cassino, Argyle Rooms, Alhambra, Pavilion, Oxford, Canterbury, and Evans's. The Pavilion, in the Haymarket, stands unrivaled as a music-hall and as a favorite lounge. None but first-rate artistes are engaged. There are six American bowling saloons.

It would be well to endeavor to be in London in the early part of June, to witness the "Derby Day." The races take place at Epsom. The houses of Parliament are always closed on the day of the races, and a general "Fourth of July" pervades the city. To visit the course there are several ways. If with a party, say six persons, by all means go in "style"—coach and four, with outriders. This, with your ticket to the stand, will cost from \$10 to \$12 each. Of course, you will carry a lunch with you. If alone, you may take your chance in a public conveyance, or take the train for Epsom from Waterloo Bridge or from Victoria Station.

On the Ascot Cup Day, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the royal family, visit the course. Ascot is five miles from Windsor, and the road through which you pass is one of surpassing loveliness.

The principal *Cemeteries* of London are the Woking Necropolis, Brompton, Tower Hamlets, Victoria Park, Abney Park, Norwood, and Kensal Green. Among the persons interred in the latter was the Duke of Sussex and the Princess Sophia, Sydney Smith, Thomas Hood, John Murray, Allan Cunningham, and the children of Sir Walter Scott. The most remarkable and elaborate tombs are those of Ducrow, Soyer, and St. John Long. There is a law now in London forbidding interments in the church-yards; nevertheless, some of the burial-grounds are very interesting on account of past recollections, such as Bunhill Fields, for there lie the remains of John Bunyan, George Fox, John Owen, and others.

Among the fashionable tailors of London are Messrs. Smaillage & Son, 41 and 43 Maddox Street, Bond Street, W., who have also established their name very favorably in the United States. They have recently been appointed agents for the White Star line, which, in addition to the agency of the Cunard line already held by them, will be found a great convenience to Americans in the West End. Strangers in London may also obtain very useful information, and by applying to them save both time and trouble.

Before leaving London, be certain you visit the immense brewery of Barclay & Perkins: it is one of the "institutions," justly celebrated.

In England, nearly all places of interest are closed against gratuitous admissions; consequently, while our average of \$5 per day will suffice for the Continent, \$2 additional had better be added for the kingdom of Great Britain.

Travelers should not fail to be provided with Bradshaw's British and Continental Railway and Steam Navigation Guides, published monthly by Mr. W. J. Adams, No. 59 Fleet Street, who will also give every information to American travelers in Europe on their calling at his office. There are numerous articles for which England is celebrated, both for quality and cheapness, which are very essential to the traveler, which may be bought at this establishment; also traveling-bags, maps, water-proof coats, dictionaries of all the foreign languages, with all the different Hand-books, including "*Harper's Hand-book for Travelers*."

For the purchase of pocket telescopes and perspective glasses for field use, one of which is indispensable to the traveler, or any article in the optician line, the house of Gould & Porter, late Carey, 181 Strand, established over one hundred years, can be strongly recommended. Their opera-glasses have also a great reputation, being highly recommended in the London Cornhill Magazine.

One of the most fashionable and reasonable tailoring establishments in London is that of H. L. Marshall & Co., No. 516 New Oxford Street, near the British Museum. The goods of this house are of the best quality, cheap, and made with the utmost promptitude. We can

cordially recommend their traveling-suits, which they get up at twenty-four hours' notice.

One of the principal excursions from London (and much better for you to miss London than miss it) is the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, which we do not think is surpassed, as an interesting excursion, taking into consideration the works of Nature and of art there to be seen, with the beautiful surroundings, by any in England or the Continent. We would strongly advise not only making the excursion and spending a day, but taking your luggage and spending three or four days, for this reason: Nearly all the beautiful buildings one sees on the Continent are better appreciated if one understands the style of architecture to which they belong, and we are not aware of any other spot where one can sit and see before him, in all their splendor, the most beautiful specimens of all the different styles, a few days' attention to which will put him in possession of knowledge never to be forgotten, and of incalculable benefit during every hour of his travels. We will describe the different courts in the order in which they come. A fine family hotel (the Crystal Palace) adjoins the palace, where families or single gentlemen can be provided with rooms at reasonable rates, and looking out on a landscape rarely equalled in Great Britain. We would decidedly prefer this for a few weeks' residence to any other part of England. Conveyances to the city every hour; time, fifteen minutes. The dinner served up to parties in the lawn-rooms of the Crystal Palace Hotel have thrown Richmond and Greenwich in the shade.

To reach Sydenham you take the cars at London Bridge Station. The fare, including price of admission to the palace, first class, 2s. 6d.; second class, 2s. The view from the palace is one of the most lovely in Great Britain, or perhaps the world—that is, taking into consideration its immediate surroundings. The gardens are most delightful; their beautiful walks, serpentine streams, statues, fountains, and lawns, render it unsurpassable. There is a portion of the building appropriated to tropical trees and plants; to courts of Egyptian, Greek, and Roman sculpture; to courts of Assyria, Alhambra, Germany, and Italy; copies of the masterpieces of

all the great sculptors of both ancient and modern times; and those who can not visit Florence and Rome to see the works of Michael Angelo and other great masters, may here see their reproduction. If Italy will hold the originals, the best thing England can do is to have most perfect copies, and here you see them in abundance. Immense halls, filled with the productions, both natural and mechanical, of Asia, Africa, and America; picture-galleries, museums, and refreshment saloons; in short, every thing to please both the eye and the appetite. Should you visit the palace on the occasion of a concert, at which time 3000 children often sing, and 30,000 persons attend, be particular to leave early, else you may be detained until midnight waiting for an opportunity to return in the cars.

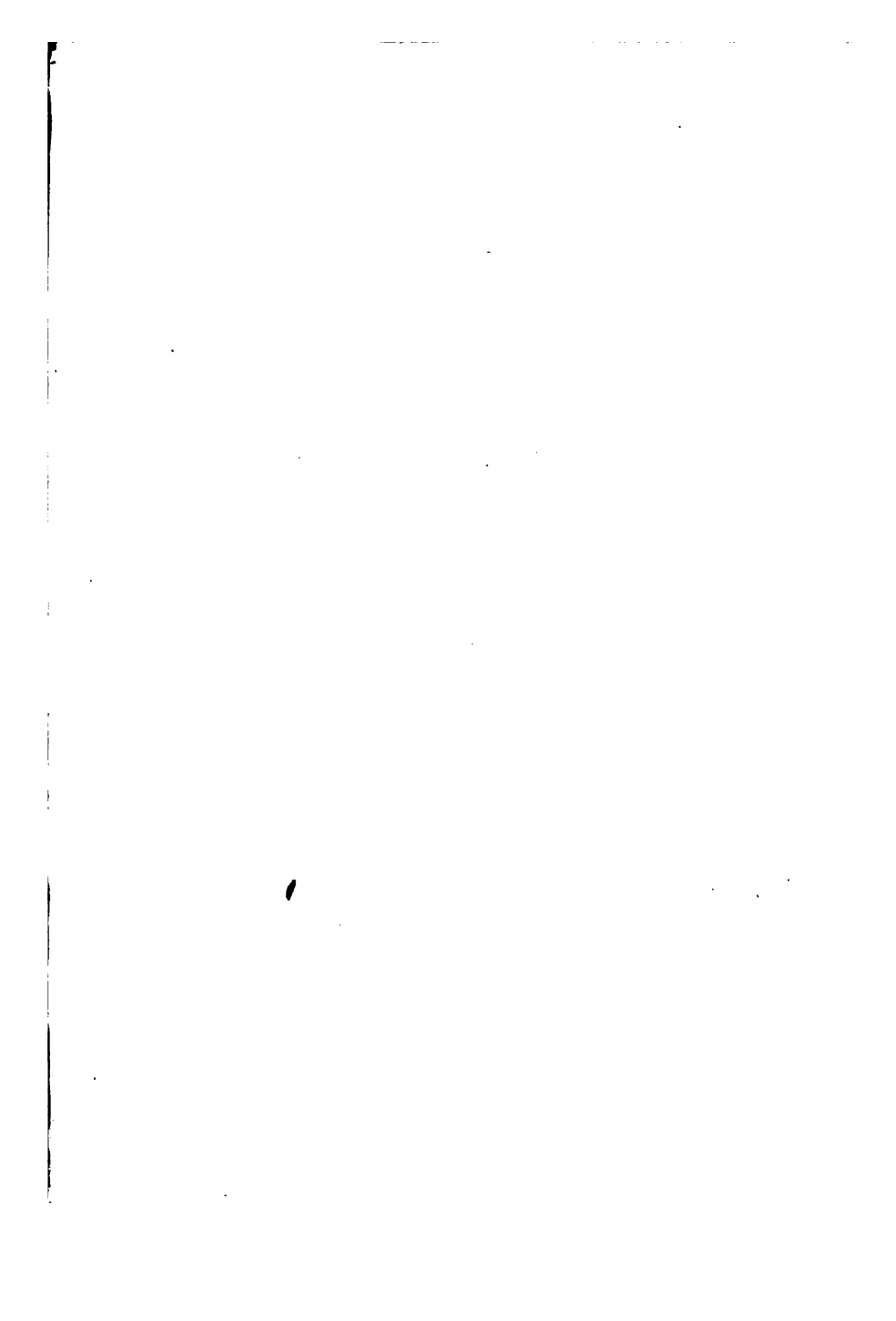
On entering the palace, we proceed through the south wing to the main building, passing through the department of natural history, and, proceeding toward the centre of the nave, take our stand opposite the screen of the kings and queens of England, from which point a fine view of the building is obtained. Passing up the nave, and crossing the main entrance, we will commence with the *Egyptian Court*, which is exceedingly interesting, being the most ancient style of architecture yet discovered, and also from its connection with Biblical history: passing up the avenue of lions, we observe the outer walls and columns of a temple, the capitals or heads of which are carved to illustrate the palm and papyrus, the latter in its various stages from the bud to the full-blown flower. The earliest piece of architecture in the palace, dating back as far as 1660 B.C., is a copy of a tomb at Beni Hassan. It is of great value, as it exhibits the first order of Egyptian columns, and undoubtedly furnished the Greeks with the model of their early Doric. As we pass out we perceive the beautiful portico from the island of Philœ: within is the remarkable statue of the Egyptian Antinous. As we proceed on to the right, in a recess is the model of the Temple of Abou Simbel, cut in the side of a rock in Nubia: it was taken from the Hall of Columns commenced by Osiris the

First, and completed by his son, Rameses the Great, about 1170 B.C.

The Greek Court.—After leaving the grand, yet gloomy Egyptian architecture, it is delightful to wander among the specimens of Greek art—delicately, yet finely proportioned; graceful in form; simple, and yet of great strength. The specimens which we here find are from the late period of the Doric order, and the court represents mostly portions of the Temple of Jupiter at Nemea, built about 400 years B.C. Among the statues we recognize some of the finest specimens of the Greek school. The celebrated Venus of Milo, unrivaled as to its beauty of the female form; the Laocoon; Ariadne, from the Vatican; Sleeping Faun; Farnese Juno, and the Discobolus, from the Vatican. In this court is the far-famed Niobe group, from Florence, one of the most beautiful specimens of the Greek art; also the Belvidere Torso, from the Vatican; the heavenly Psyche, from the Museum at Naples; the celebrated Venus de Medici; and busts of the Greek orators, philosophers, generals, statesmen, etc. As we approach the *Roman Court*, the most attractive feature is the arch: on entering, we come into an apartment where the walls are colored in imitation of porphyry and malachite. Among the sculpture here is the magnificent Venus Aphrodite, from the Capitol, Rome; statue of Drusus, from Naples; the Venus Callipygos, from Naples; the Apollo Belvidere and the Diana, from the Louvre. After leaving this court, we pass into the superb *Alhambra Court*: the portion of architecture here represented is the famous Court of Lions, Tribunal of Justice, Divan and Hall of the Abencerrages. The fountain in the centre is supported by lions, from which the court takes its name. Passing through the tropical division and across the transept, we approach the *Assyrian Court*, which, with its brilliant coloring, its immense halls, and peculiar ornaments, strikes one as being extremely singular, and yet highly interesting. The exterior front and sides of the court were taken from the palace at Khorsabad. Crossing to the opposite side of the nave we find the *Byzantine Court*, the external decorations of which are very beautiful, not only for its mosaic ornaments, which are peculiar to the Byzantine art, but also for its paint-

ings of illustrious characters of that period, among which is that of Charles the Bald of France, and the Emperor Nicephorus Botoniales of Constantinople. In the centre of the court is a copy of a marble fountain at Heisterbach, on the Rhine. On either side of the fountain are effigies of King John, King Henry, and others. The *German Mediæval* is the next court, and is devoted exclusively to specimens of Gothic architecture in Germany. The centre doorway was cast from a famous doorway in Nuremberg. This court contains considerable sculpture by most excellent artists, and many fine specimens of the German mediæval art. On entering the *English Mediæval Court* we will notice the magnificent doorway from Rochester Cathedral. Here also is a monument of the 14th century, representing the Resurrection and Ascension of Christ: at the foot, soldiers are on guard sleeping; in the centre is the resurrection of our Lord, bearing his cross, and at his feet the three Marys in adoration; above is represented the Ascension, and the apostles standing around. The other monuments of interest are those of Humphrey de Bohun, from Hereford Cathedral; Edward II., from Gloucester; William of Wykeham, from Winchester; Edward the Black Prince, in gilt armor, from Canterbury Cathedral; and Queen Eleanor, whose lovely countenance can not pass unnoticed. In the vestibule, the painted monument of John of Eltham, the Arderne tomb, monument of Henry IV., and Joan of Navarre. Anne of Bohemia, and Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, from St. Mary's Church, Warwick, are among the finest Gothic specimens in England. In the centre of the court is the magnificent font from Walsingham. The *French and Italian Mediæval Court* comes next, and contains some specimens of art by Giovanni Pisano and his son Nino, also Andrea Orgagna. The *Renaissance Court*.—This style of architecture has existed since the year 1420, at which time Ghiberti executed his wonderful bronze doors: portraits of twelve of the most celebrated patrons of art exist here, among whom we may mention Francis I. and Catharine de' Medici; Lorenzo de' Medici and Lucrezia Borgia; Mary of Burgundy and Maximilian of Germany. In the centre of the court is a fountain from the Château de

Gaillon, in France, and two bronze wells from the Ducal Palace at Venice. This court also contains a copy of the celebrated gates from the Baptistery at Florence, called by Michael Angelo "the Gates of Paradise." The *Elizabethan Court* contains the monument of Mary Queen of Scots, executed in the commencement of the 17th century, and is extremely characteristic of the Elizabethan style; also the monuments of Queen Elizabeth, and Margaret, countess of Richmond. The *Italian Court* is founded on a portion of one of the finest edifices in Rome—the Farnese Palace. In the centre of the court we find the fountain "of the Tortoises." Among the other objects of attraction are copies of the celebrated frescoes of Raphael in the Vatican palace at Rome. The monuments of Lorenzo and Giuliano de' Medici; statues of the Slave; Moses, by Michael Angelo; the Pietà, in St. Peter's, Rome; also the bronze door, by Sansovino, from St. Mark's, Venice. In the vestibule to the Italian Court, are some elaborate monuments and tombs, exhibiting the later Renaissance style. Having visited the different courts, and viewed the style of architecture belonging to each, we find ourselves in the great central transept, and will leave the reader to select his future course himself, at the same time recommend his visiting the Pompeian Court, department of natural history, library and reading-room, and the statues. The galleries are devoted to pictures, portraits, fine arts, Indian collections, industrial museum, etc. The botanical and tropical departments should also be visited. Upon leaving the interior of the palace, a stroll through the park and gardens, a visit to the arcade and rosary, the terrace, the fountains—particularly the large circular one surrounded by white marble statues—will prove extremely interesting; and the view from the top of the broad flight of steps, as you leave the central transept, is most picturesque. The surrounding picture of natural scenery is truly lovely—undulating and rich in hue; the background is completed by a range of blue hills, spires of village churches, and clusters of cottages. All who visit Sydenham will agree that more beauties here exist, of nature and of art, than any where else in the vicinity of London.



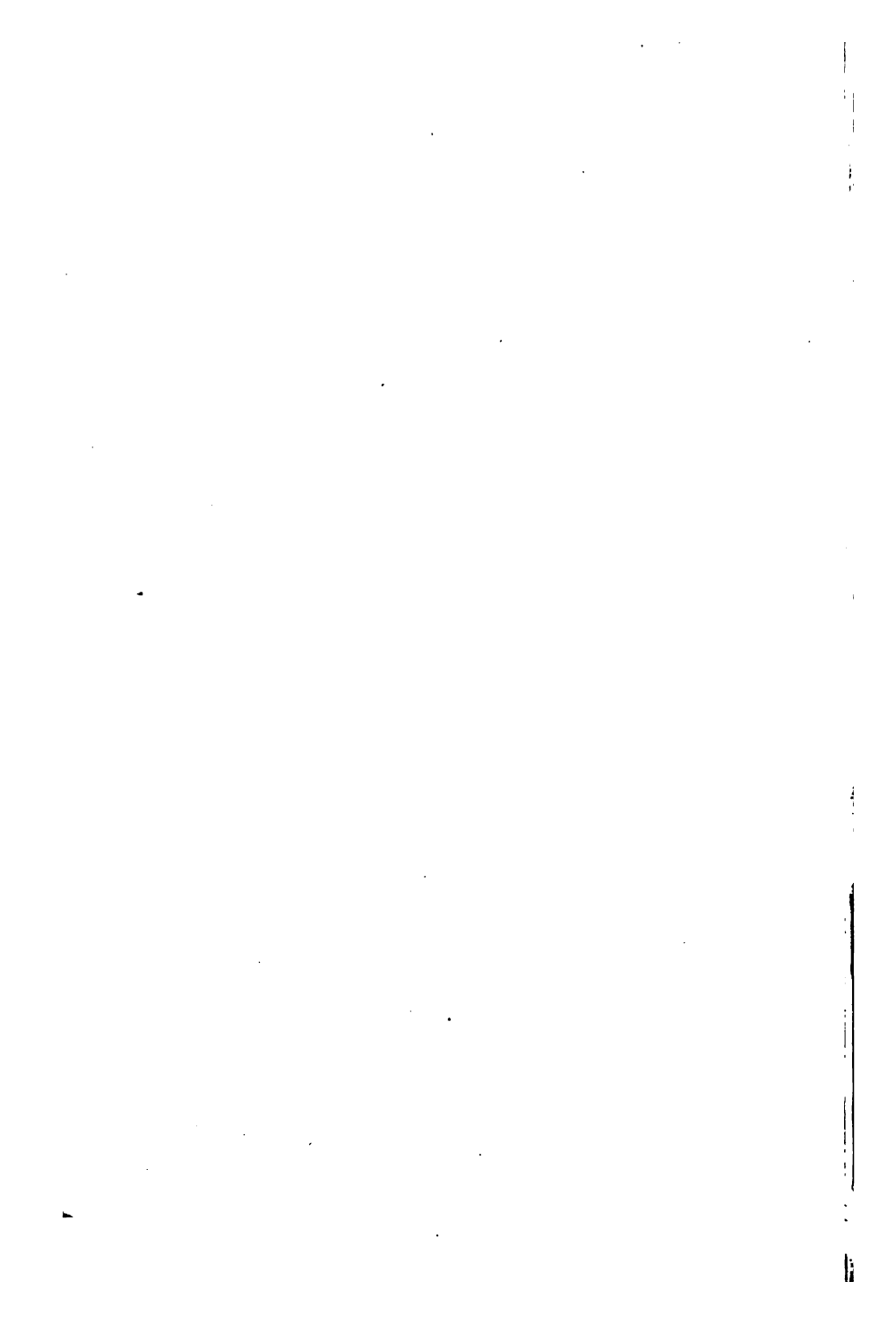
ENVIRONS



OF LONDON.



1 Miles



Windsor Castle.—Starting from the Waterloo station and passing through Richmond, which we will describe on our return, in about three quarters of an hour you arrive at the favorite seat of the sovereigns of Great Britain for the past eight centuries—and even before Windsor Castle was founded by William the Conqueror the Saxon kings resided on this spot. The castle lies near the town of Windsor, which contains some 10,000 inhabitants. There are several good hotels—best, *Castle and Clarence*. The noted Star and Garter was burned in 1869. If the royal family be absent you can visit her majesty's private apartments, for which purpose you must obtain an order from the lord chamberlain; the rest of the castle may be visited by an order which can be procured of Messrs. Gun & Co., Strand. The principal object that will attract the attention of the visitor is St. George's Chapel and royal vault. The first is a very splendid specimen of Gothic architecture. Here the marriage ceremony of the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra was performed with great magnificence. The altar was arrayed with its gold communion plate in massive rows, and the ceremony performed by a number of prelates, who made the services most impressive. The musical portion of the ceremony was sweetly rendered by Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt, who, with others, offered up the hymn of praise on this great day. The following is the hymn, which was composed by the Prince's father:

**"This day, with joyful heart and voice,
To heaven be raised a nation's prayer;
Almighty Father, deign to grant
Thy blessing to the wedded pair.**

**"So shall no clouds of sorrow dim
The sunshine of their early days;
But happiness in endless round
Shall still encompass all their ways."**

A picture of the grand ceremony was painted by Mr. Frith, for the copyright of which a higher price has been offered than has ever been offered for any other picture. Tennyson, the poet-laureate of Great Britain, produced the following nuptial ode on the occasion :

* Sea-king's daughter from over the sea,
Saxon, and Norman, and Dane are we,
But all of us Danes in our welcome of thee,
Welcome her, thunders of fort and of fleet!

Welcome her, thundering cheer of the street!
 Welcome her, all things youthful and sweet,
 Scatter the blossom under her feet.
 Break, happy land, into earlier flowers! [ers!
 Make music, oh bird, in the new-budded bow-
 Welcome her, welcome her, all that is ours!
 Warble, oh bugle, and trumpet blare!
 Flags, flutter out upon turrets and towers!
 Flames, on the windy headland flare!
 Utter your jubilee, steeple and spire!
 Clash, ye bells, in the merry March air!
 Flash, ye cities, in rivers of fire!
 Welcome her, welcome the land's desire,

“Sea-king’s daughter, as happy as fair,
 Blissful bride of a blissful heir.
 Bride of the heir of the kings of the sea,
 Oh joy to the people, and joy to the throne,
 Come to us, love us, and make us your own;
 For Saxon, or Dane, or Norman we,
 Teuton, or Celt, or whatever we be,
 We are each all Dane in our welcome of thee,
 Alexandra!”

In the vault lie the remains of many of England's sovereigns, including Henry VIII. and his queen, Lady Jane Seymour, George III. and his queen, William IV. and his queen, Charles I., and the Princess Charlotte: the monument of the last is very fine. The vault lies at the eastern end of the chapel. It is in this chapel where the installation of the Knights of the Garter takes place. The interior of the castle is most rich in decorations and works of art, embracing pictures, statuary, and bronzes. The principal gallery in which these works are shown is over 500 feet in length. In the centre of the castle is situated the round tower in which James I. of Scotland was confined. There is a park surrounding the castle, through which you must drive or walk, and visit Virginia Water, Herne's Oak, etc. At the end of the "Long Walk"—three miles—notice the magnificent equestrian statue of George III. by Westmacott.

A short distance from Windsor is Frogmore, the residence of the late Duchess of Kent, the queen's mother, now occupied by the Prince and Princess Christian.

Richmond.—A day may be well spent in an excursion first to Richmond Park, eight miles in circumference, and noted for the beauty of surrounding scenery. The view from Richmond Hill, where "lived a lass," is probably unsurpassed in Great Britain. From the summit of the hill may be seen Twickenham, the spot where stood the house of Pope the poet, and his body is interred in the church. Close by is *Strawberry Hill*, once the residence of Horace

Walpole, and now belonging to Lady Waldegrave. Of course you will dine at the world-renowned Star and Garter of Richmond. The surrounding scenery is most delightful; dinners are exquisite.

A short walk or ride of two miles, crossing the Thames Bridge, will bring you to *Hampton Court*, open free every day excepting Fridays. This palace was originally built by Cardinal Wolsey, who presented it to his sovereign, Henry VIII. It was the birthplace of Edward VI. The masks and tournaments of Philip and Mary, and Elizabeth, occurred here; also the celebration of the marriage of Cromwell's daughter and Lord Falconbury. The palace is a splendid structure of red brick, with stone ornaments. There are portraits of many of the great beauties of Charles II.'s court, besides other paintings by many of the old masters, among them a fine picture of Charles I. on horseback by Vandyck. The gardens are the chief resort of the citizens. Here may be seen a *vineyard* where there is a grape-vine ninety years old, which sometimes yields 3000 bunches of grapes in one year.

An excursion should be made to *Greenwich*, so celebrated for its magnificent hospital, its Royal Observatory, not to speak of its white-bait dinners at the notorious Trafalgar Hotel. Steamers leave London every five minutes. Greenwich is also celebrated for being the birthplace of Henry VIII., and his daughters Elizabeth and Mary. The present magnificent hospital was commenced by Charles II., and added to by different sovereigns. It consists of four quadrangles, viz., King Charles's, King William's, Queen Mary's, and Queen Anne's, capable of accommodating 2400 patients. In addition to other incomes, the hospital is supported by a tax of sixpence per month on every mariner either in the royal navy or in the merchants' service. There is a fine picture-gallery and chapel open to the public. A visit should be made to the Painted Hall, which contains many beautiful historical paintings, with statues of Nelson and Duncan. The Royal Observatory occupies the most conspicuous spot in Greenwich Park; it stands 300 feet above the level of the river: a magnificent view may be obtained from its summit. Its foundation-stone was laid in 1675.

Dulwich, five miles from Waterloo Bridge, contains a gallery of paintings called the Dulwich Collection. These pictures were collected for Stanislas Augustus, King of Poland, who dying before their delivery, they were thrown on the hands of the collector, M. Desenfans, whose heir bequeathed them to Dulwich College. There are several Murillos, Tintoretts, and Teniers among the collection.

Five miles from Windsor is *Stoke Pogis*, where resided William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania. Here also lived and is buried the poet Gray. The church-yard is the scene of his "Elegy written in a country Church-yard," well known to all readers.

Eton, noted for its college, and for the many celebrated men who received their education there, lies on the north bank of the Thames, immediately opposite Windsor. Hotels, *Great Western* and *George*. Eton College was founded in 1440 by Henry VI. The total number of scholars amounts usually to about 850. The library contains a very valuable collection of books, and a fine assortment of Oriental MSS. In the ante-chapel is a marble statue of the founder, in his royal robes, and another of bronze in the principal court. Many of England's great men were educated here; among others, we may mention the famous Earl of Chatham, Boyle, West, Fox, Canning, Hallam the historian, and the Duke of Wellington.

Reading, the capital of the county of Berkshire, is a place of great antiquity, having existed in the time of the Saxons. Hotels, *Great Western* and *George*. It was taken by the Danes in the ninth century, after they had defeated Alfred the Great. The town is situated at the junction of the Thames and Kennet, and has a population of 25,045. Of the Abbey, founded by Henry I. in 1125 to atone for putting out his brother Robert Curthose's eyes, only a Norman gate and part of the outer walls are left. Archbishop Laud, Merrick the poet, Addington the premier, and Lord Chancellor Phipps, were all Reading men, and were educated in the grammar-school. Across the river, at a little distance, stood Old Caversham House, in which Charles I. was confined after the affair of Holmby.

London to Oxford, Woodstock, Stratford-

upon-Avon, Warwick, Leamington, and Kenilworth.

Oxford, 58 miles from London, is beautifully situated at the confluence of the Cherwell, Thames, and Isis. Its population is 27,000. The *Clarendon* is the best hotel, admirably managed by Mr. Atwood. This place is of very remote antiquity, and is the seat of the most celebrated university in the world. It possesses no manufactures of importance, and is chiefly dependent on the University, which consists of twenty colleges, and six halls for the residence of the students. Pupils are received at any age in the halls, but they must be over eighteen years before entering the colleges. The colleges are principally situated on the main street, which, with the churches, other public edifices, and trees, presents as agreeable and imposing an appearance as any street in the world. The names of the colleges are University, Merton, Baliol, Exeter, Oriel, Queen's, New College, All Souls', Lincoln, Magdalen, Corpus Christi, Brazenose, Trinity, Jesus, St. John, Christ Church, Pembroke, Wadham, Keble, and Worcester. It is said that University College was founded by Alfred the Great, who resided here. Baliol College comes next in antiquity. Christ Church College, the largest and most magnificent (250 pupils), owes its foundation to Cardinal Wolsey, 1524. The hall is one of the finest in the kingdom, and contains a large collection of portraits. The bell, called "Great Tom," weighs 17,000 lbs. At ten minutes past nine every night it strikes 101 strokes—that is, as many as there are students on the foundation. The total number of students at the University at present is about 6000.

The *Bodleian Library*, founded by Sir Thomas Bodley in the 16th century—considered the finest collection in Europe—is next in size in England to the British Museum; contains 240,000 volumes. There is also a picture-gallery here.

The schools containing the Arundelian Marbles and Pomfret Statues are connected with the University. In the Museum are many interesting antiquities and relics, Guy Fawkes's lantern among the number. The gardens belonging to the colleges are extremely beautiful; and the lovely promenade of Christ Church Meadows and

Magdalen Walks are of great extent and beauty. Ridley, Latimer, and Cranmer were burned at Oxford in front of Baliol College during the reign of Bloody Mary. A most beautiful monument was erected near the spot. This city suffered much during the ravages of the Danes. Edmund Ironsides was murdered here. It was the residence of Canute; and his son, Harold Harefoot, was crowned and died here. It was stormed in 1067 by William the Conqueror; and part of the same castle that was erected by him is now used as the county jail. It was the favorite residence of Henry I., who built a palace here. Henry II. also resided here, during which time his son, the valiant Richard Cœur de Lion, was born. Oxford contains a very fine theatre, designed and erected by Sir Christopher Wren.

From Oxford an excursion of nine miles should be made to *Blenheim*, the magnificent residence of the Duke of Marlborough. This building was erected during the reign of Queen Anne, Parliament granting half a million for the purpose. It contains a fine library and collection of pictures. The proprietor of the *Clarendon* has good stables, and will provide carriages for the excursion.

About eight miles from Oxford is situated the ancient town of *Woodstock*. It contains 8000 inhabitants. Hotel, *Bear*. This town, noted for its manufacture of gloves, was long the residence of Henry II., and also the fair Rosamond. Edward I. held a Parliament here in 1275. It was also the birthplace of the illustrious Black Prince. It contains a handsome town-hall. The Duke of Marlborough's magnificent residence is only a short distance from the town. This earthly paradise was erected during the reign of Queen Anne, and presented by the British nation to the great Duke of Marlborough after his victory at *Blenheim*, Parliament voting £2,500,000 for that purpose. The park, consisting of 2700 acres, is filled with flocks of sheep and herds of deer, and is considered the most glorious domain the sun ever shone upon. The immediate grounds surrounding the palace, which is situated near the borders of a lovely lake, are filled with trees, plants, and flowers from every quarter of the globe, the whole embellished with lovely walks, fountains, and water-

falls. In the centre of the lawn stands a Corinthian pillar, 130 feet high, surmounted by a statue of the duke. On the pedestal are inscribed his public services, written by Lord Bolingbroke. The principal front of the building is 350 feet long. The interior is magnificently finished, and contains a fine collection of sculptures and paintings: among the latter are some of Titian's and Rubens's masterpieces. The library is 200 feet long, and contains nearly 18,000 volumes.

Thirty-five miles from Woodstock and ninety-seven from London is the watering-place of *Leamington*, a place of great resort, and noted for its medicinal springs. We would advise travelers to stop here and make their excursions to Warwick and Kenilworth. The principal hotels are the *Regent*, the *Bath*, the *Bedford*, and the *Clarendon*. Leamington contains a population of 16,000. Its far-famed mineral waters are very efficacious in curing diseases of the skin. The environs are particularly interesting. The town contains assembly-rooms, ball-rooms, magnificent pump and bath rooms, reading and library rooms, a museum, picture-gallery, and theatre.

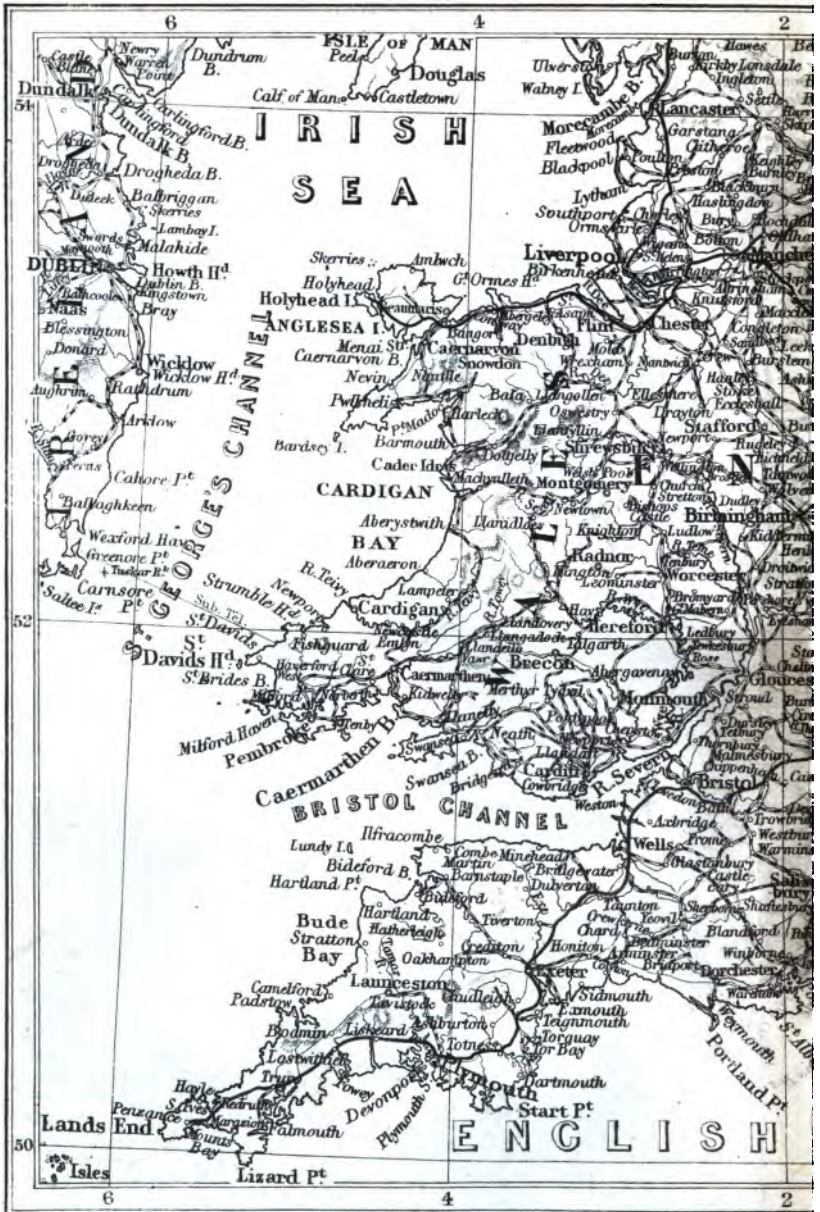
The views of the *Castle of Kenilworth* are the most splendid and magnificent in the United Kingdom. They are only five miles from the town of Leamington, and a day may be well spent in their examination. Sir Walter Scott has immortalized their ivy-covered, "cloud-capped towers" in his novel of the same name, which every one who has not read should do before he visits this glorious ruin. The castle was founded by Geoffrey de Clinton, lord chamberlain to Henry I. Henry III. gave it to the famous Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. After this nobleman took up arms against the king, it was the favorite resort of his insurgent friends. After the earl had fled to France, the rebels held out six months against the entire forces of the kingdom. Edward II. was imprisoned here. In the reign of Edward I., the Earl of Leicester held a tournament here, which was attended by one hundred knights and their ladies. In the reign of Edward III. it came into possession of the famous John of Gaunt, Edward's third son, who bequeathed it to his son Henry Bolingbroke, afterward Henry IV., after which it re-

mained the property of the crown until Elizabeth presented it to her favorite, Dudley, Earl of Leicester, who entertained the virgin queen here in 1566, 1568, and 1575.

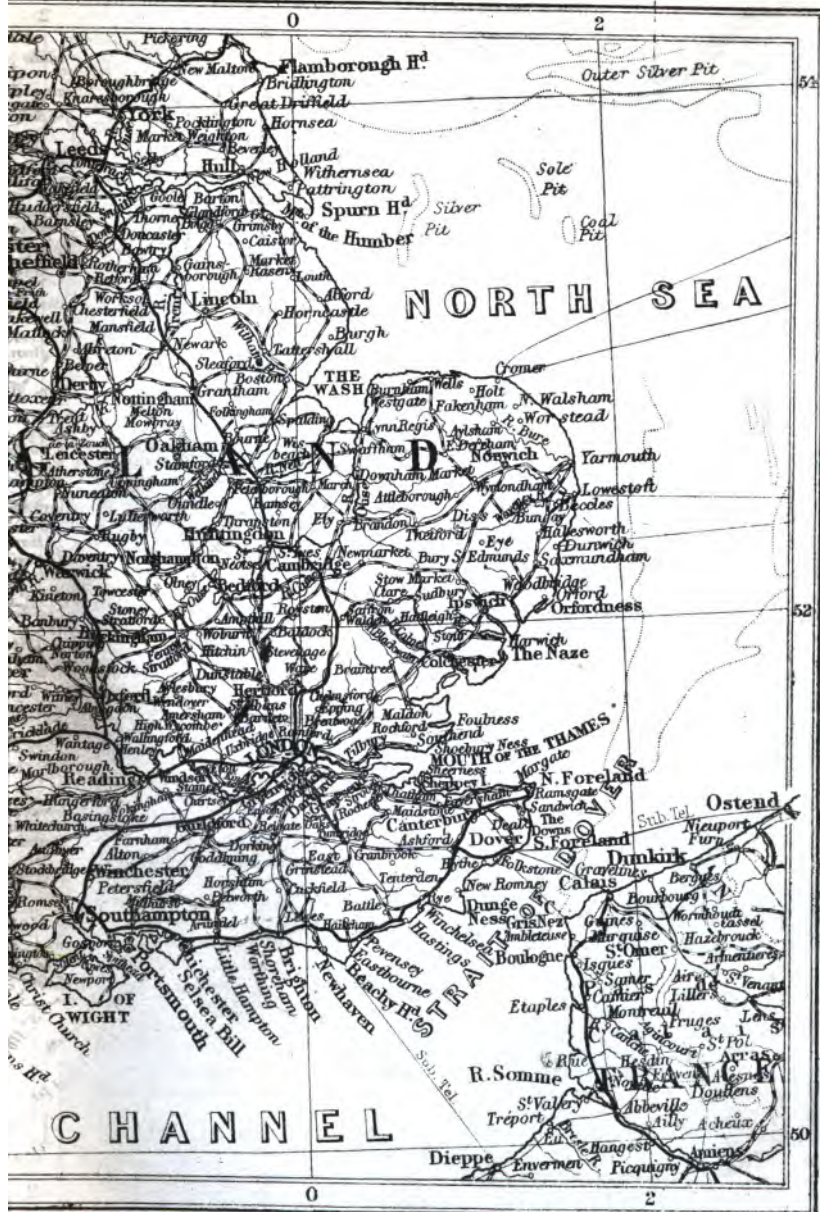
The "royal progress" of Queen Bess is described by Scott. It is said that Leicester spent \$85,000 in seventeen days' entertainment, which is equivalent to half a million at the present time. The castle was plundered by the soldiers of Cromwell. After the Restoration, it was presented to Sir Edward Hyde by Charles II., who also created him Earl of Clarendon and Baron of Kenilworth, in whose family it has remained to the present day.

Two miles to the west of Leamington is *Warwick*, situated on the east bank of the Avon. It is principally noted for its historical associations and famous ancient castle, the magnificent residence of the Earl of Warwick. The principal object of interest in the town is the Church of St. Mary's, which contains many magnificent monuments; that of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, next to the monument of Henry VII., in Westminster Abbey, is considered the finest in England. Here is also the monument of Elizabeth's favorite, Dudley, Earl of Leicester. On a mighty rock, at the base of which flows the Avon, is situated the celebrated *Castle of Warwick*, protected by embattled walls and stupendous towers, covered without with ivy, and within with frescoes and elegant paintings. It is at the present time, notwithstanding its antiquity, considered one of the most magnificent places in the kingdom. The armory contains many curious relics. The celebrated antique vase, found in the Emperor Adrian's villa at Tivoli, and known as the "Warwick Vase," may be seen in the green-house; it is capable of holding one hundred and sixty-eight gallons. Guy's Cliff should be visited: it is only a short distance from the castle: here the famous Earl Guy and his wife are buried. From Guy's Tower the views are exceedingly fine.

Stratford-upon-Avon, celebrated as the birthplace of William Shakespeare, lies eight miles southwest of Warwick. Principal hotel *Red Horse*, where the traveler may well put up for a day or two. This house is known as the Washington Irving Hotel, that author having stopped here. In the parlor is a chair with his name en-



AIN. SOUTH.



graved on a brass plate; also his *poker*, Geoffrey's sceptre, to which he alludes in his Sketch-book. The house in which the "immortal bard" was born has been purchased by subscription, that it may be preserved for future generations. The room in which the poet is said to have been born is in its original state. There are deeds in the museum (situated in the house, admission sixpence) which prove that his father resided in this house. In one of the upper rooms is the "Stratford portrait" of the author, and it is of undoubted authenticity, having been in Mr. Hunt's family for over a century. Among the leading relics in the museum we enumerate the following: Deed made in 1596, proving that John Shakspeare, father of the poet, resided in the house called the Birthplace; the celebrated Letter from Mr. Richard Quynney to Shakspeare, in 1598, asking for a loan of £30, the only letter addressed to Shakspeare known to exist; the Declaration of Uses relating to New Place and other Shakspearian property, 1647: Susan Hall, daughter, and Elizabeth Nash, granddaughter to the poet, are parties to this deed; Shakspeare's gold Signet Ring, with the initials W. S. and a true-lover's knot between; ancient Desk, said to have been Shakspeare's, removed from the Grammar-school; Cast (considered to be the best) from the bust in the chancel, by Bullock: two only were taken; the old Sign of the Falcon at Bedford, where Shakspeare is said to have drunk too deep; Model in plaster of Shakspeare asleep under the crab-tree, by E. Grubb; Shakspeare's Jug, from which Garrick sipped wine at the Jubilee in 1769; a Phial, hermetically sealed, containing juice from mulberries gathered from Shakspeare's mulberry-tree: the tree was cut down in 1758; Specimen from an original copy of "The Merry Wives of Windsor;" a Sword of Shakspeare's, formerly in the possession of Alderman Payton, besides numerous portraits of the poet.

We notice a tribute to Shakspeare in the following verse, written by Lucien Bonaparte during his visit to the spot, and which hangs framed in the Museum:

"The eye of genius glistens to admire
How memory hails the sound of Shakspeare's lyre;
One tear I'll shed to form a crystal shrine
For all that's grand, immortal, or divine."

VOL. I.—F

The church in which his remains are preserved is delightfully situated on the banks of the Avon, and is approached by a fine avenue of lime-trees. In the chancel is a bust of the poet, in front of which he and his wife are buried. There is a fine statue of Shakspeare in the Town-hall in High Street. There are also, in the same hall, excellent portraits of Shakspeare, Garrick, and the Duke of Dorset. About one mile from the town is the cottage of Anne Hathaway: it is a most interesting specimen of English farm-house of the sixteenth century. Here it is believed Anne Hathaway was born, whom Shakspeare married in 1582, when he was only eighteen years of age.

London to Bedford, Leicester, Loughborough, and Nottingham.

Bedford, situated on both banks of the River Ouse, is about fifty miles from London. It is a place of great antiquity. It contains a population of 18,413. Hotels, *George and Swan*. There are several churches in Bedford; among the most interesting, that of St. Peter, which has a Norman door, an antique font, and some old stained glass windows. Bedford is unequaled by any town in England of a similar extent in the magnitude of its charitable and educational establishments. John Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" was composed in the county jail. He was pastor of a Baptist congregation in this town. His birthplace, Elstow, is about a mile distant.

The town of *Leicester*, containing 68,056 inhabitants, is a very ancient place, said to have been founded by King Lear 844 B.C. Hotel, *Bell*. The Romans had a station here called *Ratae*, of which many remains may still be seen, including the Jervey wall, out of which the Church of St. Nicholas is partly built. The castle, rebuilt by John of Gaunt, was once the seat of Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. Nothing now remains but the Great Hall. Richard III. passed the night before the battle of Bosworth at Leicester, in the Blue Boar Inn. He was brought back to be buried, and on a house we read, "Here lie the remains of Richard III., king of England." The walls and gateway of the famous abbey in which Cardinal Wolsey died another object of interest.

Loughborough, 116 miles from London,

carries on an extensive hosiery and lace trade. Fourteen miles farther we come to

Nottingham, situate on the River Lene, about a mile north of the Trent. Hotels, *George and Lion*. It is the centre of the hosiery and glove trade of Notts, Leicester, and Derby. There are, altogether, about 100,000 persons employed. The castle was built by William Peverell, the Conqueror's nephew. Richard II.'s widow, Isabella, lived here with her favorite, Roger Mortimer, until betrayed to Edward III., who found an entrance through a secret passage in the rock, still called *Mortimer's Hole*, and executed the favorite. Charles I., in 1540, here first hoisted his flag against Parliament, on a hill in the Park, now called Standard Hill. Newstead Abbey, formerly the seat of Lord Byron, is about eleven miles distant from Nottingham.

"Newstead! fast falling, once resplendent dome!
Religion's shrine, repentant Henry's pride!
Of warriors, monks, and dames the cloister'd
tomb,

Whose pensive shades around thy ruins
glide.

"Hail to thy pile! more honor'd in thy fall
Than modern mansions in their pillar'd state;
Proudly majestic frowns thy vaulted hall,
Scowling defiance on the blast of fate.

"Newstead! what saddening change of scene is
thine!

Thy yawning arch betokens slow decay;
The last and youngest of a noble line
Now holds thy mouldering turrets in his sway.

"Deserted now, he scans thy gray-worn towers—
Thy vaults, where dead of feudal ages sleep—
Thy cloisters pervious to the wintry showers—
These, these he views, and views them but to
weep.

"Yet are his tears no emblem of regret;
Cesar's affection only bids them flow;
Pride, hope, and love forbid him to forget,
But warm his bosom with impassion'd glow

"Yet he prefers thee to the gilded domes,
Or gawdaw grotesques of the vainly great;
Yet lingers 'mid thy damp and mossy tombs,
Nor breathes a murmur 'gainst the will of
fate.

"Haply thy sun, emerging, yet may shine,
Thee to irradiate with meridian ray;
Hours splendid as the past may still be thine,
And bless thy future as thy former day."

This abbey was founded in the year 1170, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary by Henry II. It continued in the possession of the Byrons until our poet sold it and appropriated the proceeds for the jointure of the Hon. Mrs. Byron. Lord Byron repaired a large portion of this beautiful Gothic structure, but paying more special attention to

the inside than the exterior, entirely neglecting the roof, the rain penetrated to the apartments, and in a few years destroyed the elaborate ornaments which his lordship bestowed upon it. The neat little apartment which Lord Byron used as his study was decorated with a select collection of books, good classic busts, a sword in a gilt case, an antique cross, several skulls, etc. Newstead is now in the possession of Col. Wildman, who has improved it greatly, and displayed most exquisite taste and genius upon it. On one occasion, while clearing the lake, a brass eagle was found, in whose breast were concealed the abbey papers, sealed up. This eagle is now in Southwell Church. In the garden, Byron's favorite dog Boatswain is buried, with the well-known epitaph. Three miles farther is Annesley Hall, where lived Mary Chaworth, Byron's first love. On a little oak-door in the garden wall marks may still be seen of Lord Byron's balls, who used it for a target.

London to Rug'y, Coventry, Birmingham, Stafford, Stockport, Manchester, and Liverpool.

Rugby is principally famous for its grammar-school, founded during the reign of Elizabeth by Lawrence Sheriff. It has since become one of the finest in the kingdom, owing principally to the exertions of the late celebrated scholar, Dr. Arnold. A mile and a half from Rugby is Bilton Hall, formerly the residence of Addison. Addison's Walk, a long avenue in the garden, was so called from having been his favorite promenade.

Coventry, about twelve miles from Rugby, is a city of great antiquity. Population, 41,647. Coventry takes its name, like Covent Garden in London, from a monastery founded by Leofric the Saxon, and his wife Godiva, in the eleventh century. The story is well known of Godiva's riding naked through the town to take away a heavy tax from the people. The Miracle Plays were acted here by the Gray Friars at the feast of Corpus Christi, and were often witnessed by Henry VI. Coventry carries on a large trade of watches and ribbons, of which it is the seat of manufacture. Hotels, *King's Head* and *Castle*.

Birmingham is 113 miles from London by the Northwestern Railway. Population, about 352,000. Principal hotels: *North-*

western, Hen and Chickens. Birmingham is exclusively a manufacturing and commercial city, situated midway between Liverpool and London, and is the great seat of the hardware manufacture, which consists of every description of steel or iron goods, from the largest kind of fire-arms to the smallest metallic articles required for use or ornament. The general appearance of Birmingham is any thing but prepossessing, most of the town being occupied by the artisan population, and there are but few public buildings. The principal are the town-hall, a splendid Corinthian edifice, and the Gothic grammar-school. Some of the banks and the theatre are deserving of notice.

Stafford, a long, straggling town, about 132 miles from London, has a population of 12,532. It is principally noted for its manufacture of boots and shoes. There are two ancient churches, St. Mary's, in the early Gothic style, and St. Chad's, which is principally Norman work. The castle was built in 913, by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great; a part of the ancient keep may still be seen at Stafford Castle, the seat of Lord Stafford. The next place of importance on our route is *Stockport*, chiefly noted for its cotton manufactories. There are between fifty and sixty factories in and around the town; Marsland's, one of the largest, is 300 feet long, and has six hundred windows.

Manchester is the great centre and capital of the cotton manufacture, and contains, with its suburb Salford, 366,836 inhabitants. Hotel, *Allion*—very good.

Manchester is situated on the River Irwell, an affluent of the Mersey, and is connected with Salford by six bridges. One of them, the Victoria, is very handsome. It contains many interesting buildings, the principal of which are the Cathedral Church of St. Mary's, an ancient Gothic structure containing numerous monuments, with several chapels highly ornamented. St. Mary's Chapel, and that of the Derby family, are most deserving of notice. The Exchange, Town-hall, Museum of Natural History, Commercial Rooms, and New Bailey Prison, all deserve particular attention. The Botanical Garden, and Peel and Victoria Parks, are the principal places of recreation for the inhabitants. The great lions of the place are the immense cotton mills,

which send out yearly 125,000,000 lbs. of manufactured cotton goods. Every branch of the cotton manufacture is here carried on to an enormous extent. Iron and brass foundries are also numerous, and numberless other branches of business required for the supply of the wants of a large population. There are five different lines of railways diverging from Manchester. It is also the centre of an extensive system of canals, all connected with large and populous towns devoted to the manufacturing trade. Manchester is only thirty miles distant from Liverpool.

Liverpool is situated on the northeast side of the River Mersey, near its mouth, and extends three miles in length along its banks. It is the second city in the kingdom, and contains about 500,676 inhabitants. Principal hotel, the *Adelphi*, one of the best houses in Great Britain. Liverpool is noted for the magnificence of its docks, which are constructed on a most stupendous scale, covering, with the dry-docks, 200 acres, with 15 miles of quays. Nearly one third of its trade is with the United States. The cotton which formerly arrived here annually amounted to 2,500,000 bales. The principal buildings of Liverpool are the Assize Courts, Custom-house, St. George's Hall, Exchange, and Town-hall, which is a fine Palladian building surmounted by a dome supporting a statue of Britannia. It contains statues of Roscoe and Canning by Chantrey; also a number of portraits. The interior is divided into many fine saloons, elegantly fitted up. A Free Library has been erected by Sir William Brown. In the square at the Exchange is a monument in bronze, executed by Westmacott, in honor of Nelson, representing the dying hero receiving a naval crown of victory, and an enemy prostrate and crushed beneath his feet. At the junction of London Road and Pembroke Place there is a magnificent equestrian statue of George III. by the same artist. The Collegiate and Mechanics' Institutions of Liverpool are highly important educational establishments, and there are several others for the encouragement of art and science. The Derby Museum and Philharmonic Hall are well worth a visit. St. James's Cemetery, very elegantly planned, is located behind St. James's Walk. It was formed out

of a quarry of white stone. Near the entrance is a pretty little chapel containing some fine sculpture. A monument has been erected over the remains of Mr. Huskisson, with a fine white marble statue of deceased habited in a toga. Religious worship exists here in almost every form. There are a number of charitable institutions, many of them of a religious character. There are six theatres in Liverpool in addition to the Amphitheatre and Assembly Rooms. The Wellington Rooms, in Mount Pleasant, are large and finely arranged. A drive should be taken through the Prince's, Newsome, Stanley, and Sefton parks.

The best and quickest routes from Liverpool to the principal ports of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America:

Liverpool to Cork, Ireland (daily); time, 26 hours; fare about \$5 25.

Liverpool to Dublin (daily); time, 9 hours; fare, \$3 37½.

Liverpool to Londonderry (several times each week); fare, \$3 12½.

Liverpool to Sligo, calling at Portrush to visit the Giant's Causeway (weekly); fare, \$3 12½.

Liverpool to New York: by the Inman Line, \$75; Cunard Line, \$130, \$100, and \$80; National Line, \$65, \$75, and \$85; Guion Line, \$80; White Star Line, \$80. Average time, 10 days. Several of these lines dispatch two ships weekly.

Liverpool to Quebec; time, 10 days; fare, \$94 and \$63.

Liverpool to Philadelphia (weekly).

Liverpool to Baltimore and Norfolk (monthly); fare, \$94 50.

Liverpool to Belfast, Ireland (daily); time, 10 hours; fare, \$3 12½.

Liverpool to Bangor and the Menai Bridge (several times each week).

Liverpool to Gibraltar, Malta, and Algiers (weekly); fare to Gibraltar, \$40; Malta, \$60; Algiers, \$75.

Liverpool to Constantinople (several times per month), via Gibraltar; time, 28 days. This line (Burns and MacIver's) also dispatches steamers to *Palermo, Messina, Corfu, Patras, Ancona, Trieste, and Venice*, several times each month, via Paris and Marseilles; time, 9 days.

Liverpool to Alexandria, Egypt (weekly), via Gibraltar; fare, \$75.

Liverpool to Bordeaux (weekly); fare, \$17 50.

Liverpool to Boston (weekly—Cunard's); fare, \$110.

Liverpool to Bristol (weekly); time, 28 hours; fare, \$3 12½.

Liverpool to Douglas, Isle of Man (daily); time, 5 hours; fare, \$1 50. The same line runs weekly to Ramsey.

Liverpool to Halifax, Nova Scotia (weekly); fare, \$94.

Liverpool to Lisbon (twice a month); time, 5 days; fare, \$30.

Liverpool to Pará, Maranhão, and Ceará, Brazil, touching at Havre and Lisbon; fare to any of the Brazilian ports, \$125.

Liverpool to the Isle of Whithorn; fare, \$2 50.

Liverpool to Rio Janeiro (1st, 12th, and 20th of each month).

Liverpool to St. Johns, Newfoundland (monthly).

Liverpool to San Francisco, via the Inman Line of steamers and those of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company (weekly).

Liverpool to the West India Islands (on the 20th of each month).

Liverpool to Valparaiso, by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company; stopping at Bordeaux, Lisbon, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, Arica, Islay, and Callao (every week); time, 33 days.

Liverpool to the Principal Towns on the West Coast of Africa (monthly), by the African Steam-ship Company's Line.

Liverpool to Yokohama, by the Pacific Steam-ship Company (twice a week); and via Trieste by the Austrian Lloyd's steamers to Alexandria; to Suez by rail, and via the Peninsular and Oriental steamers to Aden, Point de Galle, Calcutta, and Hong Kong; fare, \$560.

Manchester to Bradford, Leeds, York, and Scarborough.

Bradford, the great seat of the worsted trade, is situated at the union of three extensive valleys, where three railroads meet. It contains a population of 106,218. Coal and iron abound in the vicinity, but spinning and weaving worsted and woolen cloths is the chief employment of the inhabitants. There are altogether about 180 mills, employing 12,000 hands. The principal buildings are St. George's Music Hall, opened in 1853, the Town-hall, Court-house, and Exchange. Peel Park, containing 64 acres, is about a mile from the town.

Leeds, the principal seat of woolen manufacture in England, and the fifth town in size and commercial prosperity, is about eleven miles from Bradford. It is beautifully situated on the banks of the Aire, and contains nearly 236,000 inhabitants. The principal hotels are the *Great Northern* and *Queen's*. Leeds is irregularly built, and the streets are narrow and crooked. Besides the production of woolen goods, Leeds has many large establishments for flax-spinning, with glass-house, potteries, and factories for making steam-engines. One of the most interesting sights here is a view of the cloth-halls on market-days. The Town-hall is one of the finest buildings: it includes the Assize Courts and the great hall, one of the largest rooms in the kingdom, capable of holding 8000 persons. In the centre of the room is a statue of the queen in white marble. There is also a fine organ and a bronze bust of the Duke of Wellington. The building was opened by the queen in 1858 on her visit

to Leeds. Near Leeds are the ruins of Kirkstall Abbey, which will well repay a visit. The abbey was founded in the 12th century by Henry de Lacy for monks of the Cistercian order. The tower, doorway, and other remains, are covered with ivy. Twenty-one miles from Leeds is the village of Haworth, place of residence of Charlotte, Anne, and Maria Brontë, authoresses of "*Jane Eyre*," "*Villette*," "*Wuthering Heights*," etc.

York contains a population of 40,000. The principal hotel is the *Black Swan*. This house has been established for nearly two centuries, and furnishes the traveler with every possible comfort. The hotel is possessed of an interesting relic in the shape of a hand-bill, which announces the departure of the stage-coaches for London from the Black Swan at York every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, beginning on Friday, the 12th of April, 1706. York is finely situated on the banks of the Ouse, in the centre of a beautiful plain. It is very ancient, and is only second in the kingdom in point of rank. York has always held a conspicuous place in all the disturbances of the country, particularly in the War of the "Roses." It is said it dates back nearly a thousand years before Christ. During the time of the Romans, A.D. 150, it was the capital of Britain. It is inclosed by ancient walls supposed to have been erected in 1280 by Edward I. They now form a most delightful promenade round the city. Constantine the Great is said by some authors to have been born here in 272, but all evidence of this fact is involved in obscurity: his father, Constantius, died here in 307. The Romans removed entirely from the island in 430, leaving the Britons at the mercy of the Picts and Scots. These, however, were finally defeated, in a battle near York, by the aid of the Saxons, who immediately turned their arms against those whom they had come to succor, and, after a series of struggles, became masters of the country, and established the Heptarchy. York was the capital of the part called Deira. On the 23d of September, 1066, the battle of Stamford Bridge was fought near York, which preceded by only a few days the landing of William the Norman in England. Here Harold defeated Harfagar, king of Norway, who had invaded England and taken

possession of York. Harold entered York in triumph; but, hearing almost immediately of the landing of the Duke of Normandy, he hastened with his forces to meet him, and, nine days after, his triumph at Stamford Bridge lost his crown and life at the battle of Hastings. York was compelled to bow to the conqueror, and was garrisoned by Norman soldiers; but, having thrown off its yoke and massacred the garrison, it was besieged by William, and obliged to surrender on account of famine, when it was razed to the ground. The Cathedral was founded by Edwin, king of Northumberland, in 625, but was principally erected in the 13th and 14th centuries, and, although composed of five different styles of Gothic architecture, such care was taken in uniting the several parts that the whole edifice appeared as one design. It consists of a nave and two aisles, a transept with aisles, a choir with aisles, vestries, chapels, chapter-house, and vestibule. Its length is 524 feet, the second longest in England; length of transept, 222; length of nave, 264; height, 99 feet. At the east end is a splendid window, a work of the 15th century, 75 feet long by 32 broad. The oldest part of the cathedral is the south transept, built in 1246 by Archbishop De Grey, whose tomb is one of the finest in the church. From Paulinus, who was appointed archbishop of York in 625, down to the present time, York has had no less than ninety-two archbishops. It is also the only city except London which boasts a lord mayor. York Castle, erected by William I., is another object of interest. It is now used as a jail, and includes the courts of law. The only part which retains the appearance of an ancient castle is the keep, or Clifford's Tower, a picturesque ruin overgrown with trees and ivy. Among the public buildings worthy of notice are Guildhall, containing a memorial window to the late prince consort: the Assembly Rooms, Music Hall, and the Museum, which contains various Roman and Saxon remains. York is famous for its cure of hams.

A few miles west of the city is *Marston Moor*, the scene of one of the principal engagements between the armies of Charles I. and the Parliament. Farther to the southeast is the village of *Lowton*, where a sanguinary battle was fought during the

"War of the Roses." *Scarborough*, one of England's most celebrated watering-places, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours from York, and is well worth a visit. The *Crown* hotel, situated on the cliff immediately above the Spa, has one of the best positions for a hotel in England: its sea and land views are both exquisite. The house itself is well managed. Scarborough is, perhaps, a prettier place, as far as scenery is concerned, than either Brighton or Torquay. The last two places are barren and treeless, but here the bluffs are covered with verdure from summit to base, and the bay is equal to any in Europe, except, perhaps, that of Naples. The beach is superb. A fine terrace, one hundred feet above the level of the sands, forms a delightful marine promenade. A handsome iron bridge, 414 feet in length, connects the dis severed cliffs, and is one of the greatest ornaments of the town. The springs of Scarborough are saline chalybeates; the west and south wells are the most important, and here stands the Spa House, the great place of resort. The whole length of the building facing the sea is covered with a veranda, on which seats are placed, and these are always filled, while a crowd of saunterers in double file are passing each other on the promenade. In the gardens the band plays three times a day in summer, and twice in winter, sheltered by an ornamental kiosk much resembling in form the one before the Kursaal at Baden. The walks and terraces in the vicinity of the Spa are every thing that exquisite masonry, macadam, lawn, and flowers can make them. Scarborough Castle stands on a promontory three hundred feet above the level of the sea. It was built during the reign of King Stephen by William, Earl of Albemarle. The keep is the only part of the castle remaining: it is a square tower nearly 100 feet in height, with walls 12 feet thick.

York to Durham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Durham stands on a rocky eminence nearly surrounded by the River Wear: population, 14,088. This city is principally visited for its cathedral, one of the

finest in England. A church was first built on the site of the cathedral, at the end of the 10th century, by the monks of Lindisfarne, who rested here with the remains of St. Cuthbert. The present building was begun in 1093, and is built chiefly in the Norman style. It is in the form of a cross, 420 feet long and 92 high. Durham Castle was first built by William the Conqueror, and has been until recently the residence of the Bishops of the Palatinate. It consists of a large, solid keep, and a great hall 180 feet in length. It is now occupied by the University, which was opened in 1882. About a mile west of Durham is Neville's Cross, where David Bruce was defeated in 1346. An excursion might be made out of the route from York to Ripon, a distance of 24 miles. Hotels, *Unicorn, Crown and Anchor*. The great object of interest in Ripon is the Cathedral, the first stone of which was laid in 1331; the building was not finished, however, until more than a century later. Under the Cathedral is a small Saxon chapel, called St. Wilfrid's Needle, after the founder of the original minster. Three miles and a half from Ripon are *Studley Royal and Fountains Abbey*, the property of Lord De Grey and Ripon. The latter is perhaps the finest ruin in England, covering two acres of ground, though it formerly extended over ten acres. The abbey was built by monks of the Cistercian order, and was one of the richest monasteries in the kingdom. The tower and the walls, built in the Gothic style, are still standing.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne is situated on the north bank of the River Tyne, about ten miles above its mouth. It has a population of 111,157. This place derives its origin from the Roman station, Pons Ælii, the second from the eastern extremity of Hadrian's Wall. It was called Monkchester before the Conquest, owing to the number of its monasteries. The castle erected here by Robert, son of William the Conqueror, gave it its present name. Along the banks of the river, where most of the business is carried on, the streets and houses are dim and dingy, but in the centre of the town all this has been swept away and magnificent streets and squares been erected in their room. This great change is owing to Mr. Grainger, a native of the town. Newcastle is chiefly occu-

pied in the shipment of coals, of which three millions of tons are shipped annually. Newcastle has been the scene of many interesting events: David I. of Scotland made himself master of the town during the reign of Stephen; in 1292, John Balliol did homage here to Edward I. for the crown of Scotland; and during the reign of Edward II. an attempt was also made here to establish a permanent peace between England and Scotland. The principal buildings of interest are the Exchange, Guildhall, Post-office, and the Market-house, 240 feet long, and said to be the finest in the kingdom. Of the churches, St. Nicholas's, a Gothic cross with a beautiful spire, and St. Andrew's, of Norman architecture, are the finest. Of the old castle, the keep, 80 feet high, now used as a prison, and the beautiful Norman chapel, still remain. Gateshead, on the opposite bank of the Tyne, is a suburb of Newcastle. They are connected by the High-Level Bridge, a splendid iron structure 1400 feet long, the work of Robert Stephenson.

A short distance out of our route to Berwick is *Alnwick Castle*, the residence of the Duke of Northumberland. This building belonged to a Saxon baron, slain at the battle of Hastings, and has been in the possession of the Percy family since the beginning of the 14th century. The building has lately been restored and fitted up in the most magnificent style. In the grounds, which are very beautiful, are the ruins of two ancient abbeys, Alnwick and Hulme, the former founded in 1147, the latter in 1240. Six miles distant are the ruins of *Warnworth Castle*, also belonging to the Percy family. This building is very large, and the walls in many places entire. The famous hermitage, where one of the Bertrams of Bothal-Bothal passed his life in penance for the murder of his brother, is half a mile distant.

Berwick-upon-Tweed, sixty-three miles from Newcastle, stands on the border of England, and during the Border Wars was continually taken and retaken both by Scotch and English. It was made independent of both countries by Henry VIII. Here Balliol was crowned King of Scotland by Edward I., and here also he shut up the Countess of Buchan for six years, in a wicker cage.

York to Doncaster, Newark, Peterborough, Huntingdon, and Cambridge.

Doncaster, 158 miles from London, is noted for its races, held in the third week of September. It contains 12,000 inhabitants. Principal hotels are *New Angel* and *Reindeer*. This is one of the handsomest and cleanest towns in England. The principal buildings are the Mansion House, Town-hall, St. George's, and Christ's Church. Not much object in stopping, unless during the race week. The town is celebrated for its extensive corn-market. Forty-five miles from Doncaster is *Hull*, a convenient place of embarkation to Norway and Sweden, Wilson & Son's first-class line of steamers sailing regularly from this port. Hotels, *Station* and *Royal*. *Hull* is one of the principal sea-ports of Great Britain, being admirably situated at the mouth of the Rivers Humber, Hull, Ouse, and Trent. The custom-house duties of this port alone amount annually to half a million pounds. The Church of the Trinity is one of the finest buildings. Wilberforce was a native of Hull: a column founded in his honor on the 1st of August, 1834, the day of negro emancipation, stands near the Prince's Bridge. The seat of Washington's ancestors, *South Cave*, may be visited from Hull. They emigrated to the United States in the 17th century. There is a portrait of Washington at Cave Castle.

Newark, 120 miles from London, is situated on a branch of the Trent. Hotels, *Saracen's Head* and *Clinton Arms*. The castle is the principal object of interest. It was built by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, during the reign of Stephen. It consists now only of broken walls. King John died here A.D. 1216. Newark was three times unsuccessfully besieged by the Parliamentary forces during the reign of Charles I. An excursion might be made to *Lincoln*, fifteen miles distant. This was the Roman Lindum Colonia, from which the present name is derived. It contains 20,999 inhabitants. Hotel, *Saracen's Head*. The *Cathedral* stands on the summit of a hill, and is visible at a distance of forty miles. It is a double cross, 475 feet long, in the early English style. The choir, west front, and Lady Chapel are very interesting. Notice also the monuments of Eleanor, queen of Edward I., and of Lady

Twinford, wife of John of Gaunt. The large bell, Great Tom, is the third in size in the kingdom. The other buildings worthy of notice are the Chapter-house, Castle, Guildhall, and the Newport Gate. This last, with an adjoining piece of wall, is Roman, erected 40 years after Christ.

Peterborough, a small city of 8000 inhabitants, contains the remains of a splendid old cathedral, in which Catharine of Aragon was interred; Mary Queen of Scots was first buried here, but her remains were afterwards removed to Westminster Abbey by her son, James I. A short distance from the town is Milton Park, the residence of the Earl Fitzwilliam. Here is a portrait of Mary Queen of Scots, given by her to Sir W. Fitzwilliam the day she was beheaded at Fotheringay Castle.

Huntingdon contains 6000 inhabitants. It is a very ancient town, and was formerly a Roman station. The remains of a castle erected by Edward the Elder in 917 are still visible. It contains a town-hall, assembly-rooms, and theatre.

One mile from the town is the residence of the Earl of Sandwich, which formerly belonged to the Cromwell family. A short distance farther is Brampton Park, the handsome residence of the Duke of Manchester.

Cambridge is a place of great antiquity, but derives its present celebrity from its university, which embraces seventeen colleges and halls. The names are, Catharine Hall, Christ's College, Clare Hall, Corpus Christi, Downing, Emmanuel, Gonville and Caius, Jesus, King's, Queen's, Pembroke, Magdalene, St. John's, Peterholme, Sidney Sussex, Trinity, and Trinity Hall. This university was, by some accounts, founded as far back as 680. Peterholme, the oldest college, dates from 1257. The first charter extant was granted by Edward I. Trinity College, the first of the university, was founded by Henry VIII., and enlarged by Queen Mary. Since the time of Elizabeth it has been customary for the master of Trinity to entertain the sovereign when on a visit to Cambridge. Sir Isaac Newton, Bacon, Raleigh, Dryden, Cowley, and Lord Byron were members of Trinity.

There was a castle built here by William the Conqueror, but nothing now remains but its gate-house. The entire town

of Cambridge is embosomed in woods, and but little of it can be seen at a distance. It contains a population of 28,000. The principal hotels are *University Arms, Red Lion, Bull, and Woolpack*. Visit the magnificent senate-house belonging to the university, Fitzwilliam Museum, Observatory, and Botanical Gardens. The principal churches are All Saints', Great St. Mary's, and Great St. Stephen's. The last contains a tomb erected in honor of Captain Cook. The town is supplied with water conveyed by an aqueduct from a fountain three miles distant. It is indebted for this improvement to a celebrated horse-hirer named Hobson, who insisted, when hiring horses to the students, that they should take them in order, which gave rise to the famous proverb of "Hobson's choice."

Manchester to Buxton, Chatsworth, Matlock, Derby, and Farnworth.

Travelers wishing to visit *Sheffield* should make an excursion from Manchester, returning there to take the cars for Buxton. *Sheffield* is a dingy manufacturing city, with little to see but the immense cutlery manufactories. Persons interested in manufactures had better visit it. It contains 150,000 inhabitants, and is about 162 miles from London by the Great Northern Railway. Principal hotels, *Royal and Albion*. The principal buildings are the Town-hall, Cutler's Hall, Assembly Rooms, Corn Exchange, and Shrewsbury Hospital. There are also a theatre, music-hall, and public baths.

Leaving Manchester by the Buxton and Manchester Line, a branch of the Midland, we soon arrive at *Buxton*, situated in one of the most picturesque parts of Derbyshire. *Buxton* is said to have been famous for its baths since the time of the Romans; they are chiefly recommended for rheumatism and chronic gout, and are yearly visited by from 12,000 to 14,000 visitors. The season is from June to October. The principal group of buildings at *Buxton* is the *Crescent*, built by the Duke of Devonshire. It consists of three stories, the lower of which forms a colonnade. The building is chiefly occupied by hotels, an assembly-room, library, and baths. The *Palace Hotel* is the best in *Buxton*, where the traveler is furnished with every accommodation. Stables are attached to the hotel to enable the visitor to make the nu-

merous excursions in the neighborhood. Near the *Crescent* are the large stables of the Duke of Devonshire, said to be the finest in Europe, and erected at a cost of £120,000. Close by is the Old Hall, built by the Earl of Shrewsbury during the reign of Elizabeth, where Mary Queen of Scots was for some time kept in custody. Her apartments are still shown to visitors. Among the excursions from *Buxton* is that to *Pool's Hole*, a cavern named after a celebrated robber who once occupied it. *Diamond Hill*, which takes its name from beautiful specimens of quartz crystal found here, is not far distant. The walk to *Chee Tor* should not be omitted: this is a mass of rocks three hundred feet high, overlooking the River Wye, from which a most glorious view may be obtained.

Leaving *Buxton*, we proceed to *Rowsley Station* in order to visit *Chatsworth*. Stop at the *Peacock Inn* at *Rowsley*, a most lovely spot, where visitors will find every comfort and accommodation. Good post-horses and carriages are supplied in order to visit *Chatsworth* and *Haddon Hall*, and to make other excursions in the neighborhood.

Chatsworth, the magnificent residence of the Duke of Devonshire. This is considered the finest place belonging to any private individual in the world, and is most certainly the finest in England. William the Conqueror gave this vast domain to his natural son, William Peveril. In the reign of Elizabeth it was purchased by Sir William Cavendish. The first Duke of Devonshire commenced the present building in 1706. The park belonging to the palace comprises 2000 acres, in which, it is said, there are over 800 deer. The building is of a quadrangular form, with an open court in the middle, in the centre of which is a splendid fountain, with a statue of the god Arion seated on the back of a dolphin. The interior of the palace is adorned with every thing that untold wealth and refined taste could procure. Many of the rooms are hung with tapestry

and ornamented with carvings, while all the pictures are gems of art. The entrance hall is a grotto of magnificent marble, filled with pictures and curiosities of the rarest value. The picture-gallery and the gallery of statuary contain many gems by Titian, Canova, Thorwaldsen, and Wyatt. But the gardens and conservatory are the gems of the establishment. They were planned and laid out by Sir Joseph Paxton, of Crystal Palace notoriety, who was formerly a common gardener of the duke's, and who received for his gardening a larger salary than the President of the United States. He married a niece of the housekeeper's, and received with her a fortune of \$100,000. The housekeeper's situation is one of considerable profit, as she often receives over \$250 per day for showing visitors the establishment. Mary Queen of Scots was confined 13 years in the ancient tower that stands near the entrance of the palace.

Haddon Hall, belonging to the Duke of Rutland, was erected in the beginning of the 14th century by one of the Vernons, the "kings of the Peak." The great hall, which is the Martindale Hall in Scott's *Peveril of the Peak*, the Chapel, built in the time of Henry VI., and the Eagle Tower, are all very interesting.

Continuing on our route, we pass *Matlock*, a watering-place of much interest: in addition to the mineral springs for which it is noted, the walks in the neighborhood are delightful, and the scenery superb. There are numerous caverns in the vicinity, which, with the mines and petrifying wells, will repay a visit of several days. The hotels are *Old and New Bath, Temple, and Walker's*.

Derby, a manufacturing town, situated on the banks of the Derwent, contains 42,000 inhabitants. Hotel, *Midland*. This is solely a commercial town, and is noted for its silk, woolen, and cotton stockings; also for its marble and porcelain works. The first silk mill in England was built here in 1718, and it is now the most extensive in the kingdom. There is a fine park for the recreation of the inhabitants. The town of *Tamworth*, which contains some 8000 inhabitants, is noted for its ancient castle, which is situated on an artificial height near the town. It was presented by William the Conqueror to Robert de

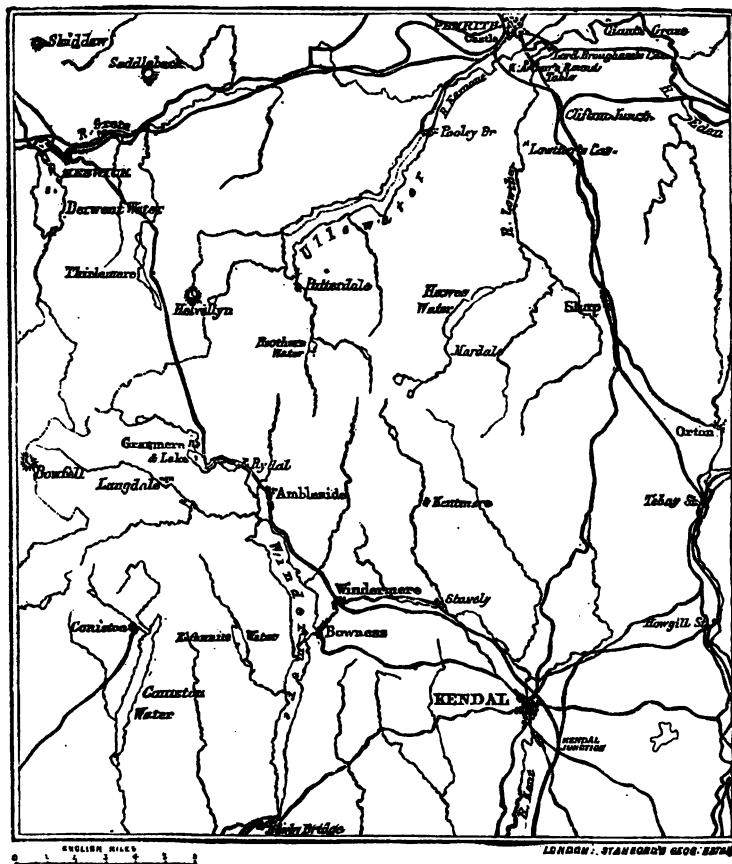
Marmion, of Fontenoy, one of whose descendants Sir Walter Scott has immortalized. Sir Robert Peel represented Tamworth in Parliament for a long time, and a fine statue of him, by Noble, stands in the market-place. The church also contains a monument to his memory. Hotels, *Peel Arms and White Horse*.

Liverpool to Lancaster, Penrith, and Carlisle.

Lancaster, 231 miles from London, is chiefly noted for its castle, once a magnificent structure. The town is beautifully situated on the south bank of the River Lune, near its mouth. It is of very ancient origin, having once been a Roman station. William the Conqueror gave it to Roger de Poitou. John of Gaunt built its castle. The first Earl of Lancaster was created in 1266. John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edward III., having married Blanche, the Duke of Lancaster's daughter, succeeded to the title. His son, Henry of Bolingbroke, Earl of Derby and Duke of Hereford, after his father's death, became Duke of Lancaster, and finally king in 1399, since which time this duchy has been associated with royal dignity. The town received its first charter from King John, and is noted for the manner in which it espoused the cause of the Royalists during the Parliamentary War; also for its participation in the "War of the Roses" between York and Lancaster. The castle stands on the summit of a hill, and is now used as a county jail. Principal hotels are *King's Arms* and *Royal Oak*. Population 20,000. This city now gives the title of duke to the Prince of Wales.

Penrith is about 52 miles distant from Lancaster. Population 7189. Hotels, *New Crown and George*. The ruins of the castle, which overlook this town, are exceedingly romantic. This was for a long time the residence of Richard III. In the burying-ground of St. Andrew's Church there is a curious monument called the Giant's Grave. It consists of two stone pillars eleven feet high, standing one at each end of a grave fifteen feet in length. Between them are four stones covered with unintelligible carvings. Another stone, called the Giant's Thumb, stands close by. Nearly two miles from Penrith are the ruins of Brougham Castle, supposed to have been formerly the site of a Roman

ENGLISH LAKE DISTRICT.



Harper's Hand Book

station, coins and other antiquities having been discovered here. Brougham Hall, the seat of Lord Brougham, and a fine picturesque building, is but a short distance from the castle. About a mile and a half from Penrith is King Arthur's Round Table, a circular area more than twenty yards in diameter.

He pass'd red Penrith's Table Round,
For feats of chivalry renowned;
Left Mayborough's mound and stones of power.

By Druids raised in magic hour,
And traced the Eamont's winding way,
Till Ulfo's lake behind him lay.

Bridal of Triermain.

Visit also "Long Meg and her Daughters." They are about six miles from Penrith, and are considered some of the finest relics of antiquity. They form a circle of sixty-seven stones, many of them ten feet in height. Long Meg, a square column of red freestone, is eighteen feet high and fifteen feet in circumference. The whole circle is 350 yards in circumference. The neighborhood of Penrith is noted for the numerous country seats of England's nobility and gentry.

Sixty-nine miles from Lancaster is the ancient town of *Carlisle*, which contains 28,000 inhabitants. The principal hotel is the *Station*. It is a place of considerable manufacturing importance; contains an ancient castle, partly in ruins, the erection of which is attributed to William Rufus. This city was taken by King David, and was afterwards besieged by Robert Bruce. It nobly held out for Charles I., and suffered much in consequence. The principal objects of interest are the remains of the old castle, the cathedral parts of which are Saxon, and the court-house. Hotels, *County and Royal*.

Previous to arriving at Carlisle, a pleasant excursion (32 miles) might be made to *Dumfries* by diverging from the main line of road, letting your baggage proceed to Carlisle. This town, in addition to the monument erected over the grave of Burns in St. Michael's Church, contains the house where he died, and where his widow resided over thirty years. From here you can visit *Caerlaverock Castle*, *Drumlanrig Castle*—the residence of the Duke of Buccleuch—*Includen House*, and *New Abbey*.

Lancaster to Windermere, Bowness, Ambleside, Grasmere, and Keswick.

Leaving Lancaster by the Lancaster and Carlisle Railway at Kendal Junction, we take a branch line to visit *Windermere*, the queen of all the Cumberland lakes. The town of Windermere itself is a mere railway station, and travelers had better proceed at once to *Bowness*. This town is situated on the lake, distant one mile from the station; omnibuses await the arrival of each train. Principal hotels are the *Crown* and *Royal*. A small steamer leaves Bowness several times each day, making the tour of the lake; price three shillings. The lake is about ten miles in length, and its greatest breadth two miles. The scenery, though it has less wildness and grandeur than some of the other lakes, is very lovely. The margin is thickly wooded; cottages and villas peep from beneath the trees, giving an air of domestic beauty to the scene. The surface of the lake is studded with numerous islands, the largest of which is Belle Isle.

Ambleside, near the head of the lake, is an excellent centre for excursions in the Lake District. Hotels, *Salutation* and *Queen's*. Rydal Mount, the dwelling of the poet Wordsworth, stands near the village. Four miles distant is the village of *Grasmere*, a lovely spot. Here Wordsworth and Coleridge are buried. A coach leaves Bowness every morning for Keswick, returning the same day; the drive is beautiful. This town, situated at the bottom of Derwentwater Lake, was the residence of the poet Southey. Coleridge resided with him for four years at Greta Hall, where Southey remained until his death in 1843.

The tour of Lake Ulswater had better be made from Penrith. Take the coach which leaves Penrith Station every morning at 9 A.M., arriving at Pooley's Bridge Landing in one hour. Here you embark in a small steamer, making the tour of the lake in two hours, and returning to Penrith Station by half past one.

Lancaster to Ulverston, Egremont, Whitehaven, and Cockermouth.

Ulverston, situated about a mile from the estuary of the Leven, contains 6680 inhabitants. It is a market town and port, and ship-building is carried on to some extent. Hotels, *Sun* and *Braddyll's Arms*. Conishead Priory is two miles distant from Ulverston, near the sea-shore. It is call-

ed, from the beauty of its situation, the "Paradise of Furness." The park, which is intersected with public roads, forms a delightful promenade for the people of Ulverston. Six miles and a half southwest of Ulverston are the ruins of Furness Abbey, belonging to the Duke of Devonshire. The abbey was founded in 1127 by Stephen, afterward King of England. The church is 287 feet long; the walls, in many places five feet thick, are mostly entire. The distance from Lancaster to Ulverston is twenty-two miles. The sands of Morecambe Bay, between Lancaster and Ulverston, are twice a day left perfectly dry by the ebbing of the tide, and may be crossed in safety, though *never without a guide*.

Thirty miles from Ulverston we reach *Egremont*, a small market town of about 2500 inhabitants. To the west of the town stand the ruins of Egremont Castle. This was built by William de Meschines soon after the Conquest. General Wyndham is the present owner of the castle. Iron ore abounds in the neighborhood of Egremont, and is carried unsmelted to *Whitehaven*, where it is shipped. This town contains about 18,842 inhabitants, and is a seaport of some importance. Hotels, *Globe* and *Black Lion*. The coal mines of Whitehaven are its great source of wealth. They lie underneath the town, and extend more than two miles beneath the bed of the sea; the sea, indeed, frequently bursts into the mines, causing fearful destruction of life and property. Large quantities of coal are shipped daily, sometimes amounting to 1500 tons. Steam-boats run from Whitehaven to Belfast, Dublin, Liverpool, and the Isle of Man. Travelers wishing to take the shortest and cheapest route to the Lake district may take a steamer from Liverpool to Whitehaven, and thence proceed to the lakes.

Cockermouth is about fourteen miles from Whitehaven. Population 7057. Hotels, *Globe* and *Sun*. This town is the birthplace of Wordsworth—born in April, 1770. The ruins of the castle, which stand on the east bank of the Cocker, are very interesting. This building was erected by the Lord of Allerdale soon after the Norman Conquest. Mary Queen of Scots was confined here in 1568. St. Mary's Church contains a memorial window to Wordsworth.

London to Ely, Norwich, and Yarmouth.

The distance from London to *Ely* is 72 miles. *Ely* is built on the banks of the Ouse, in the Isle of Ely, and contains 7428 inhabitants. Hotels, *Lomb* and *Bell*. It is chiefly noted for its cathedral, one of the finest in Europe. This building occupies the site of a monastery erected here in 670. It was converted into a cathedral by Henry VIII. Its entire length is 510 feet. The stalls are beautiful specimens of carving, and the roof of the nave is covered with paintings representing the finest subjects in Bible history. Notice also the Church of the Holy Trinity, formerly the Lady Chapel, which is attached to the cathedral.

From Ely an excursion may be made to *Lynn Regis*, situated on the banks of the Ouse, about eight miles from the sea. Population 16,170. This is a clean, well-built town, divided into several parts by small streams called *fleets*. The harbor is rather difficult of access, but is capable of containing 300 sail. The principal buildings are the Exchange, Guildhall, and St. Margaret's Church, one of the largest in England. Eugene Aram, Bulwer's hero, was usher in the grammar-school of Lynn Regis in 1759, when apprehended for murder. Gray Friar's Lantern, a tower of six sides and ninety feet high, is a fine piece of antiquity. It was built about 1260.

Norwich, a place of great antiquity, is about 112 miles from London. Population 74,891. Hotels, *Royal*, *Norfolk*, and *Maid's Head*. It is chiefly noted for its castle and cathedral. The castle was built during the reign of William the Conqueror. The Norman Keep, 70 feet high, and Bigod's Tower, still remain. The former is now used as a jail. The cathedral was begun in 1096 by Bishop Herbert de Lozinga, but was not finished until 1510. The interior is 411 feet in length, and contains many interesting monuments, among others that of Roger Bigod, Anne Boleyn's grandfather. Near to the cathedral stands the bishop's palace, which was nearly ruined by the Puritans. Among the other principal buildings are the Market, Guildhall, Mancroft Church and Grammar-school, besides several fine hospitals, etc. The introduction of the woolen trade first established the eminence of Norwich, and there are now numerous factories for

the production of silk, mohair, and worsted.

Yarmouth. Population 34,810. Hotels, *Royal Victoria* and *Angel*. Yarmouth is a sea-port, situated on the east bank of the Yare, about twenty miles by rail from Norwich, the inhabitants of which are chiefly engaged in mackerel, herring, and deep-sea fisheries. It is a place of great antiquity. In the thirteenth century it was inclosed by a wall, with ten gates and sixteen towers, of which the remains may still be seen. The present town, however, extends far beyond this wall. The quay of Yarmouth is considered the finest in the kingdom, and forms a fashionable and agreeable promenade more than a mile in length. The principal buildings are the Church of St. Nicholas, founded in 1123, and containing a fine organ; the Town-hall, Police-court, Theatre, and Library. On the South Denes, near Yarmouth, stands a beautiful column, 140 feet high, in memory of Nelson. In the neighborhood also Burgh Castle may be visited, one of the most perfect Roman camps in the kingdom.

London to Rochester, Canterbury, and Dover.

Rochester, a place of great antiquity, is 29 miles from London. The castle and cathedral are the principal objects of notice. The castle stands on a rock overlooking the Medway, and from the keep a most glorious view may be obtained of the surrounding country. *Canterbury*, 55 miles from London, contains a magnificent cathedral, founded in 1174, but only finished during the reign of Henry V. The choir and altar-piece are worthy of attention; also the shrine of Thomas à Becket.

Dover is distant 71 miles from London, and contains a population of 25,000. Principal hotels, *Imperial, Ship*, and *Lord Warden*. Dover has of late years become conspicuous as a watering-place, though by no means a fashionable one like Brighton. It is mostly interesting for its castle, which dates from the beginning of the present era. The Roman, Saxon, and Norman are all exhibited in its defenses: the few traces of the Roman portion are encircled by a ditch; the Saxon part was begun by Alfred the Great; and the present keep by Gundolph, Bishop of Rochester, in 1153. As you ascend toward the keep, notice Queen Elizabeth's "pocket pistol," twenty-

four feet in length, cast in Utrecht in 1544. The keep stands 370 feet above the level of the sea, from the top of which a most lovely view can be obtained. Examine the subterranean barracks; they may be seen either on Tuesdays or Fridays.

Passengers taking through tickets from London to Paris, *via* Dieppe and Rouen (both places well worth a visit), can remain four days on the road, which gives them plenty of time to see those places. Their baggage also costs much less than *via* Folkestone or Dover, but the sea-passage is from five to seven hours. In summer time this route is very pleasant. In the winter season the other two routes are more desirable. When the wind blows from south to west, go by the way of Dover; and when from north to east, by the way of Folkestone.

Canterbury to Ramsgate and Margate.

Ramsgate is about 16 miles from Canterbury. It contains a population of nearly 12,000. Here is a magnificent pier, nearly one mile in length, the erection of which cost three million dollars; on its eastern branch is an obelisk, fifty feet high, erected in honor of George IV., who landed here from his excursion to Hanover in 1821. To the north are the Goodwin Sands, which form a breakwater to the harbor or roadstead called the *Downs*—

"All in the Downs the fleet was moored."

You have on this coast all the different contradictory definitions of the word *Downs*. It is a *roadstead for shipping*, a *level tract of land for pasturing sheep*, *hills of sand thrown up by the sea along the sea-shore*, and *hills approximating to mountains*, such as the Downs of Sussex. The Goodwin Sands, which protect the Downs, take their name from the estate of Earl Goodwin, father of King Harold. The best hotels at Ramsgate are *Royal* and *Abdon*.

Four miles from Ramsgate is the free-and-easy watering-place of *Margate*, somewhat on the order of our Coney Island, near New York, where every one seems to have come for the purpose of having a "good time," and are trying their best to realize what they came for. *New Inn* is the principal hotel. The *Pier*, nine hundred feet long, erected in 1810 at an expense of \$500,000, the *Jarvis Jetty*, and the

Clifton Baths, cut out of the solid cliffs, are the principal sights.

From Margate there are four routes in crossing the Channel, viz., from Dover to Ostend, from Dover to Calais, from Folkestone to Boulogne, and from New Haven to Dieppe.

The fare from London to Paris *via* Folkestone, Boulogne, and Amiens, is \$12.50 first-class; *via* Calais and Dover, the same; *via* New Haven and Dieppe, \$7.50.

London to Epsom, Dorking, Portsmouth, Brighton, Eastbourne, St. Leonard's, Hastings, and Tunbridge Wells.

Leaving London by the *Brighton and South Coast Railway* (London Bridge or Victoria Station), we pass Sydenham on our route, where a branch railway conveys passengers directly to the Crystal Palace, the fare including the price of admission. Sixteen miles from London we reach *Epsom*, principally famous for its races, which take place in April, September, and the week before Whitsuntide. The railway station opens on Epsom Downs, close to the grand stand. During the races, if the weather is fine, there are as many as 60,000 people assembled here. Epsom is also celebrated for its mineral springs, producing the well-known Epsom salts. Continuing our route through most beautiful scenery, we reach *Dorking*, situated in a valley near the River Mole. Hotels, *White Horse* and *Red Lion*. From the hills surrounding Dorking some of the finest views in England may be obtained. This is a favorite resort for invalids during the summer, the climate being delightful, and the scenery being unequalled by any place so near the metropolis.

Portsmouth, 73 miles from London, contains 95,000 inhabitants. Principal hotels, *Pier* and *Queen's*. This city contains, in addition to *Gosport*, on the western entrance to the harbor, and *Southsea*, on the eastern (where the principal hotels are), the great naval arsenal of England. The city is strongly fortified, and constitutes one of the chief defenses of the country. Portsmouth originated in a retreat of the sea from Portchester, formerly a naval station established by the Romans: it was a naval station in the reign of King John, was fortified by Edward IV., Richard III., Henry VII., and was the only royal naval station in the time of Henry VIII. During

the war of Cromwell the town was garrisoned by the Parliament. The fortifications require a garrison of 14,000 men; they are surrounded by a deep and wide moat, which can be filled hurriedly with water from the sea. The harbor is very large, four miles long and two wide, deep and secure, capable, at ebb-tide, of floating the largest ship in the British navy. The defenses are considered almost impregnable, the coast on either side being crowned with batteries armed with artillery of the latest invention and heaviest calibre.

A sand-bank three miles in length, called the "Spit," projects southeast from the western portion of the harbor, which, with the Isle of Wight to the south, forms the safe roadstead of *Spithead*. A few miles from the main line, between London and Portsmouth, is *Midhurst*, the burial-place of Richard Cobden: the scenery in the neighborhood is delightful, and travelers might well take it in their way. The town itself has nothing to interest the visitor outside the dock-yard with the exception of the grand dépôt called the "Gun Wharf," covering a space of fourteen acres, where ordnance of every calibre may be seen in immense quantities. The armory contains 40,000 stand of arms.

The Portsmouth dock-yard, which is entered from Portsea, contains store-houses and work-shops for the supply of every article required for the use of the navy. Nearly all the manufacturing operations are conducted by the use of steam. The anchor-forging establishment is really a wonderful sight. The machine for the manufacture of wooden pulleys was invented by an American. The dock covers an area of thirty-three thousand square yards, and employs nearly six thousand men. A naval college and school for the study of naval architecture are connected with the establishment; also connected with the dock-yard is an immense steam basin three thousand feet long, said to be the largest in the world. Lying in the harbor may be seen the hulk of Nelson's flag-ship, the old "Victory."

Close to the water's edge in Southsea are the King's Rooms, used for concerts, promenades, and other meetings; adjoining are warm, shower, and vapor baths. The *Ryde Pier* is connected with the railroad station by a tramway. In case you

do not wish to stop at Portsmouth, you can continue to the pier, where a small steamer leaves for Ryde, Isle of Wight, every hour.

Proceeding by the Brighton and South Coast Railway, we reach *Brighton*, the most interesting and extensive watering-place in Great Britain. The fashionable promenaders of Regent Street, Kensington Gardens, Hyde Park, and Regent's Park are continually brought together in this highly-favored spot. It is the resort of the youth and beauty of England, where, indeed, it seems that none but pretty women appear, and their number is wonderful. Brighton is really a suburb of London, being only one hour distant, the nearest point of the South Coast—the Paris of England—where, if the sun shines, sunshine is to be found. Monthly tickets are issued by the railway company for business men going up to the city daily and returning in the evening. The principal and best kept hotel at Brighton is the *Bedford*, where the best class of English and foreign visitors resort. It is situated on the principal portion of the promenade, at the head of the *New Pier*, which was erected in 1867, and by its beauty throws completely in the shade the celebrated Chain Pier, which has been for years considered one of the greatest lions of England. Brighton contains a population of nearly 80,000, but during the season it amounts to over 150,000. It is one of the most magnificently built cities in the United Kingdom, offering every inducement to a lengthened stay; every style of amusement—race-course, theatre, assembly and concert rooms; bathing establishments of every description; while the more sober-minded people will find churches and chapels of every denomination. The principal house of worship is the modern Church of St. Peter, which is exceedingly handsome. It was erected by Sir Charles Barry, architect of the new houses of Parliament. But the old parish church of St. Nicholas is perhaps the most interesting building. It contains a fine monument erected to the memory of Captain Tattersall, who assisted Charles II. to escape after the battle of Worcester. The other principal buildings are the Royal Pavilion, built by George IV. when Prince of Wales: it was built in imitation of the Kremlin at Moscow, and, with the adjoining royal stables, presents a rather remark-

able appearance. The town-hall, marine wall, Chain and New Piers, are all fine structures. The New Pier was opened in 1867, and is 1115 feet long, supported on screw piles: it is built of iron, and beautifully ornamented. But the great feature of Brighton is its beautiful parade and esplanade facing the sea, and lined with magnificent buildings for over three miles, and filled to overflowing with splendid turn-outs every lovely afternoon.

The grand aquarium, the largest of the kind in the world, is now open at Brighton. A military band performs in the Royal Pavilion rooms or grounds every Saturday. Morning and evening concerts take place frequently in the dome of the Royal Pavilion. Brighton is a good radiating point for visitors wishing to make a tour of the south coast, to Easbourne, Tunbridge Wells, Hastings, St. Leonard's, Worthing, Portsmouth, Isle of Wight, etc. Cheap pleasure tickets are issued from Brighton to all these places. The journey from Brighton to these interesting places will not occupy more than two hours.

There are several excursions in the vicinity which it is desirable to make; among others is that to the *Devil's Dike*: the view from this spot is really charming.

Eastbourne, the next place on our route, has of late years become fashionable as a watering-place. It has also the advantage of a mineral spring, the waters of which resemble those at Clifton. It boasts a theatre, ball-room, library, and reading-rooms. *Beachy Head*, the highest cliff on this coast, is about three miles from Eastbourne, and a favorite excursion. Its perpendicular height is 564 feet. Pevensey Castle, six miles east of Eastbourne, is a fine piece of ancient architecture, supposed to have been constructed out of some Roman fortress. Hotels, *Anchor* and *Lamb*.

Hastings, of which *St. Leonard's* is the "west end," contains a population of 23,000. It is most noted in history for being the scene where the celebrated battle was fought which transferred the crown of England from Saxon to Norman heads, and for its famous castle, the favorite residence of William the Conqueror. The castle to-day is a mass of most magnificent ruins; some of its walls are eight feet thick. The Hastings of modern times is noted for the mildness and salubrity of its climate,

the beauty of its environs, the openness of its coast, and the smoothness of its beach. Dr. James Clark, looking at it from a sanitary point of view, speaks of it in a very enthusiastic manner. Excursions should be made to Fairlight to examine the *Dripping Well*, the *Fish Ponds*, *Ecclesbourne Vale*, the *Coast-guard Station*, where a most glorious view can be obtained.

Tunbridge Wells is, after Bath, the most ancient of the inland watering-places. Hotels, the *Calverley* and *Kentish Royal*. The mineral quality of these springs was first noticed by Dudley, Lord North, during the reign of James I. From that time the springs were inclosed, and soon became famous. Tunbridge is supposed to bear some resemblance to Jerusalem, and the surrounding hills are called Mount Ephraim, Mount Zion, etc. The season continues from May to November; a band plays three times a day on the Parade, and nothing is neglected to make the place pleasant for visitors. Of Tunbridge Castle, built in the eleventh century, the keep, part of the walls, and an inner gateway still remain. It is said to have stood a siege against William Rufus.

London to Winchester and Southampton.

Winchester is about 63 miles from London. Population 14,776. Hotels, *George* and *Black Swan*. Winchester was the place of residence of the later Saxon kings, and occasionally of their successors down to Henry VIII. The Cathedral is of great antiquity. Here the Doomsday Book was kept until transferred to Westminster; here, in 1554, Queen Mary was married to Philip of Spain. The County Hall is also a place of great interest. It is 110 feet long, and contains a curious relic, as ancient as the time of King Stephen, called *Arthur's Round Table*. This table is 18 feet in diameter, and on it are the portraits of the king and his knights. Egbert of Wessex was here crowned king of all England, and Richard I. was also crowned here on his return from Austria. William of Wykeham's College is also worthy of notice, founded in 1339, the chapel, hall, and cloisters of which are very fine. The scholars are regularly transferred from here to New College, Oxford, founded by the same prelate.

From Winchester to *Southampton* the distance is about twelve miles. Southampton contains 47,000 inhabitants. Ho-

tels, *Imperial*, *Royal*, *Radley's*, and *Dolphin*. The town is uninteresting to the traveler, containing nothing special to be visited. It is only worth mentioning in regard to American travelers by the fact that many different lines of steamers to America make this a stopping-place on their way to and from the Continent. Notice a beautiful military hospital, the foundation of which was laid by the queen in 1866. It is a quarter of a mile in length, and presents a beautiful façade. If you have time, returning from the Isle of Wight, or on your way there, we would advise making a visit to *Nelley Abbey*, about three miles from Southampton. These ruins, with their picturesque situation, are as pretty as any thing on the island of Great Britain. An excursion might also be made to New Forest. At Stony Cross the Canterton Oak stood till 1745; a stone now marks the spot: it was from this oak that Sir Walter Tyrrell's arrow glanced which killed William Rufus. Steamers leave Southampton several times a day for Cowes and Ryde in the Isle of Wight, also for Portsmouth. The best route to the Isle of Wight is from London Bridge to Portsmouth, this being the short water-passage. Through tickets are issued to nearly all parts of the island.

Tour of the Isle of Wight.

If making the tour from Ryde or Cowes, we advise the following course: Take a carriage and go round the island at your leisure, say three days: a one-horse carriage will cost in the vicinity of twenty shillings per day; a two-horse carriage about thirty-five shillings, every thing included.

If starting from Ryde, the best arrangement can be made with the *Pier Hotel*, the best house in the town.

The first day.—Bembridge, Taverland, Sandown, Shanklin, and Ventnor—seventeen miles. Sleep by all means at Ventnor, although the driver may want you to go farther that day. The *Marine Hotel* is one of the most comfortable on the island.

Second day.—St. Lawrence, Niton, Sandrock, Blackgang, Shorwell, Northwood, Freshwater—twenty-one miles. Sleep the second night at *Lambert's Hotel*; very good house.

Third day.—Yarmouth, Calbourne, Carisbrooke Castle, Newport, Cowes, Osborne, Quarr Abbey, Ryde—thirty-five miles. Ar-

rive at Carisbrooke Castle at one o'clock. Send your horses and carriage to the *Bugle Inn*, Newport, with instructions to the driver to order your dinner for 2.30; visit the castle, and walk to Newport, only one mile.

If starting from Cowes, do the same distances, that is, sleeping at Ventnor and Freshwater.

If making the tours from Newport, the first is called the *Southern Tour*, viz. Arretton, Shanklin, Undercliff, Ventnor, Niton, Blackgang Chine, Rookley, and Newport.

Western Tour. — Carisbrooke Castle, Northcourt, Freshwatergate, Alum Bay, Yarmouth, Carisbrooke village, and Newport.

Northeastern Tour. — Fernhill, Quarr, Ryde, the Priory, Bembridge, Sandown to Newport, by Long Lane.

Arrangements can be made with the proprietors of the *Bugle Inn* at Newport for carriages to make these excursions. The "Bugle" is the best hotel in Newport.

The Isle of Wight is one of the most beautiful and healthy portions of the kingdom; the air, although remarkably mild, is sharp, bracing, and salubrious. Dr. James Clark says that, "from the variety which it presents in point of elevation, soil, and aspect, and from the configuration of its hills and shores, it possesses several peculiarities of climate and situation which render it a very favorable and commodious residence throughout the year for a large class of invalids." It is said that the death-rate in the vicinity of Ventnor is only seventeen in every thousand, while in the rest of England it averages twenty-two. It is separated from Hampshire by a channel called the *Solent Sea*, which varies in width from four to six miles. In times of war this channel was mostly the anchorage of the British fleet. The island is about 60 miles in circumference, measuring $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles from east to west, and a little over 13 miles from north to south, and contains about 85,000 acres. It is distinguished for the beauty and variety of its natural features, and is universally considered the garden of England. The surface of the country is undulating, and is said to have formerly been covered with woods, but the ship-building of Portsmouth soon exhausted them. The two sides of the island are of widely different character. The northern part is covered with

verdant and beautiful foliage, while the southern part, called the *Back of the Island*, contains the wildest scenery, and abounds in rocks, deep ravines, and imposing precipices. The population of the island is a little over 55,000.

The Romans invaded the Isle of Wight during the reign of the Emperor Claudius, A.D. 43, and it remained in their possession until 530, when it was conquered by Cedric the Saxon. It was frequently attacked and devastated by the Danes, was twice plundered by Earl Godwin in the time of Edward the Confessor, and by Earl Tosti in the time of Harold. It was also invaded several times by the French, especially in 1377, when the island was attacked in large force, but its strong-hold, Carisbrooke Castle, was so bravely defended by Sir Hugh Tyrrel that they were eventually obliged to withdraw.

William the Conqueror conferred the lordship of the Isle of Wight on William Fitz Osborne, earl of Hereford, and for two centuries the island was governed by independent lords. Since the time of Edward I. in 1293, the island has been governed by wardens appointed by the crown; but the office has become a sinecure, and the present governor receives no salary, and but little patronage. In 1444, Henry Beauchamp, duke of Warwick, was crowned King of Wight by the unfortunate Henry VI. The Isle of Wight has of late years been one of the residences of the queen. In 1844, the mansion of Osborne, with its park and the adjoining estate of Barton, was purchased by her majesty and the late prince consort. *Osborne House* is situated in the immediate vicinity of East Cowes. The mansion has been greatly enlarged since it was purchased by the queen; a new wing has been added, and a tower from whose summit a magnificent view may be had of the surrounding country. The interior is filled with gems by the best artists of Europe.

Ryde.—Population, 10,000; principal hotel the *Pier*, beautifully situated at the head of the new pier, and admirably managed—one of the best on the island. Arrangements can be made with the proprietor, who keeps a large stable, to make your excursions through the island. Ryde contains a great number of very beautiful villas, the streets are clean and well-paved,

and lighted with gas; an enchanting view can be had in every direction. The town may be considered of modern date, but the beauty of its site and its salubrious air has recently caused it to become a most fashionable watering-place. On the banks of the water, and near the Pier hotel, is the Royal Victoria Yacht Club-house, a handsome and convenient building; the first stone was laid by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort March 2, 1846. The club regatta takes place in the month of August each year. One hundred yards from the club-house, in 1869, our unfortunate countryman, Mr. Grinnell, was instantly killed by accidentally falling from a window. Mr. Grinnell's loss was much regretted, as he commanded the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

The Holy Trinity Church is a very handsome building, and well worth a visit. There is a theatre open during the summer months, and often during the winter months amateur performances are given by the English officers stationed at Ryde.

Steamers run between Portsmouth, Southsea, Cowes, Southampton, and Ryde nearly every hour during the day. The excursions in the immediate neighborhood are numerous—the ruins of Quarr Abbey, Binstead Quarries and Church, etc.

After leaving Ryde for Ventnor, notice on your left the celebrated *Bembridge Cliffs*, rising almost perpendicularly from the sea; notice on the hill to the left the new fort, commenced in 1862, which, with the fort on the beach, and the three adjacent batteries, form the coast defenses of this portion of the island. On the left of the fort stands a lofty obelisk, seen from nearly all parts of the island: it was erected by the members of the Royal Yacht squadron to the memory of their commodore, the Earl of Yarborough.

Sandown, a fashionable and healthy watering-place, contains a population of nearly 2000 inhabitants; hotels *Sandown* and *Star and Garter*; fine beach and bay, and beautiful inland scenery. Numerous bathing-machines are always in readiness on the beach, also a bathing-house with hot and cold sea-water.

From Sandown to Shanklin, a distance of four miles, we pass over some of the most romantic scenery in the island.

The village of Shanklin is one of the

most lovely and romantic on the island; its chief object of attraction is the *Chine*, a word derived from the Saxon *cine* or *chink*. This *Chine* owes its origin to a small stream of water, which, falling over the ledge of the sand-cliff for numerous ages, has worn a channel nearly 200 feet deep by 100 wide, the sides of which are beautifully clothed with brushwood and hanging trees, and here, shut out from all the world, one well can linger for hours, soothed by the murmur of the falling stream, and during the lovely nights of May and June the nightingale adds to the enchanting chorus. The *Chine* is inclosed by a gate at each end; a small gratuity is expected on leaving.

At the entrance to the *Chine*, nearly in front of Hillier's hotel, notice a small tower of stones about eight feet high, the top of which is covered with flowers, and near the base a running spring of crystal water, above which notice an American eagle, with "E Pluribus Unum" on his breast; below the stars and stripes we read the following verse:

"Oh traveler, stay thy weary feet;
Drink of this fountain cool and sweet;
It flows for rich and poor the same.
Then go thy way, remembering still
The wayside well beneath the hill,
The cup of water in His name."

It seems that the inhabitants of Shanklin entreated Longfellow, during his visit in 1868, to write a verse commemorative of the event, and they have honored it in the most conspicuous manner.

The beach is one of the finest on the coast, and offers every facility for bathing or walking, while the drives in the vicinity embrace every variety of the beautiful and romantic. A short distance from Shanklin are the artificial ruins of *Cook's Castle*.

The *Undercliff*, or Landslip, which averages half a mile wide and nearly seven miles long, commences here. This is a spot that has very few parallels on the surface of the globe, and is universally considered as the most interesting portion of the island. It is formed by numerous landslips that have taken place in different ages, producing at the time of their recurrence the most destructive results, but eventually converted into most beautiful pictures, irregular terraces; steep knolls, picturesque and sylvan dells, a continuous succession of wild, romantic, and beautiful

scenery. The cause of these landslips, the last of which took place in 1818, is, that the understratum is of a loose and absorbent nature, which, when saturated by heavy rains, becomes the consistency of mud, while the superincumbent strata consists of rock and chalk. As the southern storms continue to waste away the substrata, in the course of time the whole is undermined, and the superior cliff slides forward with a fearful crash, part retaining its perpendicular position, while the residue, covered with trees, houses, and underwood, is completely overturned, or dashed about in the most fearful manner.

Passing through the town *Bonchurch*, noted for its picturesque and romantic beauty, and as being the residence of the well-known authoress, Miss E. Sewell, also that of Edmund Peel, an author and poet of celebrity, we arrive at *Ventnor*, considered the most favorable place in England for consumptive invalids, being visited with less rain than any other place in Great Britain, and enjoying a more even temperature throughout the year. It possesses a first-class hotel, the *Marine*, admirably managed, directly facing the sea—beautiful coffee-room and fine billiard-room. The rise of Ventnor as a watering-place is due to its position, beauty, and salubrity. It is situated on a succession of terraces sloping from the north to the sea, with altitudes varying from 300 above to the level of the sea, with the hill of St. Boniface, or the "*down*," as it is here called, 900 feet high at its back, protecting it from the northeasterly winds, while its southern aspect gives it, during the winter, a comfortable warmth, being cooled in the summer by the breezes of the sea. Its population is about 6000. A railway from Ryde was opened to Ventnor in 1866. Travelers wishing to come by rail to Ventnor can engage carriages to make the different excursions from the proprietor of the *Marine Hotel*, or can take the mail-coach, which leaves the "*Marine*" daily for Freshwater and other excursions.

Ventnor enjoys both the luxury of gas and water, and its walks and rides are not surpassed, if equalled, by any on the island.

Two miles north of Ventnor is the former residence of the Earl of Yarborough, *Apuldurcombe*, the finest seat on the island; here was formerly an ancient priory, found-

ed in the reign of Henry III. The present magnificent building was formerly surrounded by most beautiful grounds, in the midst of a fertile and extensive domain. After the earl's death in 1847, the furniture, pictures, etc., were sold at auction. In 1859 the mansion was leased by a hotel company; the speculation proved a failure, and the building is now occupied as an educational establishment.

After passing various objects of attraction, such as *Steephill Castle*, a modern structure, built by J. Hamborough, Esq., in 1833, *St. Lawrence's Well*, *Nitron*, etc., which your driver will point out, we arrive at *Blackgang Chine*, the terminus of the Undercliff. This Chine is just the reverse of that of Shanklin, wild, rugged, and barren; its shelving sides are upward of 500 feet high, and the scene is grand, sterile, and uninviting. Near by, in a building, is the skeleton of a whale captured here in 1841, the largest ever caught on the English coast. Behind the Blackgang Chine rises the highest land on the island, 830 feet above the level of the sea; it is called St. Catharine's Hill, from the top of which a most magnificent view can be obtained.

From the Undercliff to Freshwater, our next stopping-place, the distance is fifteen miles, during which time we pass numerous other chines, but inferior in size to Blackgang. We also pass the villages of Chale, Kingston, Shorwell, Brixton, Motistone, and Brooke.

Freshwater, or Freshwater Cliffs, is a beautiful promontory nearly three miles in extent; in the distance there is a sameness in its appearance, but when examined in detail it exhibits a great diversity of feature of the most sublime description. At Freshwater gate, in a beautiful position, is situated *Lambert's Hotel*, one of the best kept houses on the island, whence excursions may be made round the Needle Rocks to Alum Bay, Scratchell's Bay, etc. Notice the singular isolated rocks in Freshwater Bay, the caverns of Watcombe Bay, the Wedge Rock, etc. Near Freshwater Gate stands Faringford House, the former residence of Tennyson. From Freshwater to Yarmouth the distance is three and a half miles. This old-fashioned town is situated on the eastern side of the River Yare; it contains about 700 inhabitants. Charles

II. first landed here in 1671; he resided in what is now the *George* hotel, then the government house. Yarmouth Castle is a small fort built in the reign of Henry VIII. The church contains a monument of Sir R. Holmes, captain of the island, who entertained Charles II. on his landing. From Yarmouth to Newport the distance is nine and three quarter miles, passing Calbourne a short distance from the high road; its pretty little church is well deserving a visit. After passing Carisbrooke, the former capital of the island (it will be much better to continue on to Newport, and make the excursion from there to Carisbrooke Castle; the distance is only one mile, and the hotel accommodation is much better), we arrive at *Newport*, the capital of the island. The *Bugle Inn*, next door to which the Brighton and South Coast Railway have a booking and general inquiry office, is well managed. There is a railroad from here to Cowes (five miles), and coaches run to Ryde, Yarmouth, and the eastern side of the island. The town is finely situated on the river Medina, and contains over 8000 inhabitants. Newport contains a town-hall; a grammar-school—the scene of Charles I.'s negotiation with the Parliamentary commissioners. St. Thomas's, the principal church of the town, contains a beautiful monument by Marochetti, erected by Queen Victoria to the memory of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I., who died in Carisbrooke Castle, and whose remains were accidentally found in 1798. The museum contains a rather interesting collection of Roman coins.

A walk must be made from Newport to Carisbrooke Castle, a fine old ruin built or rebuilt by William Fitz Osborne, a Norman knight, and first Lord of the Isles, the principal sight on the island. It is situated about one mile west of Newport, on the summit of a steep hill. Its mouldering battlements, covered with luxuriant ivy and other vegetation, render it a most romantic feature in the landscape. The keep commands a fine view. There is a fine well, 200 feet deep, capable of supplying water to a large garrison. A candle is let down to show visitors its depth. The water is raised by means of a donkey, which turns a large wheel. The window through which Charles I. tried to escape is shown to the visitor. Some writers attribute the origin of this

castle to the Celts, others to the Romans. Its Norman walls, which are included in the present walls, occupied about one and a half acres, but the present or Elizabethan walls inclose twenty acres of land. A walk should be taken round them to judge of their extent and enjoy the beautiful landscape.

The son of Charles I., Henry, was kept prisoner here two years after his father's death. An allowance of \$5000 per annum was made him. His sister died a few days after that unfortunate event.

The principal relic of antiquity yet found on the island is that of a Roman villa, discovered accidentally while making excavations in the town of Carisbrooke. Its extent is 150 feet long by 60 wide. On the walls of some of the rooms the painting is quite fresh.

Five miles from Newport by railway is situated the town of *West Cowes*, a fashionable bathing-place, and the principal port of the island. It contains a population of nearly 6000. It owes its importance principally to being the rendezvous of the Royal Yacht Squadron, established here in 1812, and to the number of swift and handsome yachts built here. It is also the principal harbor and rendezvous of our American yachts, and during the season some of our yachtsmen are always to be found at the *Fountain Hotel*—admirably managed, and replete with cleanliness and comfort.

The town takes its name from the two forts, East and West Cowes, built by Henry VIII. to command the Medina. That of West Cowes, called the Castle, mounts eleven nine-pounders on a semicircular battery. The building is now occupied as the club-house of the Royal Yacht Squadron. The "Terrace" is a very pretty row of lodging-houses which stand on the *Parade*, the principal promenade, where yachts and steamers pass within a few yards of your window.

There is a ferry across the Medina to East Cowes, near which is *Norris Castle*, one of the most conspicuous objects on the island, and few persons would imagine it to be a modern building. It is built in imitation of a Norman castle, and covered with ivy to its topmost tower. Norris was formerly the residence of the Duchess of Kent and her daughter, the Princess Victoria, now queen. The next estate is that of

Osborne, the residence of the queen, which has been entirely rebuilt. It stands on a ridge overlooking the Solent and Spithead, but not in such a prominent position as Norris Castle. Nearer Ryde are the remains of the celebrated *Quarr Abbey*, built by the Cistercian monks in the 12th century. Very little can be distinguished now except a small portion of the chapel.

London to Bath, Bristol, and Clifton.

Bath, 107 miles from London, is a beautiful and very ancient town, and has, from the earliest times, attracted attention by its medicinal springs; it is greatly resorted to by visitors in search of health and pleasure. The Romans erected baths here as early as A.D. 43. These were discovered about a century ago, near the Abbey. They lie about twenty feet below the present soil, and measure 240 feet by 120 feet. The floors are tessellated, and many of them are in a perfect state. There are four hot springs in Bath: the Hot Bath, the King's, the Queen's, and the Cross Bath: the first is the highest in temperature, 117° of Fahrenheit, and yields 128 gallons a minute. The King's Bath is situated in a fine Grecian building open to the sky, with a colonnade extending from one side. The principal buildings in Bath are the Pump-room, Assembly Buildings, and the Abbey Church. The last contains numerous monuments, among them that of Beau Nash, formerly styled King of Bath; Sir Walter Waller; and Quin, the actor. On Lansdowne Hill stands a very lofty tower, erected by William Beckford, author of "Vathek." He died at Bath in 1844, and is buried in a cemetery formed from his own grounds. The population of Bath is 54,000. Hotels: *Amery's, York House, and White Hart*. The town is situated on both sides of the Avon, ten miles above Bristol. In the vicinity are situated the ruins of Farleigh Castle and of Hinton Priory, both well worth a visit.

Bristol is the third commercial city in England. The distance from London by railway is 114 miles. The *Royal Hotel* is decidedly the finest and best managed hotel in Bristol, and one of the finest in England, affording every comfort to the traveler. Bristol is a large commercial city, lying chiefly on the north bank of the lower Avon, possessing magnificent docks. In consequence of the great rise

of tides in the British Channel and in the river, the largest ships are enabled to come up to the town. The buildings are rather peculiar, being built with gardens and terraces one above the other, resembling an amphitheatre. Educational institutions are numerous, and are highly appreciated. The city of Bristol is large, and rich in varieties of literature. Contributions to charitable institutions are very extensive, and the poor are provided for liberally and in various ways. Bristol was the birthplace of many distinguished men, among whom may be mentioned Robert Southey; Thomas Chatterton, the poet; Bayley, the sculptor; William of Worcester, the typographer; and Sebastian Cabot, who discovered Newfoundland in 1499. The city suffered severely in the civil war of the seventeenth century, but was comparatively undisturbed during the War of the Roses. Its castle was built by the Earl of Gloucester, brother to the Empress Matilda.

Clifton is a charming suburb of Bristol, and is situated near the gorge of the Avon, which is about eight miles distant from the river's mouth. This chasm is 700 feet in width, and is spanned by a beautiful suspension bridge. The water flows below at a distance of 260 feet. On one side of the cliffs are the beautiful Leigh Woods, covering the cliffs with foliage, and on the other are dotted the houses of Clifton, which extend to the highest point. Here also are the Hot Wells, to which Clifton owes its fame and prosperity. There is no theatre in Clifton, but it has fine Assembly Rooms.

Bristol to Chepstow, Monmouth, Hereford, Ludlow, Shrewsbury, and Chester.

Chepstow is situated near the mouth of the River Wye, 17 miles distant from Bristol. It carries on a considerable trade in coal, iron, and timber. Hotels, *Beaufort Arms and George*. The chief object of interest is the castle, which stands on a high cliff overhanging the Wye. Portions of this building were erected 800 years ago by William Fitzosborne, Earl of Hereford. It is now almost entirely in ruins, and covered with ivy. Henry Martin, one of the regicides, was confined here for upward of twenty years. An excursion should be made to the ruins of Tintern Abbey, four miles from Chepstow. This monastery

was founded in 1131 by Walter de Clare, and at the dissolution was granted to the Earl of Worcester, ancestor of the Duke of Beaufort, its present possessor. The ruins are covered with ivy, and present a most picturesque appearance. An excursion should also be made to Wyndcliffe, from which a glorious view may be obtained.

Fifteen miles from Chepstow we reach *Monmouth*, situated at the confluence of the Monnon and the Wye. Hotels, *Beaufort Arms* and *King's Head*. The castle of Monmouth is very ancient, having been built in Saxon times. It was the place of residence of Henry IV.; and here, in 1387, Henry V. was born, Shakspeare's immortal Prince Hal. The room in which he was born is still shown, and the great hall beside it. The walls of the castle are from six to ten feet thick. One mile from Monmouth is Troy House, belonging to the Duke of Beaufort. Here are shown the cradle of Henry V., and the armor which he wore at the battle of Agincourt.

On our way to Hereford we pass through *Ross*, situated on the Wye, and sometimes called the "Gate of the Wye." This is a good starting-place for making excursions on this beautiful river. The church is a fine building, with a spire built by Kyrle, the celebrated "Man of Ross," who is buried here. Hotels, *Royal* and *Swan*.

Hereford is forty-nine miles by rail from Bristol. Hotels, *Green Dragon* and *City Arms*. Population 15,585. Hereford was in former times protected by a castle, built by King Harold, but its site is now occupied by the Nelson Column. Here De Spenser, Edward II.'s favorite, was executed by the barons in 1322; and here, four years later, the king himself was deprived of his crown. The present Cathedral is the third erected on the same site, the first being founded by King Offa in the ninth century. The present building was begun in 1079, but not finished until 1535. In the library is a curious Saxon map of the world; also Wycliffe's Bible.

Ludlow, standing on the River Teme, contains a population of 6033. Hotel, *Angel*. It is chiefly noted for its old castle, of which the only remains are the keep, 110 feet high, the great hall, and a chapel of Norman architecture. This castle was built by a favorite knight of William the

Conqueror, Roger Montgomery: to him the defense of the Welsh borders was intrusted. King Henry VII. held his court here, and his son Arthur was here married to Catharine of Aragon. Seven miles from Ludlow is *Wigmore*, a charming spot, with a ruined castle, built by the Norman kings.

Shrewsbury is a highly picturesque old town, with narrow, irregular streets, and ancient buildings, and is surrounded on three sides by the Severn. It is about 100 miles from Bristol, and contains a population of 22,163. Hotels, *Lion* and *George*. Among the principal buildings are the Town-hall, the Market-house, the County Hall, the Church of the Holy Cross, and the Grammar-school, founded by Edward VI. There is a delightful promenade along the banks of the Severn called St. Chad's Walk, or the Quarry. The river is crossed by two fine bridges. Four miles from Shrewsbury, at Battle-field Church, is the spot where the famous battle took place between Hotspur and Henry IV. in 1403. The ruins of Haughmond Abbey, founded in 1100, should also be visited.

The traveler will be well repaid by stopping a day at the ancient cathedral city of *Chester*. The *Grosvenor Hotel*, a beautiful house, finely situated in the centre of the city, is one of the best hotels in England. There are splendid stables, with good horses, belonging to the house. Chester is beautifully situated on an elevated bank of the River Dee. It is supposed to have been founded by the Romans. It is completely surrounded by a wall of two miles in circuit, at present used as a promenade, from which a delightful view may be obtained. Many remains of Roman antiquities have been dug up in the vicinity of Chester. Several Roman crypts have also been discovered under the houses of Chester. One of these is situated under the establishment of Roberts & Co., Watergate Street, wine merchants, and used by them as a wine-cellar. The date of the crypt is about 1180. Another may be seen under the house of Syrtton & Groome. The great novelty of the town of Chester is its angular-looking houses, with sidewalks for foot-passengers on their roofs; these are covered with galleries, for the purpose of protecting the promenader from the rain. At the cross streets, however, you have to de-

scend and ascend each time. The carriage-way of the principal streets is sunk several feet below the original level. The Cathedral is a venerable structure. It was built on the site of an ancient Saxon monastery. It has been recently much restored, and well deserves a visit. The castle is the principal object of attraction. It was erected in the time of William the Conqueror: part of it is now used as an armory, barracks, and county jail. The armory contains a very large collection of modern fire-arms.

Eaton Hall, the residence of the Marquis of Westminster, is a beautiful Gothic building, three miles from Chester, and contains some magnificent paintings.

Chester is the centre of numerous important lines of railways, the principal of which are the London and Northwestern, by which you reach London in less than six hours; and the Chester and Holyhead, eighty-four miles from the latter, which is connected with Dublin by powerful steam packets. By this road you cross the *Tubular Bridge* over the Menai Straits.

WALES.

The Principality of Wales is situated in the western part of Great Britain, and is bounded on the north by the Irish Sea, on the west by St. George's Channel, on the south by the Bristol Channel, and on the east by the counties of Monmouth, Hereford, Shropshire, and Chester. It is divided into 12 counties, and is $87\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by $40\frac{1}{2}$ broad. Population 1,200,000. The country is mountainous, and is rich in metals, silver and copper being found in Caernarvon, lead in Cardigan, and iron throughout the south of Wales. This country was probably first populated by a colony of Gallo-Kymris, whence its ancient name of Cambria was derived. During the time of the Romans several efforts were made to subdue the country, and the northern portion was occupied by them for a short time. After their departure from Great Britain in 411, the Cambrians formed themselves into a sort of federative monarchy, and in times of danger were united under a single chief called Pendragon. They successively repulsed the attacks of the Anglo-Saxons, the Danes, and the Normans, but were finally conquered by Ed-

ward I. in 1283, who gave the title of Prince of Wales to his son Edward II., since which time the eldest sons of the sovereigns of England have borne the same name.

The traveler, arriving at Liverpool, and wishing to make a hasty tour through the principal portions of North Wales to witness its glorious scenery, its picturesque ruins, its mountains, valleys, and waterfalls, as well as some of the mechanical wonders of the world, such as Stephenson's tubular bridges over the Menai Straits and at Conway, should visit first Chester *via* Birkenhead; then, by the Holyhead Railway, to Bangor, Caernarvon, Barmouth, Dolgelly, returning to the main line for London through some magnificent scenery *via* Bala, Corwen, and Llangollen, to the junction Rhuaon; then, *via* Shrewsbury, Birmingham, Warwick, Leamington, and Oxford, to London, or, continuing along the coast, to Aberystwith; then to Llandilo, Builth, Hereford, Gloucester, and Reading, to London, or from Aberystwith to Caermarthen; then to Pembroke and the lovely watering-place of Tenby, whence there is constant steam communication to Bristol; or returning by rail *via* the Great Western line (which develops the most beautiful and picturesque scenery of South Wales) through Swansea, Merthyr (by night), Cardiff, Newport, Monmouth, Gloucester, Bristol, Bath, and Reading, to London.

Chester to Conway, Bangor, Holyhead, Caernarvon, Barmouth, Dolgelly, Bala, Corwen, and Llangollen.

Leaving Chester by the Holyhead Railway, and crossing the River Dee, we enter Wales, where the first station of importance is *Flint*. This town is about 13 miles from Chester, and contains a population of 3428. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the coal and lead mines in the neighborhood, and large quantities of coal are shipped yearly to Liverpool and Ireland. Flint Castle is situated on a rock jutting into the sea, and is now entirely in ruins; Richard II. was a prisoner here. Four miles from Flint we arrive at *Holywell*, which derives its name from a spring called St. Winifred's Well. This far-famed well is deserving of a visit: its architecture is fine, and as a cold bath it is unequalled. Population of Holywell, 5335. Thirteen miles distant is *Rhyl*, a fashionable

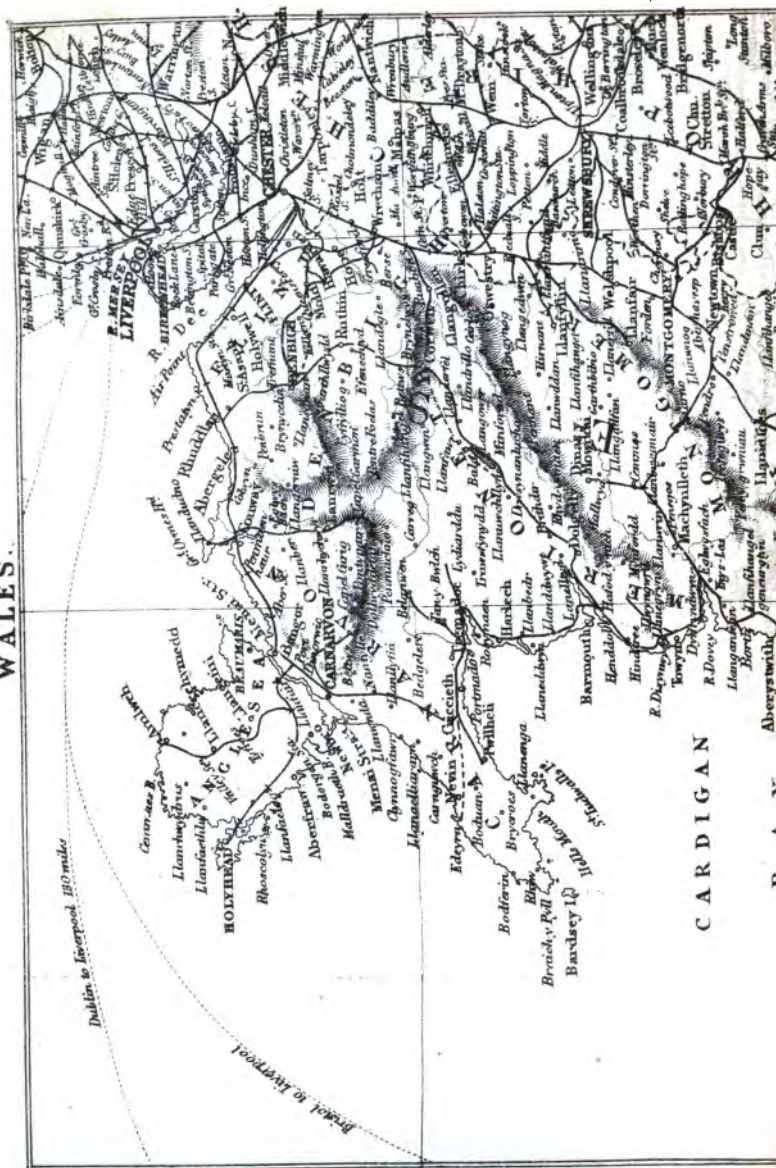
watering-place, and one of the best bathing-places in Wales. It is situated at the entrance of the celebrated Vale of Clwyd, and from here Snowdon may be seen. Hotels, *Parade* and *Belvoir*. The ruins of Rhuddlan, built in 1015, lie just below the town, and present a magnificent appearance. Richard II. was brought here on his way to Flint Castle. The Choydian Hills rise left of Rhyll, crowned by the renowned range of British Posts. From Rhyll a branch line of railway runs to St. Asaph and Denbigh. St. Asaph is situated near the confluence of the Rivers Clwyd and Elwy. Hotel, *Mostyn Arms*. Population 2063. St. Asaph is generally visited for its cathedral, which is very ancient, having been built as early as 596 by St. Asaph, and made entirely of wood. It was rebuilt, however, in 1770, in the form of a cross, with a square tower at the intersection of the transepts and nave. The painted windows are very fine, resembling those of Tintern Abbey. There are several interesting tombs, among others that of Bishop Barrow, uncle of the celebrated Isaac Barrow. Continuing our route from St. Asaph, we reach *Denbigh*, eleven miles from Rhyll, which has a population of 5946. Hotels, *Bull* and *Crown*. This town lies on the side of a rocky eminence, the summit of which is crowned by the ruins of a castle built during the reign of Edward I. This castle underwent a siege during the Parliamentary Wars, and after the restoration of Charles II. was blown up with gunpowder. The prospect from the ruins is extensive and beautiful. Returning to Rhyll, and continuing along the main line, we pass, before reaching Abergele, the spot where the battle of Rhuddlan Marsh took place in 785. *Abergele*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Rhyll, contains a population of 3308, and is much frequented during the bathing season. Hotel, *Bee*. The scenery in the neighborhood is magnificent. Two miles distant from the town is Cave Hill, or Cefnyr-Ogo, in which is a fine natural cavern. The entrance somewhat resembles a Gothic arch; the interior is divided into two chambers by a wall of limestone: one of these is small, the other stretches far into the mountain. Stalactites sparkle on the roof and walls, and beautifully-formed stalagmites cover the ground. Near by is the Welsh Thermopylæ, the

pass of Cefn-Ogo. Here the Welsh defeated Harold, and later slaughtered the troops of Henry II.; and here Richard II. was betrayed by Percy, Earl of Northumberland, into the power of Bolingbroke, and conveyed a prisoner to Flint Castle. Not far from the pass is Gwryck Castle, the seat of R. B. Hesketth, Esq., a vast picturesque building, surrounded by beautiful grounds, which are liberally opened to visitors. British and Roman camps are also to be seen in the vicinity of Abergele. In August, 1868, a frightful railway accident occurred near Abergele, when 33 persons were burned to death. The charred remains were interred in one common grave, from seven to eight feet square, in St. Michael's Church-yard. Mrs. Hemans passed many years of her life at Abergele.

Conway is about eleven miles from Abergele, and contains 2523 inhabitants. Hotels, *Castle* and *Erschine Arms*. Just before reaching the station the train passes over the celebrated *Tubular Bridge*, erected over the Conway by Stephenson in 1848. Though not so stupendous a structure as the Britannia Bridge, yet, being the first of the kind ever built, it is more interesting, regarded as the original invention, which is brought to perfection in the Britannia Bridge, which may be considered as the triumph of engineering skill. The Conway Bridge consists of two hollow rectangular tubes, placed side by side, for the up and down trains, each measuring 400 feet, and weighing 1300 tons. The tubes are formed of wrought-iron plates, from half an inch to an inch in thickness (the thickest being in the centre), and are sustained in their position by the strength of their materials and the manner in which they are combined.

The town of Conway was formerly surrounded by walls strengthened by twenty-four circular towers, which are still in good preservation. Conway Castle was built by Edward I. in 1284, to check the revolts of the Welsh, and is now the property of the Marquis of Hertford. The walls are of great thickness, defended by eight round towers. The great hall is 130 feet in length; notice also a pretty Gothic window in the King's Chamber. In this castle in 1339 Richard II. agreed to resign his crown to the Duke of Lancaster. In *St. Mary's Church* is the tomb of Nicholas

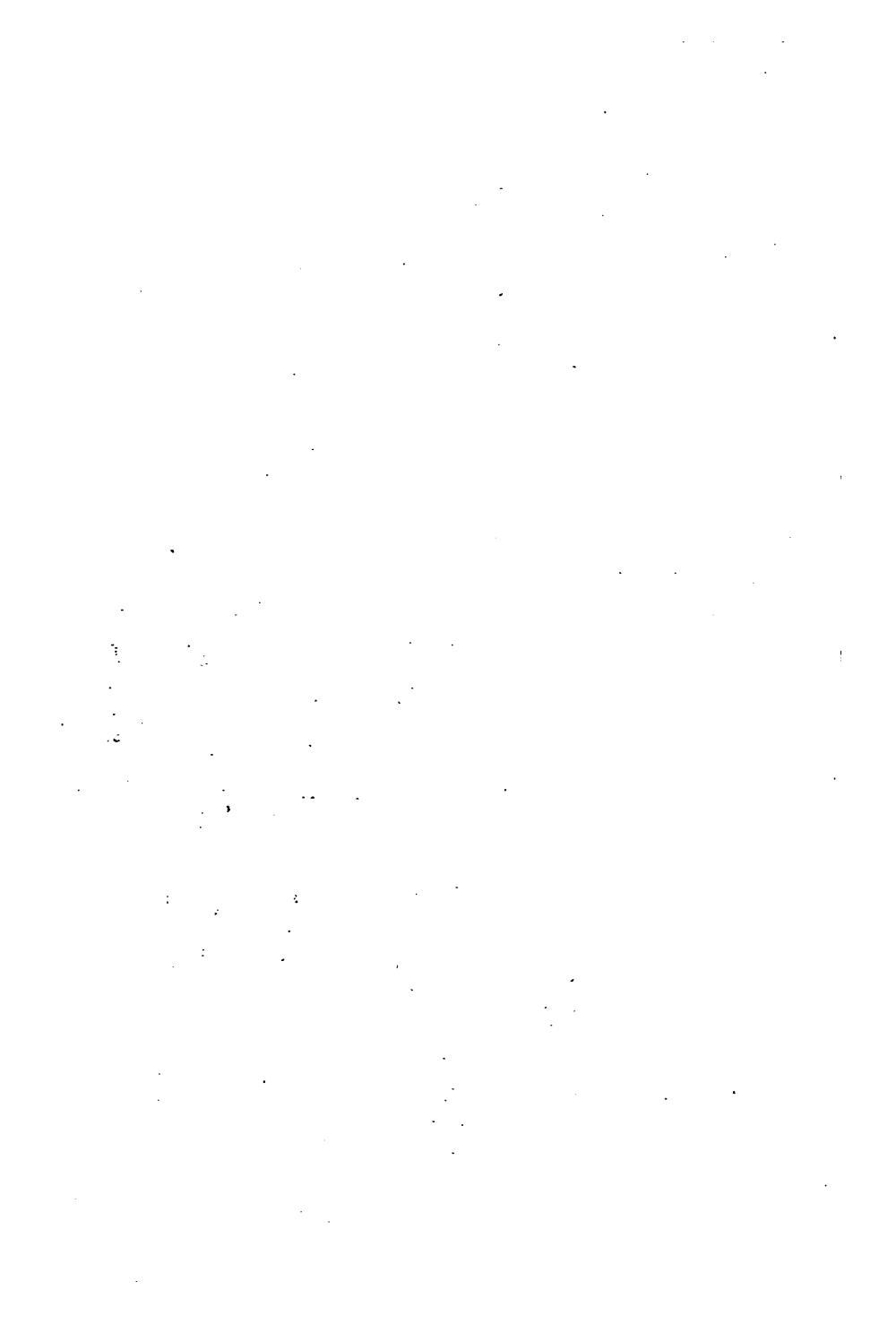
WALES.



CARDIGAN

Dublin to Liverpool 180 miles.

Dublin to Liverpool



Hookes, whose father had 41 children, and he himself was father of 27. A pleasant excursion may be made from Conway to the ruins of Gannock Castle.

Llandudno, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Conway, has become, of late years, a great place of summer resort. It is situated on a promontory between the Bays of Conway and Llandudno, and is protected from the north winds by a huge promontory called the Great Orme's Head. Population 2816. Hotels, *Adelphi*, *Queen's*, and *St. George's*. The Great Orme's Head is the favorite resort, the scenery from the promenade which skirts the margin of the mountain being very picturesque and beautiful.

Continuing along the main line from Conway to Bangor, we pass Penmaen Mawr, the last of the Caernarvonshire range of mountains, whose summit is crowned by an extensive fortress. This mountain is 1540 feet in height.

Bangor is entered through a tunnel 3000 feet in length. Hotel, *Penrhyn Arms*. Population 6788. This is a cathedral town, and claims to be the oldest diocese in Wales, its cathedral having been founded by St. Deiniol in 550. This building, however, was burnt by Owen Gwynndwr, and the present edifice dates only from the fifteenth century. It contains the tombs of two Welsh princes. About a mile east of Bangor is Penrhyn Castle, the seat of Lord Penrhyn, owner of the famous *Penrhyn Slate Quarries*. The castle, open to the public on Fridays, contains many curious articles in slate, and the fence round the park (seven miles) is entirely composed of that material. The quarries are situated five miles up the River Ogwen. An inclined plane leads up to the edge of the mountain, where over two thousand persons are engaged in splitting the slates, which are then piled in thousands, under the name of duchesses, countesses, etc., according to the size. Seventy thousand tons are shipped yearly from Port Penrhyn, and the receipts are about \$750,000.

The Menai Bridge, or Telford's Suspension Bridge, is about two miles from Bangor, and crosses the channel that separates Anglesea from the main land. It was built between the years 1819 and 1826, to complete the coach route to Holyhead, and is used for vehicles and foot passengers only. It is 550 feet in length from pier to

pier, 20 feet lrcad, and 100 feet above the water at high tide. It is supported by 16 chains, each 1715 feet long, and the total weight of iron is 650 tons. It is the longest suspension bridge in England, but is exceeded by those at Freiburg, Bordeaux, and Pesth. This bridge presents a striking contrast to the *Britannia Tubular Bridge*, which is about a mile distant. This is constructed on the same principle as the bridge at Conway, but on a most stupendous scale, and is considered the greatest triumph of engineering skill in modern times; the sight of it alone is worth a visit to Wales. Here is a stupendous iron structure over 1500 feet in length, raised sufficiently high to allow ships with the loftiest masts to pass underneath. It was erected by Mr. Robert Stephenson, and cost \$5,000,000; raising the Pyramids of Egypt did not require one half the genius or perseverance. It consists of a wrought-iron tube, made of plates riveted together, 1518 feet long, and wide enough for two lines of railway; it stands 104 feet above the water. Eighteen hundred men were employed for four years and a half. The tubes were first riveted together, floated out on pontoons, and then raised into their place by hydraulic presses. The whole weight is over 11,000 tons. The bridge derives its name of *Britannia* from a rock in the middle of the stream, without which the erection of a pier would have been impossible, owing to the strength of the current. The bridge lengthens about a foot during the summer heat.

Proceeding along the main line, we reach *Holyhead*, 24 miles from Bangor. Population 6198. Hotel, *Royal*. Holyhead stands on Holy Island, which is separated by a narrow strait from Anglesea, and derives its name from a monastery founded by St. Gybi in the sixth century. The principal buildings are the old church, which stands in the midst of a Roman camp, the assembly-rooms, baths, and light-house. The town has become of more importance of late years in consequence of its being the most convenient place of embarkation for Dublin. The distance from Holyhead to Kingstown, the harbor of Dublin, is sixty-six miles, and the Channel is crossed in four hours and thirty minutes, average time. Three steam packets leave Holyhead daily in

connection with the express trains. The time occupied by the Irish mail conveyance from London to Dublin is a little over twelve hours. A national Harbor of Refuge is being formed at Holyhead, which, when completed, will be one of the finest artificial harbors in the world. It is formed by a breakwater 5000 feet in length, with a pier 2000 feet extending from the opposite shore, thus inclosing 816 acres; it is three quarters of a mile long, and has a depth of six or seven fathoms at low water.

Returning to Bangor, we continue our route to *Caernarvon*. Population 8512. Hotels, *Royal Sportsman* and *Castle*. *Caernarvon* occupies the site of a Roman town called Segontium, the only station possessed by the Romans in this part of Cambria. Fragments of the ancient walls may still be seen. The castle is the principal object of interest; it was built between the years 1284 and 1320, and covers two acres and a half. The external walls are from eight to ten feet in thickness, and are guarded by thirteen towers, one of which now forms the town prison. In the Eagle Tower Edward II., the first Prince of Wales, is said to have been born.

The ascent of Mount Snowdon should be made from *Caernarvon*. For the shortest and easiest route, go to Llanberis from *Caernarvon* by rail, eight miles, and then on foot to the summit, five miles; or, making the ascent from Beddgelert (13 miles from *Caernarvon*), the scenery is exceedingly fine, though the distance to the summit is greater (six miles and a half), and the ascent somewhat steeper. The Capel Curig route is the longest and most fatiguing, but the scenery is truly magnificent. Snowdon rises 3571 feet above the level of the sea: the summit is surrounded by a low wall, and is five or six yards in diameter. In fine weather, the Isle of Man and parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, may be clearly seen. Descending by way of Beddgelert, Port Aberglaslyn should be visited. This is a single stone arch thrown over a rapid mountain torrent which divides the counties of Merioneth and *Caernarvon*; the surrounding scenery is exceedingly wild and picturesque.

We next proceed to *Barmouth*, whose chief attraction is its vicinity to the beautiful Vale of Manddach, said to be superior to any in Wales. Population 1672. Ho-

tels, *Corsyddol Arms* and *Royal*. The houses of *Barmouth* present a peculiar appearance, rising in tiers one above another on the sides of the mountains, and are approached by steps cut in the rock. The rides in the neighborhood are very fine, and the streams afford abundant sport to the angler. The ride from *Barmouth* to *Dolgelly* is one of the most beautiful. The town is picturesquely situated at the foot of the celebrated *Cader Idris*, the second highest mountain in Wales, and is a lovely spot; also a convenient centre for numerous excursions, viz., the ascent of *Cader Idris*, *Machynlleth*, the waterfalls, etc. Many Roman coins and other antiquities have been found in the neighborhood of the town. Population 2217. Hotel, *Golden Lion*. *Bala* is 18 miles distant from *Dolgelly*, beautifully situated at the foot of *Bala Lake*. Through this lake, which is about four miles in length, the River Dee takes its course, rising five miles distant in *Arran Fowddy*, the highest of the *Berwyn Mountains*. The famous waterfall of *Pistyll Rhaiadryr* is one of the sights of the neighborhood. This is one of the head springs of the *Ynnat*, and falls from a height of 140 feet, then runs through a rock, and falls again a distance of 70 feet: the surrounding scenery is wild and beautiful. Continuing our route we reach *Corwen*, a neat little town situated at the foot of the *Berwyn Mountains*. Notice the church, a quaint old building in the form of a cross, and in the church-yard an old stone pillar called *Glyndwr's Sword*. The citadel of the Druids, where *Caractacus* effected his retreat after the battle of *Caer Caradock*, is just beyond *Corwen*. Ten miles farther we reach *Llangollen*. Hotels, the *Hand* and *Royal*. Population 5799. The Vale of *Llangollen* is celebrated for its beauty, though hardly equal to the Vale of the Cross at its upper end. It is surrounded by hills, in which limestone, coal, and slate are quarried. On one of these stand the ruins of an ancient Welsh fortress, called *Caer Dinas Bran*, almost inaccessible from the steepness of the mountain. The River Dee is here crossed by a four-arched Gothic bridge, dating from the fourteenth century. Farther down the river is the *Aqueduct Pont-y-Cysylltan*, which carries the *Ellesmere Canal* over the valley. This

was constructed by Mr. Telford in 1805, and consists of 19 stone arches, which support an iron trough 1007 feet in length. In the Valley of the Cross, a little above Llangollen, are the beautiful remains of Valle Crucis Abbey, founded in 1200. The ruins are covered with ivy, and present a very picturesque appearance. Near the ruins is Elliseg's Pillar, still more ancient, erected by Concenn in memory of Elliseg, who died fighting the Saxons in 607. Rubon Junction is but a short distance from Llangollen. Though a place containing 14,000 inhabitants, it has little to arrest the attention of the traveler, who may here rejoin the main line and proceed to London via Shrewsbury, Birmingham, Warwick, Leamington, and Oxford, all of which are described elsewhere.

From Aberystwith to Llanidloes and Builth.

Continuing along the coast from Barmouth, we next stop at *Aberystwith*, one of the principal towns in the county of Cardigan, situated near the junction of the Ystwith and the Rheidol. Hotels, *Queen's* and *Bellevue*. Population 7000. Aberystwith is one of the most agreeable and salutary watering-places of Wales, being protected from the north and east winds by the Craig-lais mountain range. It is a pretty and attractive town, containing assembly-rooms, two churches, a library, theatre, baths, etc. The Marine Terrace, which follows the curve of Cardigan Bay and overlooks the beach, is a favorite promenade for visitors, and commands a most glorious view. At each end are heights laid out in public walks, and on one of them stands the ruins of a castle. This building was first erected by Gilbert de Strongbow in 1109. It was the strong-hold of Cadwalader, and was destroyed by Owen Gwynedd. Having been rebuilt by Edward I. in 1127, it was finally destroyed by Cromwell. Near the town is a chalybeate spring, whose waters resemble those of Tunbridge Wells.

The season extends from June to October. Races are held in August or September, when fine balls are also given; there is every thing, in fact, to please and attract the visitor. One of the most amusing occupations is searching on the beach for carnelians, agates, jaspers, etc., which are found in great numbers; lapidaries are

also at hand to cut them in any form. Among the many pleasant excursions to be made from Aberystwith is that to the *Devil's Bridge*, about twelve miles distant. The road to this bridge gradually ascends to a height of 930 feet above the level of the sea, and commands a most beautiful view of the valley of the Rheidol stretching out below, crossed by its winding river. The bridge is formed by two arches, one above another, thrown over a deep cleft in the rocks, through which the River Mynach descends in terrific cascades. The lower arch is believed to have been built during the reign of William Rufus by the monks of Strata-Florida Abbey; the upper arch was constructed in 1753. The Devil's Bridge Hotel stands at the head of the valley, near the falls. The road from Aberystwith to *Llanidloes* via Devil's Bridge, crossing the Welsh Alps, a distance of 20 miles, is both wild and romantic. Llanidloes is a small town situated at the confluence of the Clywedog and Severn Rivers, and contains a population of 8127. *Treurythen Arms* Hotel. Excursions may be made from here to the source of the Rheidol, and also of the Severn, on the edge of Plinlimmon. *Builth* is about 43 miles by rail from Aberystwith. It is delightfully situated on the Wye, which is here crossed by a bridge of six arches, uniting the counties of Brecon and Radnor. The town stands in an open part of the valley, but is entirely surrounded by lofty hills. Hotel, *Lion*. Population 1158. The principal object of interest at Builth is the castle, which appears to have been erected before the Conquest. It was originally a place of great strength, and is well known as having been the last retreat of the famous Llewellyn. Llewellyn was the last of the Welch princes who held regal power, and when hemmed in by the troops of Edward I., he demanded assistance of the Welsh garrison at Builth castle; all aid was refused. While retreating up the Ithon he was surprised and killed, and from that day the inhabitants have been called *Bradwyr Buallt*, or traitors of Builth. The medicinal springs of Builth are at Park Wells, about a mile from the town, where a pump-room has been erected. The springs are three in number, and of different properties—saline, sulphurous, and chalybeate. From Builth the traveler may proceed to London

via Hereford, Gloucester, and Reading. See Index.

Aberystwith to Caermarthen, Pembroke, Tenby, Swinsea, Merthyr, Cardiff, and Newport.

Caermarthen, the capital of its county, and one of the principal towns of Wales, is situated on the River Towy, and contains 9993 inhabitants. Hotels, *Ivy Bush* and *Hoar's Head*. The former was the property of Sir Richard Steele, whose comedy, "The Conscious Lovers," was written in the neighborhood of the town. Caermarthen occupies the site of the Roman station *Maridunum*. It contains a fine town-hall, a market-house, a grammar-school, a Presbyterian college, etc. Near the old Guildhall is a column to Sir T. Picton, who represented the borough in Parliament. A considerable foreign and coasting trade is carried on by the inhabitants, there being a good harbor about three miles from the town.

The town of *Pembroke* derives its name from the Welsh words *pen fro*, or head of the peninsula. It is situated on a long point of land projecting into a creek of Milford Haven. Population 15,571. Hotels, *Dragon* and *Lion*. On an eminence of the town stand the ruins of a Norman castle, begun in 1092 by Arnulph de Montgomery. Here the Earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VII., was born, and from here he marched to gain his crown on Bosworth Field. Under the chapel is an enormous cavern called the *Wogan*, which opens toward the sea. The keep is in good preservation, and is 75 feet high. The visitor should by all means visit Milford Haven. This is generally done in a boat from Pembroke. The harbor is considered one of the finest in the world, and is capable of containing the entire English navy. The entrance to the haven is exceedingly fine, and the water within is as smooth as that of a lake.

Four miles from Pembroke stands *Caren Castle*, built during the reign of Henry I. by the ancestor of the Fitzgeralds. This is one of the finest old ruins in Wales, and was formerly one of the royal demesnes of the Welsh princes. It contains two great halls well worthy of notice, one 100 feet in length, the other 80 feet.

Tenby, a fashionable watering-place ten miles from Pembroke, contains a popula-

tion of 2982. Hotels, *Gate House* and *White Lion*. Tenby is situated on a rocky peninsula which stretches into the Bristol Channel; the houses are well built, the beach is very fine, the water clear and excellent for bathing, the surrounding scenery and excursions are delightful; in fact, every thing combines to make it a charming place of summer resort. There are here the remains of an ancient castle, supposed to have been erected by the Flemings, and the ancient walls which surrounded the town itself are in many places entire. The church, a fine old building, with a spire 152 feet high, dates back as early as 1250. Tenby is a great place for naturalists; of the six hundred varieties of shells contained in the British collections, not less than one half were found here. Excursions should be made to Caldy, St. Catharine's, and St. Margaret's Islands. The last is famed for its magnificent caverns and for the ruins of a monastic cell; it is reached by crossing the ledges of rock when the tide is out. Horse-races take place at Tenby in August or September, accompanied, as usual, by balls; a fine band plays every day during the season. There are also a small theatre, assembly-rooms, a library and reading-room, a literary and scientific institution, and a bowling-green and cricket-ground. Boat-races occasionally take place in the bay. There is constant steam communication between Tenby and Bristol, a distance of 108 miles, the time occupied being about ten hours.

Swansea is situated on a bay of the same name, called, for its beauty, "the Bay of Naples in miniature." It is a place of 41,606 inhabitants, and is chiefly renowned for the enormous copper-works in the vicinity. Although copper is not found in the neighborhood, it is brought here to be fluxed on account of the abundance of coal. There are eight extensive works situated on the River Towy and the sea-side; in one of these from 5 to 600 men are employed. The earliest was established in 1720. Copper is brought not only from Cornwall, but from America and Australia, and 20,000 tons on an average are smelted here yearly. Swansea is one of the most considerable sea-ports of Wales: a good harbor was made by running out two piers, one 1800 feet long, into the bay; this, however, is dry at low water, in con-

sequence of which floating docks have been constructed. Swansea Castle was built by Henry de Beaumont in 1099: a large quadrangular tower is all that now remains of the building, and it is used for a poorhouse and jail. There are several fine buildings in the town; among others, the Royal Institution of South Wales, a building one hundred feet long, with a portico and Ionic columns; a theatre, assembly-rooms, and Mechanics' Institute. The very things that add to the prosperity of Swansea in one way detract from it in another, as before the establishment of the copper works it was a favorite watering-place. Now, however, in certain states of wind, the fumes of the copper are thrown over the town, and destroy the freshness of the surrounding scenery. The principal hotels in Swansea are the *Mackworth Arms* and *Castle*. Fine sea-bathing may be had at The Mumbles, six miles westward, on the lower peninsula. This is a rugged tract of land lying between Swansea and Caermarthen Bays. It is traversed by a ridge of red sandstone, which at Cwm Bryn is 584 feet high, surmounted by a huge cromlech called Arthur's Stone. The peninsula is inhabited by a colony of Flemings, who settled here during the reign of Henry I. These people do not speak the Welsh language, and have but little intercourse with them, differing even in their dress. Mumbles' Head is on the southeast side of the peninsula, and Worm's Head at the western extremity. The latter derives its name from the shape of the cliffs, which run out into the sea for three quarters of a mile, and resemble the head of a sea-serpent. The extremity is from 200 to 300 feet high, under which there is a vast cave. A regatta is held yearly in Swansea Bay. The distance from Swansea to London by the Great Western Railway is 216 miles.

Merthyr Tydvil, signifying Martyr Tydvil, derives its name from St. Tudfyl, daughter of a Welsh chief, who suffered martyrdom for her religion during the early ages of the Church. The town is situated at the head of the Vale of Taff, and contains 83,875 inhabitants. The surrounding country is celebrated for its thick and rich veins of coal, and in the city itself nothing but blast-furnaces, rolling-mills, and forges are seen in every direction. The iron-works

are fifty in number; each furnace is about 55 feet high, contains 5000 cubic feet, and is capable of smelting 100 tons of pig-iron weekly. In the largest works, belonging to Lady Guest and Messrs. Crawshay, from 3000 to 5000 hands are employed. Merthyr should by all means be visited at night, when the red glare of the furnaces lights up the place, and produces a striking effect; in the daytime the town is gloomy. *Hotels, Castle and Bush.*

Cardiff is about 21 miles from Merthyr, and contains a population of 32,954. *Hotels, Cardiff Arms and Angel.* Cardiff is situated at the mouth of the River Taff, and is the great outlet for the coal and iron of the surrounding districts: the exports amount to three million pounds a year. The town is the creation of the Bute family, whose present representative, the Marquis of Bute, is one of the richest noblemen in the kingdom, possessing an income of £300,000. Cardiff Castle was founded in the 11th century by a Norman baron: an octagonal keep 75 feet high is still entire. In this castle Robert Curthose, brother of Henry I., died in 1133, having been blinded and imprisoned here for life by the king. Cardiff is the dépot of the anthracite coal used by the navy.

Newport is a flourishing sea-port of Monmouthshire, situated at the mouth of the Usk, chiefly employed in the export of coal and iron. Notice the Alexandra Docks, begun in 1868, in addition to others already here. Population 23,249. *Hotels, King's Head and West Gate.* Newport Castle was apparently built for the defense of the River Usk, which is commanded by three strong towers. Just outside the town is a fine stone bridge of five arches, which was erected at a cost of over £10,000. Among the principal buildings notice the Victoria Hall, which includes the County Court and Assembly-rooms, and the Church of St. Woollos, whose position commands an extensive view. Two steam packets sail daily between Newport and Bristol.

Merthyr to Brecon and Hay.

The direct road from Merthyr to Brecon leads through a mountain pass, with the Brecknockshire Beacons on one side, 2862 feet high, and on the other Mount Capel-lante, 2894 feet high. The distance is about 18 miles. *Brecon* is situated at the con-

fluence of the Usk and Honddu, in the midst of most beautiful and romantic scenery. Hotels, *Castle* and *Swan*. Population 5639. The castle was founded by Newmarch, a Norman baron; nothing now remains but the keep, called "Ely Tower," so named from Dr. Morton, bishop of Ely, who was imprisoned here by order of Richard III. It was also the scene of the conference between the bishop and the Duke of Buckingham. The other principal buildings are the County Hall, Market-house, Assize Courts, three churches, theatre, etc. Sir David Gon, Shakspeare's Fluellen, resided in this neighborhood. He was knighted by Henry V. at Agincourt while at the point of death, having sacrificed his life to save the king. The "Shoulder of Mutton" Inn at Brecon is pointed out as the birthplace of Mrs. Siddons. From Brecon to Hay the distance is about 15 miles. Hay stands on the borders of the three counties of Brecon, Hereford, and Radnor, and is the highest point to which barges ascend in the Upper Wye. It is an old Norman town, founded by Bernard Newmarch. The castle was destroyed by Owen Glendower, and now stands in ruins. *Clifford Castle*, three miles from Hay, was built by Fitz-Osborne, a kinsman of William the Conqueror. Here fair Rosamond Clifford was born.

Travelers may continue from Hay to Hereford (12½ miles), thence to London *via* Gloucester and Reading.

Bristol to Gloucester, Cheltenham, Great Malvern, and Worcester.

Gloucester is situated on the Severn, about 83 miles from Bristol, and 114 from London. It is the capital of its county, a cathedral city, and contains a population of 16,512. Hotels, *Spread Eagle* and *Bell*. The cathedral is a fine cruciform building 426 feet long, the oldest parts of which are the Norman crypt and nave, built as early as 1089. The building is surmounted by a tower 225 feet high, which was not finished until 1518. There is a whispering gallery 75 feet long near the east window; the window itself is one of the largest in England, being 79 feet long and 85 feet broad. The choir is richly ornamented, and the stalls are equal to those at Windsor. Among the principal monuments are those to Edward II., Robert Duke of Normandy, Bishop Warburton, and Dr. Jen-

ner, the discoverer of vaccination. Among the other principal buildings are the Palace, built in 1862; the Town-hall, County Jail, Infirmary, and numerous churches. In St. Mary's Square Bishop Hooper suffered martyrdom at the stake.

Cheltenham, one of the most fashionable watering-places of England, is situated on the River Chelt, about seven miles from Gloucester. Population 39,693. Hotels, *Queen's, Lansdowne, and Flow*. The town lies in a fertile valley, protected from cold winds by the Cotswold Hills, and is a clean and well-built place. The springs, which are chalybeate and cathartic, were first discovered in 1715. The chief spas are the Montpellier, where a band plays morning and evening; the Pitville, whose Pump-room was built in 1824, with a Grecian portico and dome; and the Cambray Chalybeate Spa. The spa of the Royal Old Wells, once so famous, has been converted into a theatre, and the road leading to it is a fine elm avenue, which forms the principal promenade for visitors. Cheltenham is the second healthiest place in England. The season lasts from May to October, although in July and August the heat is intense.

Malvern, a place of considerable antiquity, is situated on the slope of the Malvern Hills, about 29 miles from Gloucester. It is divided into two parts, Great and Little Malvern, which are about 3½ miles distant one from the other. The mineral springs for which Malvern is celebrated lie between the two. These springs are called St. Anne's and Holywell; the water is slightly tepid and sulphureted, and is chiefly useful for skin diseases. Besides its mineral springs, Malvern is also celebrated for the extent to which the hydropathic system, or *Water-cure*, is carried on, it being the recognized headquarters of hydropathy. Hotels, *Imperial* and *Foley Arms*. Population 4484. The Worcestershire Beacon rises 1800 feet above Great Malvern, and commands from its summit a most glorious view. Malvern Priory was endowed by Edward the Confessor: its gateway is a beautiful specimen of the later English style. Malvern Church originally formed a part of the priory, but at the dissolution of monasteries it was bought by the inhabitants for a parish church. It is a fine Gothic structure, 170

feet long by 60 broad, and contains some very curious effigies.

From Malvern we continue to *Worcester*, capital of the county of that name. It is situated on the left bank of the Severn, 66 miles from Bristol, and is nearly in the centre of England. Population 31,227. Hotels, *Star and Garter* and *Hop Pole*. Worcester is chiefly visited for its Cathedral: this is a fine building, in the early English style, with the exception of the crypt, which is Norman. It is in the form of a double cross, 884 feet long, with a tower rising 170 feet. The oldest part now standing dates from 1218, when it was restored after a fire; it was formerly the church of an abbey founded by the Saxon kings. Among the tombs are those of King John, the most ancient royal monument in England, whose body was shown to the people in 1797, and then replaced; of Arthur, son of Henry VII.; and of Bishop Hough, the bas-reliefs of which are some of the best works of Roubiliac. The old cloisters are now occupied by the cathedral dignitaries, and contain some of the best stained windows in England. Among the other buildings may be mentioned the Episcopal palace, the Guildhall, the Town-hall, Edgar's Tower, a curious piece of antiquity; the County Jail, which occupies the site of the ancient castle; and the Theatre, built in 1870.

London to Salisbury, Exeter, Torquay, Plymouth, Falmouth, and Land's End.

Salisbury, the capital of Wiltshire, situated at the confluence of the Avon, Willey, and Bourne, contains 12,278 inhabitants. It is 96 miles from London by the South-western Railway. Hotels, *White Hart* and *Red Lion*. The Cathedral of Salisbury is a magnificent edifice, erected in the thirteenth century: it is in the form of a double cross, and its outside length measures 480 feet. It is surmounted by a beautiful steeple, which rises 400 feet above the ground. The number of windows in the Cathedral is said to equal that of the days in the year: among them notice the upper eastern window, which represents the "Brazen Serpent," by Mortimer. The Cathedral is rich in monuments, some dating back as early as the eleventh century, and transferred here from the old cathedral. Among the other public buildings may be noticed Queen Elizabeth's Grammar-

school, where Addison was educated; the Assembly-rooms; theatre; and the Council-chamber, erected in 1795 at the expense of the second Earl of Radnor. About three miles from Salisbury is Longford Castle, the seat of the present earl, which contains a valuable collection of paintings.

In Salisbury Plain, about eight miles from the city, is situated the famous monument of Stonehenge, considered the greatest wonder in the west of England. Antiquaries differ greatly concerning the object of this curious structure; it has been attributed to the Druids, the Danes, and the Romans by different parties. It consists of large stones, about 140 in number (though the people in the neighborhood aver that it is impossible to count the same number twice, and that it would be unlucky to count them right), arranged in a circular form. These are partly connected by flat pieces placed on top in a transverse direction; thus connected, they are called Trilithons.

From Salisbury to Exeter is 87½ miles. *Exeter*, a place of 41,749 inhabitants, is the capital of Devonshire. It is situated on the River Exe, which is here crossed by a handsome stone bridge, erected at a cost of \$100,000. It is 194 miles from London by the Great Western Railway. Hotels, *New London* and *Clarence*. Among the principal buildings are the Cathedral, Guildhall, Theatre, Bishop's palace, Picture-gallery, and the Albert Memorial Museum. The Cathedral is a beautiful building, 875 feet long in the interior, with Norman towers 145 feet high: in one of these is the great Tom of Exeter, weighing 12,500 pounds. The west front, lately restored, is the finest part of the building, and its stained window is greatly admired. In the interior are several monuments of interest. The Chapter-house, which is Gothic, with a carved roof, contains a fine library. North of the city are the ruins of Rougemont Castle, said by some to have been erected in the time of Julius Cæsar, by others attributed to the Conqueror. It was razed by Parliament in 1646, when taken by Fairfax after a siege. It commands a fine view of the neighborhood.

An excursion may be made from Exeter to *Exmouth*, about 10½ miles from the former place. This pleasant watering-place is

situated at the mouth of the River Exe, and affords a fine harbor for ships of 800 tons. Here Alfred the Great made his first attempt towards the formation of a British navy. The town is sheltered from the northeast and southeast winds by high hills which rise in the background, rendering it celebrated for the mildness of its climate. Population 5228. Hotels, *Imperial* and *Beacon*. Not far from Exmouth, in the parish of East Budleigh, is the house in which Sir Walter Raleigh first saw the light in 1552.

Twenty-four miles from Exeter is the fashionable watering-place of *Torquay*, which lies on a sort of peninsula, on the northeast side of Tor Bay. The climate of Torquay is soft and humid, and is particularly suited as a winter residence to persons suffering from pulmonary complaints; it is entirely protected from northeast winds, but the temperature varies considerably in different parts, there being a difference of five or eight degrees within two miles. Population 16,419. There are numerous hotels in Torquay, but for warmth and comfort we prefer the *Royal*, which commands a fine view of the bay. Amusements of every kind are attainable, there being a theatre, concerts, assembly-rooms, libraries, and a museum containing a fine collection. The Pier, erected in 1804, forms the fashionable promenade. Not far from the town are the ruins of Tor Abbey, well deserving a visit. The favorite excursion, however, in the neighborhood is to Kent's Hole, a natural cave which has been explored to a depth of 600 feet. Here were discovered bones of bears, hyenas, elephants, and other animals which no longer exist in the country.

Plymouth, a fortress and naval dock-yard, is 246 miles from London by the Great Western Railway. Plymouth derives its name from the River Plym, at the mouth of which it stands. The Royal Dock-yard, covering a space of 71 acres, is at Devonport, and the Victualing Office, Marine Barracks, and Naval and Military Hospital are at Stonehouse, though both are united under the name of Plymouth. Hotels, *Royal* and *Chubb's Commercial*. Population 62,599. The principal buildings are the Assembly-rooms, Theatre, and Royal Hotel, all forming part of one block, in the Ionic style; the Athenæum, the

Exchange, Public Library, and Guildhall. The three harbors of Plymouth are the mouth of the Plym, called Catwater; the estuary of the Tamar, called Hamaze, and Sutton Pool, and are capable of containing 2000 vessels. At the mouth of the Sound, three miles from the town, is the famous Breakwater, begun in 1812. It is 1700 yards in length, and is 70 or 80 yards wide at the bottom, narrowing at the top to ten or twelve yards. At one end stands a light-house, at the other a fort. Two and a half million tons of stone were sunk to form this dike. The first fort built in the Sound was erected at the invasion of the Spanish Armada, and it was from here that the English ships sailed out to meet and conquer their foes. The citadel of Plymouth stands on a cliff called the Hoe, which was first regularly fortified in 1670.

About ten miles from Plymouth is the *Eddystone Light-house*, which stands on a rock in the open channel. It is of octagonal form, and the frame-work is composed of cast-iron and copper. The outside and basement of the building is built of granite, as that stone is best able to bear the action of the sea. The first stone was laid in June, 1757, and the whole was finished in October, 1759. This light-house has proved very beneficial during the frightful storms that rage along the coast. It is inhabited by three keepers, who are supplied with provisions by a boat appointed for that purpose; but a large stock of salt meat is always kept in the place, as during the winter the boat is often unable to effect a landing for weeks at a time.

Five miles from Plymouth is *Plympton*, the birthplace of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in whose grammar-school he was educated, as were also the painters Northcote and Eastlake.

Falmouth, situated at the mouth of the River Fal, contains 5709 inhabitants. Hotels, *Falmouth* and *Green Bank*. Its harbor is one of the best in England. On one side of the entrance stands Pendennis Castle, which endured a siege of six months in the royal cause during the Parliamentary wars. On the opposite side is St. Anthony's Light-house, and in the centre rises the Black Rock. The town itself has little of interest; it consists of one long street running along the side of the harbor.

Leaving Falmouth we rejoin the main

line of the West Cornwall Railway at Truro, the capital of Cornwall, containing 11,377 inhabitants, and continue to *Penzance*, which stands at the terminus of the railway. On our route we pass *Marazion*, famous in the Middle Ages as a place of resort for pilgrims proceeding to St. Michael's Mount. This rocky promontory stands about a quarter of a mile from the shore, and at low water may be reached by a causeway. In olden times it was a tin dépot, and bore the name of *Ictes*. On the summit are the remains of a priory founded before the Conquest; it is now the property of the St. Aubyn family. The wife of the Pretender, Perkin Warbeck, took refuge here in 1497.

Penzance is a pleasant town, situated on the west side of Mount's Bay, and contains 9414 inhabitants. *Hotels, Queen's and Union*. It carries on a considerable trade in tin, copper, granite, and pilchards. Among the principal buildings are St. John's Hall, which includes a Music-hall, Museum, Library, and Guildhall; the Town-hall, Corn-market, and St. Paul's Church. Five miles from Penzance is a Druidical circle called the "Merry Maidens," and another north of the town of nineteen stones, with one in the centre, called Boscawen Un. Among other objects of interest in the neighborhood are "*The Pipers*," a cromlech; *Lamorna Cave*, and the celebrated *Logan Stone*, which may be moved by a touch, though weighing 90 tons. This rock was overturned by Lieutenant Goldsmith in 1824 as the result of a wager; this so roused the indignation of the neighboring people that he was obliged to replace it, which he did at great cost. From Penzance a drive of eleven miles brings us to *Land's End*, the most westerly point of the English coast. About a mile from the shore are the Longship Reefs, with a light-house 112 feet above the level of the sea.

London to Chelmsford, Colchester, and Harwich.

Leaving London by the Great Eastern Railway, we reach *Chelmsford*, the capital of the County of Essex, 29 miles distant from London. It contains several handsome buildings, St. Mary's Church, a Town-hall, County Jail, Theatre, Grammar-school, and Corn Exchange. *Hotels, Saracen's Head and White Hart*. Pop-

ulation 5513. Continuing our route, the next place of importance which we pass is *Colchester*, a town containing 23,809 inhabitants. It is situated on the River Colne, 22 miles from Chelmsford, and 51 from London. This is a place of great antiquity, and is believed by many to be the *Camelodunum* of the Romans. There are many old and interesting houses, one dating back as far as 1490. Here are also the ruins of a castle, of which the gateway and keep remain; also part of an abbey founded by Eudo Dapifer, steward of William the Conqueror. Colchester is now a military station, a camp having been formed here during the Russian War. About ten miles from the town, at St. Osyth, is an Augustine Priory, dating from the twelfth century, well worth a visit.

Continuing from Colchester, at Manningtree (Junction), mentioned by Shakespeare in his Play of Henry IV., we leave the Great Eastern main line, and proceed by a branch to *Harwich*. *Great Eastern Hotel*. Population 5070. Harwich is situated on a point of land close to the entrance of the Rivers Stour and Orwell into the German Ocean. It has an extensive harbor, capable of containing 100 sail of the line. Steamers leave here twice a week for Antwerp, in connection with the Great Eastern Railway. This is the quickest and most direct route for reaching Germany, and, in case of bad weather, a couple of days may be passed most pleasantly in Harwich at the Great Eastern Hotel, a fine building belonging to the railway company.

From Harwich a pleasant excursion may be made by boat to *Ipswich*, a town of 37,950 inhabitants. *Hotels, White Horse and Crown and Anchor*. This excursion is made more for the beauty of the scenery along the banks of the River Orwell, on which Ipswich stands, than for any thing of interest which the old town contains. From the river the town appears to form a crescent; the streets are narrow and irregular, but well paved. The principal buildings are the Town-hall, built in 1868, with a council chamber and library each 74 feet long; the theatre, where Garrick made his début in 1741; the Corn Exchange, and thirteen churches. Cardinal Wolsey was born here in 1471, and the house in St. Nicholas Parish is still shown.

London to Maidstone and Folkestone.

Maidstone is 84½ miles from London by the Southeastern Railway, and contains a population of 23,058. Hotels, *The Mitre* and *Royal Star*. The town is situated on the right bank of the Medway, surrounded by orchards, hop-grounds, etc., and is the capital of the county of Kent. Among the principal buildings notice the county jail, the town-hall, the corn market, the church in which Archbishop Courtenay is buried, and the archbishop's palace, rebuilt in the 14th century. From Maidstone to Folkestone the distance is about 35 miles.

Folkestone contains a population of 8500, and a good hotel, the *Pavilion*. It has greatly increased in importance since the opening of the Southeastern Railway, and is now a pleasant point of embarkation for France. The distance from Boulogne is but twenty-seven miles, and the ordinary time employed in crossing about one hour and forty minutes, and from Folkestone to London two and a quarter hours. Folkestone has of late years been much frequented as a watering-place; the air is considered efficacious for persons suffering from nervous debility, and here there is more retirement than at other watering-places along the coast. The town itself is most irregularly and badly built; the streets are steep and narrow, but outside the town there are most delightful walks. From Folkestone Hill, which rises to a height of 575 feet back of the town, a most glorious view may be obtained. Dr. William Harvey, who immortalized himself by the discovery of the circulation of the blood, was a native of Folkestone.

Boulogne (sur Mer) is situated at the mouth of the River Lianne, and contains a population of 32,000. The hotels are *H. du Nord*, *H. des Bains*, and *H. de Londres*. Boulogne derives its great importance from its proximity to the shores of England, and being on the great line of travel between London and Paris. Nearly one fourth of the population is English, and every other person you meet speaks the English language, and every other sign you see is written in English. During the bathing season the visitors from England and the different parts of France are very numerous. On one side of the harbor may be seen the circular basin excavated by Napoleon to contain the flat-bottomed boats

intended to convey his army of invasion to England. The Museum, Library, and Cathedral are the principal objects of attraction.

Amiens is finely situated on the River Somme, and contains 50,000 inhabitants. The hotels are *H. de France et d'Angleterre* and *H. du Rhin*. The principal object of attraction here is the Cathedral, which is one of the finest on the Continent, and well deserving a visit. Among the relics is the genuine head of John the Baptist. The town is surrounded by a boulevard which forms a delightful promenade. Among the numerous celebrities to whom Amiens has given birth are Peter the Hermit, preacher of the first Crusade, and Gabrielle d'Estrees, the favorite mistress of Henry IV.

If visiting Paris by the way of Dieppe, you take the cars to New Haven, from New Haven to Dieppe by boat in about 6 hours, by rail *viâ* Rouen in 5½ hours. This route is some 40 per cent. cheaper than by Boulogne. Through tickets by this route allow passengers to break their journey at Dieppe or Rouen. Interpreters accompany the trains and boats throughout from London Bridge to Paris.

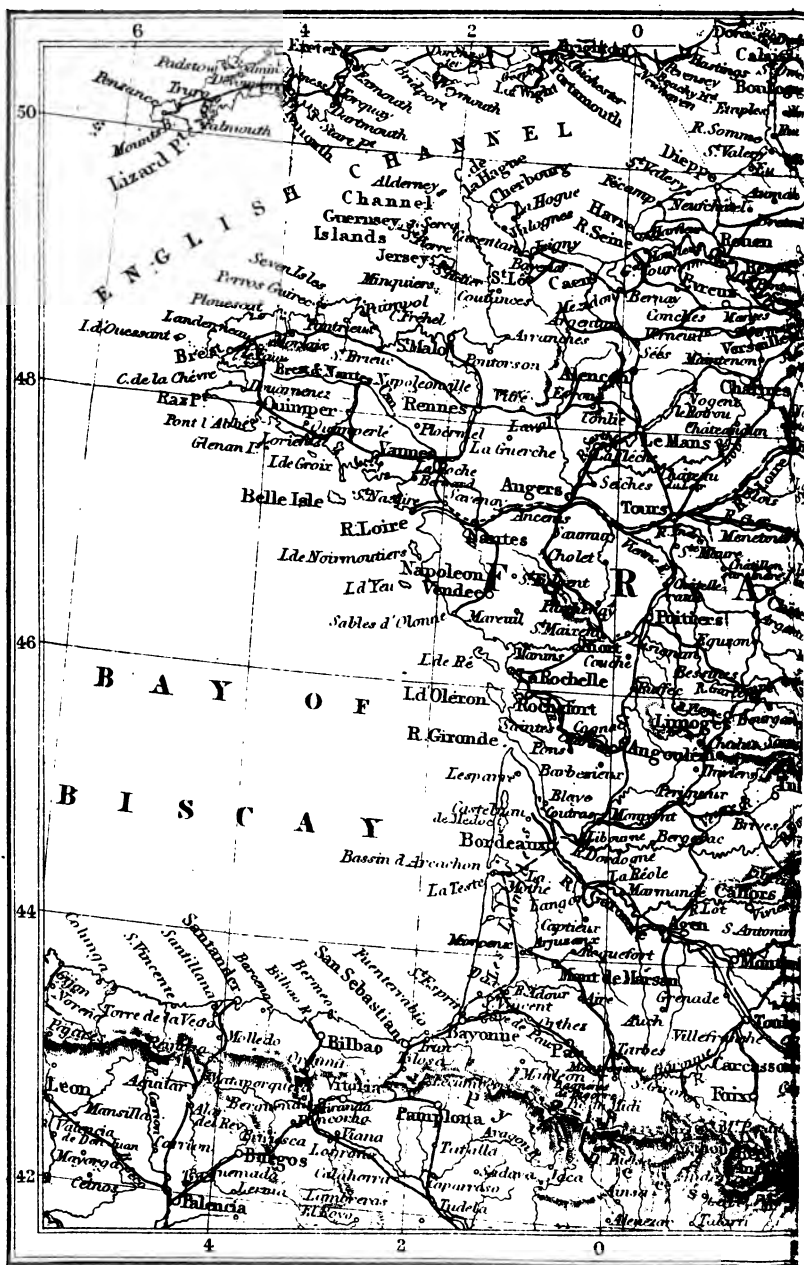
Dieppe contained, in 1866, 19,946 inhabitants. The principal hotel is the *Hôtel Royal*, admirably managed, and decidedly the largest, cleanest, and best in the place. It is immediately opposite the Etablissement des Bains. Dieppe is quite famous in history, and three centuries ago it contained three times its present population, and its inhabitants were noted both for their bravery in war and their skill in commerce. The oyster-beds were formerly very extensive. The streets are regularly built, and there are few specimens of antiquity remaining, as the town was completely destroyed by the English in 1694. The principal objects of attraction are the *Church of St. Jacques*, the old *Castle*, now a barrack, the *Hôtel de Ville*, and the *Manufacture de Tabac*. At the eastern extremity of the beach is situated the Etablissement des Bains: the reading-room is well supplied with journals. There are hot baths, a ballroom, and numberless small bathing-houses where visitors prepare themselves to bathe in public. There are numerous delightful walks and drives in the vicinity of Dieppe.

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FRANCE.*

HAVRE.

[FRANCE.]

HAVRE.

HAVRE.

On reaching the coast by the French line of steamers, if you are tired of the sea, or wish to arrive a day sooner in Paris, you can land at Brest (see Index), and reach Paris express in 16 hrs.; fare, 76 frs. The time by steamer from Brest to Havre averages 19 hours., and there is more uncertainty in landing. From Havre to Paris, 6 hrs.; dist., 143 miles. These trains are usually an hour behind time. Your passport, here taken, can be had at the Prefecture before leaving.

Hotels.—The *Hôtel de l'Europe*, in Rue de Paris, is the best in the city; rooms from 50 cents to \$2 per day; breakfast, *à la carte*; dinner, *table d'hôte*, 75 cents. *Hôtel Frascati*, situated on the sea-shore outside the walls. It has an excellent *table d'hôte*, reading-room, and warm baths; also magnificent views from all parts of the house.

HAVRE, formerly Havre de Grace, is a strongly fortified commercial sea-port, containing a population of seventy-five thousand souls, that is, taking the population of Havre proper and the suburbs of Ingouville and Gravelle. It is, next to Marseilles, the most important city in France,

commercially viewed. The harbor is the best on this part of the French coast. It consists of three basins, separated from each other and from the outer port by four locks, and is capable of accommodating 500 ships. The town was founded by Francis I. in 1516, but owes its prosperity to Louis XVI. Some authors say it was founded by Louis XII. in 1509. There are numerous steam packets plying between Havre and all the ports of France, United States, England, Russia, and Holland; in fact, the commerce of Havre, which may be called the port of Paris, is connected with all parts of the world. It has no monuments, and few fine public buildings, and, being a modern town, has but few historical associations. Its citadel was built by Cardinal Richelieu, and in it in 1650 the leaders of the Fronde, Prince Condé and Longueville, were imprisoned. On the prostration of Mazarin from power they regained their liberty. It was from Havre that Richmond embarked with troops furnished by Charles VIII. to meet Richard on Bosworth Field. Every reader of Shakspeare knows the result. Havre is also the birthplace of Madame de la

* *Currency.*—In France and Belgium the currency is *francs* and *centimes*: 1 franc=100 centimes=18½ cents. American travelers generally call one franc twenty cents; it costs them that. Although the franc and centime are the legal currency in all commercial transactions, the *sou*, which is about equal to one cent, is usual in ordinary trade. Twenty of them are worth one franc, and it will be well to note the difference. You *hear* of centimes, but hardly ever *see* them. Five of this coin make one sou.

The French have adopted a decimal system of weights and measures. We give those parts of it which are of special use to travelers.

Weights.—The unit is the *gramme*, which is the weight of the 100th part of a *metre* of distilled water at the temperature of melting ice. It is equal to 15.434 grains Troy. Hence,

1 Gramme.....	15½ grains Troy, nearly.
1 Decagramme (10 grammes).....	5½ drams Avoirdupois, nearly.
1 Hectogramme (100 ").....	3½ ounces " "
1 Kilogramme (1000 ").....	2½ pounds " "
1 Myriagramme (10,000 grammes).....	22 " " "

Measures.—The *metre* is the unit. This is the ten millionth part of the quadrant of the earth's meridian. It is equal to about 29.370 inches. Hence,

1 Metre.....	3 feet 3 inches, nearly.
1 Hectometre (100 metres).....	£28 " nearly.
1 Kilometre (1000 ") (3280 feet).....	¾ mile, " "
1 Myriametre (10,000 metres).....	0½ miles, " "

The *metre* is the basis of all measures of capacity; thus the *litre* is the cube of the tenth part of a metre, equal to $\frac{1}{1000}$ th of a gallon—a little less than a quart.

On all French railways, 30 kilogrammes (66 lbs.) of baggage are allowed to every first-class passenger; for all over that you pay extra. At certain intervals there are refreshment-rooms, which are far superior to those of any other country, more especially those on the road between Havre and Paris. You can have a dinner served at many of them almost equal to "Philippe's" or the "Trois Frères." In fact, the general provisions made for railroad travelers in this country are unequaled.

Fayette. In 1562 the leader of the Huguenots, Prince of Condé, put Queen Elizabeth in possession of the town, and the command devolved upon the Earl of Warwick. It was besieged by Montmorency with vastly superior numbers. Warwick held out until three fourths of the entire garrison were slain, when he himself was shot in the breast: immediately after the place surrendered. One of the most conspicuous buildings in the city is the theatre, situated in Place Louis XVI., at the end of the bassin du commerce. There is also a very fine commercial club here, called the *Cercle du Commerce*. Strangers may be introduced by members. All the European and American papers are kept there. Steamers are leaving almost daily for the following places: London, Southampton, Harfleur, Cherbourg, Dunkirk; to Rotterdam and Hamburg twice a week; to Copenhagen, St. Petersburg, and New York twice a month. You should by no means leave Havre without ascending the hill of Ingouville; the view is very magnificent. From there you may see, near Cape la Hève, the rocks that were the favorite haunt of Bernardin de St. Pierre, author of "Paul and Virginia," who was born in Havre. Paris lies 108 miles S.E. of Havre, and is connected with it by railroad. Fare, first class, 27 f. 85 c. Distance 143 miles. Trains run four or five times a day in from 2 40 to 3 hours. From Havre to Rouen the distance is 60 miles, and the country through which you pass a perfect garden, under the highest state of cultivation. The most part of it is the fertile table-land of "Pays de Caux." The first station is Harfleur, situated on the Lezarde, one mile from its mouth. It flows into the Seine. It was the port of Paris before the foundation of Havre; was formerly an important fortress, and the key to the entrance of the Seine. It was captured by Henry V. in 1415, after a memorable siege of forty days. After its capture, he drove the inhabitants from the town with only their clothes, confiscating all their property. It remained in the possession of the English for nearly twenty years, when it was surprised by some of its former inhabitants, aided by the peasantry of the country, and the English were driven out. From the Chateau d'Orcher, on the heights above, there is a splen-

did view of the river and surrounding country. Passing through the towns of Yvetot and Barenti, towns of 9000 and 3000 inhabitants, of no special interest to the traveler, we arrive at ROUEN, the Rotomagus of the Romans.

Omnibuses run to all parts of the city. There are three very good hotels. The *Hôtel d'Angleterre* is the best for families. It is admirably managed. Supplied with English and French newspapers. The population of Rouen is 93,000, and is the fifth largest town in France; it is situated on the right bank of the Seine, and is connected with its suburb St. Sever by an iron and stone bridge. The Seine at this spot is over one thousand feet wide. The first bridge erected here was in 1168, by Matilda, daughter of Henry I. The suspension bridge was erected in 1836. There is an arch in this bridge eighty feet high, to allow vessels to pass. The old streets are very narrow, and the houses built of wood; but the new part of the town is very handsome, and has many public edifices and fountains. The traveler who wishes to see Rouen thoroughly will find plenty to occupy his time for two or three days; but most of our sightseers spend but one day, and some not even that, all being anxious to reach Paris as early as possible. A boulevard occupying the site of the old fortifications runs around the old town, and includes within its circuit all the objects of curiosity worth seeing. The chief edifice is the Cathedral, a splendid monument of Gothic architecture, containing many fine sculptures and monuments, among which is the tomb of Richard Cœur de Lion. His heart only is buried here. He bequeathed that to the city of Rouen on account of the great love he bore the Normans, but his body was interred at Fontevrault. His heart is buried under the pavement of the choir. His effigy is of limestone, but was much mutilated by the Huguenots in 1663. It stands in the Lady Chapel behind the high altar; it represents him crowned, and in his royal robes. The statues of the two Cardinals d'Amboise, one of whom was minister to Louis XII., also stand in this chapel. Here, too, we find the monument of the Duc de Brizé, husband of Diana of Poitiers, by whom it was erected. She was notorious as being the mistress of Henry II.

The monument is from the chisel of Jean Goujon, and represents the duke stretched on a sarcophagus of black marble, with his widow kneeling at his head. The Cathedral is surmounted by two towers, the one called *Tour de Beurre*, on account of its having been erected in the latter part of the 15th century with the money accumulated from the sale of indulgences from eating butter during Lent; it is surmounted with beautiful stone filigree work, and formerly contained the celebrated bell named after the Cardinal d'Amboise, which was melted during the Revolution to make guns. The other tower, called St. Romain, rests on the oldest part of the church.

One of the finest and most perfect Gothic edifices in the world is the church of *St. Ouen*. It was commenced by Abbot Jean Roussel in the 14th century. It is far superior to the Cathedral, not only in size, but in style and ornament; it is inferior, however, as regards historical monuments. It suffered much in the 16th century from the Huguenot rabble, who blackened its beautiful windows with smoke arising from the bonfires they had built in the centre of the church to burn the furniture. The central tower is 260 feet high, and is a model of grace and elegance. Visitors should decidedly make the ascent of this tower; it will repay them for their trouble. The interior is 443 feet long and 100 high, and is a perfect pattern of airy gracefulness. In St. Agnes chapel may be seen the tomb of Alexana Barneval, the master mason, who was executed for the murder of his apprentice, who had eclipsed him in the execution of the north window in the transept. In the public garden, which extends along the north side of this church, stands a Norman tower built in the 11th century; it is in a very good state of perfection. St. Ouen was one of the early archbishops of Rouen, and was born in the forepart of the 7th century.

The *Hôtel de Ville* was formerly part of the monastery of St. Ouen, and is attached to the church. It contains the public offices, the public library, and the picture-gallery. The principal pictures, and they are few, are Van Eyck's *Virgin and Child*, a copy of Raphael's *Madonna di San Sisto*, the original of which is in the picture-gallery of Dresden, and cost \$40,000; *St. Francis* by Caracci, *The Plague at Milan*

of Lemoinere. The *Musée des Antiquités*, in Rue Beauvoisiere, is one of the most interesting places in the city. It contains many curiosities of voluntary contributions, among which is the door of the house in which Corneille was born; and autographs of Richard Cœur de Lion and Henry I., and the cross mark of William the Conqueror, who could not write. The *Public Library*, containing some 84,000 volumes of very valuable books, and 1200 manuscripts, is open every day except Mondays and Thursdays. The *Place de la Pucelle* is famous as the place where Joan of Arc was burned at the stake. A monument is here erected to her memory to mark the place where she suffered. This event is a lasting disgrace to the English, as well as to Charles VII., whose throne she saved, and who made no attempt to ransom her, or protest against her trial; and to her countryman the cruel Bishop of Beauvais, her unjust judge, and those who sold her to the English at Compeigne. Although her enthusiasm saved the country, after she was delivered to the English neither her king nor countrymen appear to have remembered her. After she was burned her ashes were cast into the Seine by order of the archbishop.

Rouen is the see of an archbishop, and contains his palace; also an Exchange, Custom-house, Mint, and two theatres. It contains a University, Academy for the Department; also a secondary school of Medicine, a national College, and primary Normal School. Altogether it is one of the most industrious and commercial cities of France. It is particularly celebrated for its spinning and dyeing of woolen and cotton stuffs, and the manufacture of printed cottons, broadcloths, and velvets.

PARIS.

From Rouen to Paris, 87 English miles, express trains run in 2 hours 40 minutes. Fare, \$3 40.

As the stranger is unquestionably desirous to "do" Paris, the city of the world, at once, we will immediately proceed to describe that centre where magnificence, elegance, and luxury reign supreme. Then, making Paris our starting-point, we will describe the different routes through France, and then continue on our tour through Germany, Austria, Italy, and the East.

On arriving at Paris the traveler is exposed to a very great annoyance in being obliged to wait a full half hour, while the *octroi*, or custom-house authorities, lay out along the tables the whole of the baggage arriving by the train; and although your baggage may have been examined at Havre, Boulogne, or Calais, it is generally examined again by the *octroi*, who, not finding any thing to *eat* in your trunks, *pass* them. As wines and provisions of all kinds pay a duty entering Paris from the country, all baggage must be examined on entering the barriers. The persons employed in this service are called *octroi*, and number about 1000. There is a tax on wine, vinegar, brandy, spirits, beer, oil, charcoal, butchers' meat, ham, sausages, straw, and hay. If you refuse to declare any of the above, you are liable to a fine equal to the value of the articles. If there are several persons traveling together, or if the traveler has considerable baggage, a small omnibus should be taken, which is capable of holding six persons. The price is only about double that of an ordinary voiture. Engage your omnibus or voiture as soon as you arrive.

Hotels.—Grand Hôtel, Grand Hôtel du Louvre, Grand Hôtel de l'Athénée, Splendide Hôtel, Hôtel Meurice, Hôtel des Deux Mondes; and Hôtel Chatham, 67 Rue Neuve St. Augustin, entrance from Rue de la Paix and the Boulevard, a fine house, with moderate prices, and one of the most central and best locations in Paris. In all of these hotels there are some persons who speak the English language. As there are several thousand hotels in Paris, of course it is impossible to give a list of the names, even if we knew them, of which information we must plead ignorant.

Grand Hôtel, situated on the Boulevard
156

des Capucines, opposite the termination of Rue de la Paix, which leads to the Tuilleries; it adjoins the new Opera-house, is in close proximity to the leading theatres and principal railway stations, and the very centre of the life and gaiety of modern Paris. This magnificent structure was built by the same company that own the Hotel du Louvre, and in the same elegant style as that world-renowned establishment; it is entirely isolated from all other buildings; covers an extent of nine thousand square yards (about the same as the Louvre); it has a frontage on the boulevards of 390 feet; its different façades contain 444 windows, in addition to those in the court-yards, ground floor, and entresol; the rooms and drawing-rooms number 700, nearly all of which are furnished in the most luxuriant style. Its dining-room is the most magnificent in the world. Leading from its beautiful "Court of Honor" are reading-rooms, cafés, billiard-saloon, reception-rooms, telegraph offices, etc. Under the new and admirable direction of Mr. Vanhymbecck, an American, the charge for service has been suppressed, and rooms can be obtained for five francs and upward, with meals *à la carte*; or arrangements can be made at fixed prices: Rooms, breakfast, and dinner, with wines included—the best rooms, \$6 per day; next best, \$5 per day; and next best, \$4 per day.

The situation of the *Hôtel du Louvre* is delightful, and the amusements about the house so varied that you hardly want to go out to look for any other. It occupies a whole block, covering about two acres of ground, and is bounded by Rue Rivoli on the front, Rue St. Honoré on the rear, Place du Palais Royal and Rue de Marengo on the other two sides: it was built by a stock company. It is on the same plan as our hotels, with the exception that you can breakfast and dine out, paying only for your rooms, which vary from 30 f. (\$6) to 4 f. (80 cts.), according to the floor you are on, and whether you are inside or outside of the court. From the court a magnificent double staircase leads to a Corinthian gallery, occupied as a reading-room; here you will find all the leading papers, magazines, and reviews. This beautiful saloon with us would be called the public parlor and conversation room. Here the ladies and gentlemen, guests of the house, meet,

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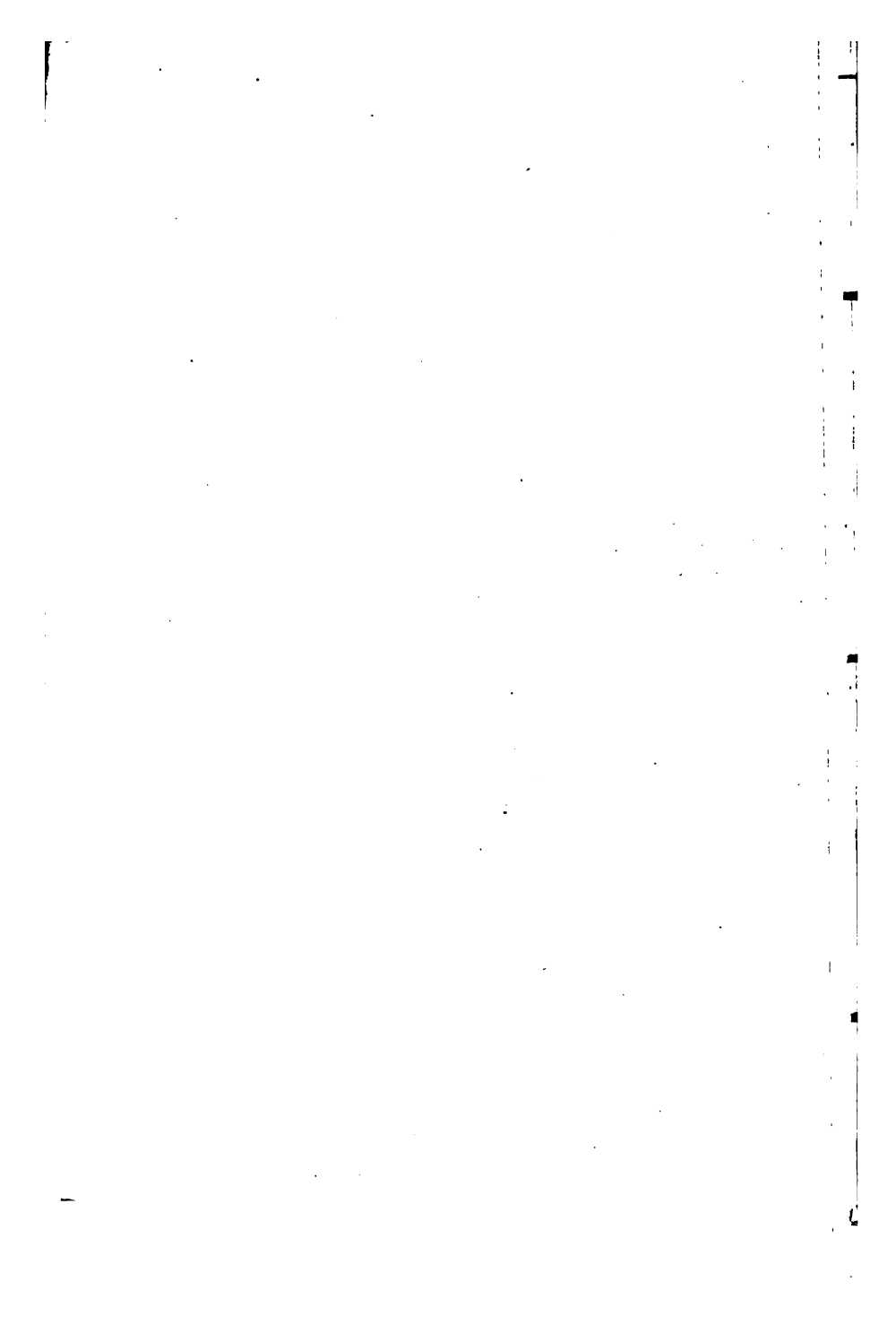


English
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This is a detailed black and white street map of Paris, France. The map shows the city's layout, including major roads, streets, and landmarks. The Seine River is prominent, flowing through the center of the city. The Eiffel Tower is visible in the southeast. The map is oriented with North at the top. Key features include:

- Streets:** Numerous streets are labeled, including Boulevard des Capucines, Avenue des Champs-Élysées, and Rue de la Paix.
- Landmarks:** The Eiffel Tower is clearly marked in the southeast. Other landmarks include the Louvre Museum and the Arc de Triomphe.
- Geography:** The Seine River is shown flowing through the city, with bridges crossing it.
- Orientation:** The map is oriented with North at the top.

and Book.



read the news, and discuss the topics of the day. This saloon communicates with a spacious dining-hall, and two small breakfast and tea rooms. Each floor has its own office, styled "service," and waiters. Your bills are sent weekly to your rooms, and you pay them at the general office in the court. There need never be any mistakes in your bill unless it is your own fault, as the custom is to write on a card for every thing you want; always do that, and never pay but for what your card calls. In every room in the house you will find the regulations, with the price of that particular room, and for service; that, with the cards you give, must be your bill. The house is owned by the Credit Mobilier, and conducted by M. Montague as principal director, a gentleman in whom information, politeness, and unremitting attention to the wants of his guests are happily blended.

Grand Hôtel de l'Athénée is most centrally situated from the new Opera-house in the centre of the American colony. It is admirably managed, good cuisine, and prices moderate. It is much patronized by Americans, who speak of it most highly. It has also the advantage of an elevator.

The *Splendid Hôtel* is situated in one of the most elegant positions in Paris, viz., Place de l'Opéra, one side on Rue de la Paix, the other on the Avenue de l'Opéra, the rotunda facing the new Opera-house. On the opposite corners are the buildings of the Grand Hotel, Sporting Club, and Washington Club [this new American club, lately founded by nineteen American gentlemen, residents of Paris, under the sanction of the imperial government, has decidedly the finest situation in Paris, and its success has been unprecedented in the history of clubs]. The *Splendid* is magnificently furnished, and still exceedingly moderate in charges; rooms from 4 frs. to 30 frs. per day, and private drawing-rooms from 10 frs. to 40 frs. An elevator for guests and baggage. Public dining-rooms; smoking and conversation rooms beautifully furnished. This house has adopted an admirable system in its restaurant. The traveler may order his dinner at a fixed price, and he will get a better one for half the price than if he ordered it himself: "Waiter, bring me a dinner at six, seven, eight, nine, or ten francs."

The *Hôtel Chatham* stands conspicuous

as having one of the best cuisines in Paris; in fact, *Fraser's Magazine* (good authority) calls it the very best. Dinner at the table d'hôte, with wine, only five francs. M. Holzschuch is the able manager. It has recently been much enlarged, and is a most elegant house.

The *Hôtel Meurice* is a clean, well-arranged, first-class hotel, finely situated opposite the Gardens of the Tuileries, in Rue Rivoli, near the Rue de la Paix, in one of the best positions in Paris. It is admirably managed by its proprietor, Mr. Schewrich.

The *Hôtel des Deux Mondes*, 8 Rue d'Antin, is a magnificent first-class hotel, recently constructed and furnished in the most elegant style. There is an excellent cuisine, and great attention is shown to all visitors.

No. 2 Rue Scribe is the office of the "American Register," a weekly journal ably edited by Mr. J. J. Ryan, widely known in his connection with the *New York Herald* and *Times* as a most eminent writer. The "Register" is the only American journal published on the Continent, and is exceedingly useful to travelers in finding out the whereabouts of their friends, as it publishes a weekly report of the arrivals of Americans in Paris and London. *Harper's Hand-book* and *Harper's Phrase-book* are both for sale at the "Register" office.

One of the most convenient places of resort in Paris is the extensive literary establishment of *Messrs. Galignani & Co.*, No. 224 Rue de Rivoli, opposite the Garden of the Tuileries, where is published "Galignani's Messenger," giving full extracts and the leading articles of the English and American papers; also the latest news from the U. States, Great Britain, the Continent, and all parts of the world. Under the head of "Stranger's Diary" are found every day the hours of admission to all places worthy of attention in Paris. In addition to a handsome reading-room, where the most important American, English, and other papers, with the principal magazines, may be read, there is in *Messrs. Galignani & Co.'s* estab-

lishment an excellent circulating library. An address-book of American and English residents and arrivals is kept for the inspection of all visitors. A large assortment of standard American and English authors, and works of travel, including *Harper's Hand-book* and *Phrase-book*, which are sold at publisher's price, may also be found at Martinet's book-store under the Grand Hotel.

Houses.—Furnished Apartments.—Cafés.

—Travelers intending to make a lengthened stay in Paris, and who, from motives either of privacy or economy, prefer lodgings, will find an abundance of "*Maisons Meublées*," from the most luxurious and costly down to the humblest and cheapest kind, containing suites of apartments for families, with kitchen and every thing complete. Also in the same house single bedrooms for gentlemen or ladies, at from two to five francs a night. Apartments may be hired by the year, month, week, or night; but always be particular that both parties understand the terms before you take possession. You may also rent unfurnished apartments, hiring furniture from the upholsterer's. The better plan, if you are in apartments, is to make a contract with some restaurant to send you breakfast, and dine where you please. The best places for a stranger are where they serve dinner for a fixed sum, and not "*à la carte*." You can find plenty of such in the Palais Royal, from 2 f. (with wine) up. It is a matter of great importance to strangers visiting Paris to be well acquainted with the advantages and disadvantages of inhabiting furnished or unfurnished apartments. The French law, so perfect in many other respects, is very unsatisfactory between landlord and tenant, and is mostly in favor of the former. We would impress upon our readers in all cases in which they engage apartments to have every thing in writing. The ordinary means of advertising apartments to be let consist of a yellow board to indicate that they are furnished, and a white one to indicate that they are unfurnished. The prices demanded are most elastic, and are in many instances ruled by the appearance of the applicant and its effect upon the conscience(?) of the concierge or proprietor. Many of the concierges are most mercenary, and, although it is the custom to pay them from ten to thirty francs a month, and in some

instances as high as fifty francs, for doing nothing, they compel the various tradespeople—grocer, butcher, etc., etc.—to pay them a heavy percentage upon all supplies made to families residing in the house. It is a known fact that in some houses the concierges make from 10,000 to 15,000 francs a year. Unless it be in the summer season, when apartments are plentiful, and therefore cheap, we should recommend the hotel in preference, if required only by the week. Every thing is included in a furnished apartment with the exception of plate, linen, and knives: these articles can be hired without trouble from persons making it their special business. Unfurnished apartments are generally let on a lease of three, six, or nine years, optional to both parties. Notice to quit should in all cases be written, and, where not presented by a huissier, its acceptance by the landlord should also be in writing. When it is not interdicted in the lease, the right to underlet is unquestioned. It is very necessary to know in what houses one can safely engage apartments, as it sometimes happens that apartments are taken, and several months' rent paid in advance, when, the landlord being in difficulty, his furniture is seized, and sometimes sold off before the expiration of the tenancy.

Boarding-houses.—There is a large number of boarding-houses or pensions, both English and French. The price varies from 200 to 350 francs for board and lodging inclusive. They are economical, but in many instances far from being select or comfortable.

Private Apartments and Hotels.—There is always a choice of these to be had, owing to the departure of families, and for which, and for all matters concerning house-agency, we strongly recommend travelers to Messrs. John Arthur & Co., 10 Rue Castiglione, bankers, house and estate agents, and agents to the British and American Embassies. This firm, established thirty-four years, give gratuitously every information and advice, and can provide parties with every accommodation in the shape of apartments.

The house of Messrs. John Arthur & Co. deals also in wines of every description and of the best quality.

Restaurants and Cafés.—The best are *Vefour's, Café Riche, Anglais,* and *Voisin's*. The cafés, as a general thing, only furnish *déjeuners à la fourchette*, chocolate, coffee, tea, ices, and liqueurs. The restaurants Voisin and Riche are considered by epicures to have the best cooks in Paris; and Americans, when giving breakfast or dinner parties, generally prefer these, being not only the best, but most economical. The cafés are an institution almost peculiar to Paris, having existed here for over a century and a half. They are one of the most remarkable features of the French capital. They are to be found in every quarter of the city, and generally decorated with much taste and splendor. Those most brilliantly ornamented are situated on the Boulevard Poissonniere, Boulevard des Italiens, Boulevard Montmartre, Boulevard des Capucines, and Boulevard de la Madeleine. When lighted up at night, it is difficult to describe any thing so perfectly enchanting. Here it is that the Frenchman is seen in all his glory, seated near a small table in front of the café, enjoying his coffee, his "petit-verre," his sugar and water, or his absinthe. Nothing can be more delightful than witnessing this splendid scene. Every seat occupied outside and inside—men, women, and children, all either eating, drinking, smoking, or talking. The blaze of light, the reflection of mirrors, the clinking of glasses, and the hum of conversations must surely amuse the pleasure-seeker. There are also some very fine cafés on the Boulevard Sevastopol, where, while you are enjoying your cigar, sipping your coffee, drinking your ale or liquor, you are amused by the singing of some of the best vocalists of Paris. There is no charge for admittance into these establishments, but you are expected to call for refreshments of some kind on entering.

Carriages, Cabriolets, Hackney-coaches, and Omnibuses.—There are three different styles of carriage for hire in Paris: first, the very elegant glass coach, or *voiture de remise*, which may be hired by the day, month, or year, with coachman and footman, or coachman alone. The price for these establishments is from 25 to 50 f. per day, from 800 to 1400 f. per month, and

from 9000 to 14,000 f. per year. They are compelled to take you to any place in the suburbs, and are subject to your order until midnight. We recommend Honoré, No. 33 Rue Jean Goujon, as having the best in Paris. The second best carriage for hire is the *cabriolet à voiture de remise*, which you can hire by the course or hour. This is a class of carriage that stands under cover. The fare for the course is 1 f. 80 c. or 2 f. 50 c. per hour, with a small "pour boire" for the driver. After midnight half a franc is added to these prices; also half a franc if outside the fortifications. *Voitures de place* are the cheapest carriages in Paris. Fare, by the drive or course, 1 f. 50 c.; by the hour, 2 f. Those with four places, 1 f. 70 c. per course, and 2 f. 25 c. per hour, with small "pour boire." Outside the fortifications half a franc per hour is added to the above. If baggage is carried, four sous each for trunks or large packages. After the first hour, you are charged for the *portion* of the hour you have the carriage in use, and not, as with us, for the full hour. On entering the carriage, the driver will hand you a card containing his number and the different fares, and pay accordingly. You had also better inform him whether you wish to take the *voiture* by the drive or by the hour: "*Cocher à la course*," or "*Cocher à l'heure*." It would be well to take out your watch and examine the time in his presence, stating what it is by your watch. All these little actions, although of seeming small importance, will be found very serviceable in settling, especially if you are in a hurry and the train is just leaving. When you get out of the carriage, take out your watch, and, with the driver's card, make up his fare, hand that to him, then his *pour boire*, and walk off, without giving him time to object.

Drivers are severely reprimanded for any dereliction of duty, and, as a general thing, they will be found polite and honest. On the other hand, yearly rewards are given to encourage honesty in restoring articles found in their carriages. Nearly every article left in public carriages may be found next day at the Préfecture. There are over 7000 of these different carriages circulating through the streets night and day. It is estimated that over 60,000 vehicles, public and private, are in daily motion, conveying some

250,000 people. *The Omnibus Company* of Paris is generally considered one of the best organized companies in existence; it has the monopoly of all the lines, and pays the city about \$150,000 for the rent of the various stations. They run to all parts of the city; fare, 6 sous inside, and 3 sous outside. If you wish to diverge to the right or left, the conductor gives you an exchange ticket, called *correspondence*, gratis.

People and History of Paris.—The inhabitants of Paris have long considered themselves at the head of European civilization; and if such an eminence can be gained by mere external polish, they perhaps deserve it. In matters of dress and fashion, the lead is conceded to them by a kind of unanimous consent; and though their manners have suffered considerably by the stormy periods through which they have passed, their native politeness has not been lost. None succeed better, not only in practicing the agreeable arts of life, but even in observing the outward decencies of society. Beneath this pleasing surface, however, a strong and polluted current is perpetually running, and there is no part of the world where the more substantial virtues are more rare, and where so much dissoluteness exists within such narrow limits.

The origin of Paris is involved in obscurity; but the account to which most credit appears to be given is, that a wandering tribe, having settled on the banks of the Seine, the *Ile de la Cité*, to which they retired with their flocks and herds when any of the neighboring tribes made incursions which they were otherwise unable to resist, gave to this natural stronghold the name of Lutetia, meaning "Dwelling of the Waters," while they themselves, for some reason not well known, took the name of Parisii. When Julius Cæsar conquered Gaul, he accordingly here found a tribe of Parisii, with a capital called Lutetia, connected with the shore by two bridges. They defended themselves bravely, but were overcome; and Cæsar, after rebuilding the town, which had nearly been destroyed, surrounded it with walls, and farther defended it by erecting two forts at the extremity of the bridges. The Gallic were exchanged for Roman divinities; civilization made rapid progress;

and in the course of 500 years of the Roman dominion Lutetia rose to be a place of considerable importance, and became the capital of N. Gaul. In the beginning of the 5th century it suffered much from the northern hordes, and ultimately fell into the hands of the Franks under Clovis, who, having embraced Christianity, made it his residence in 508. Under his descendants it became the capital, first, of a kingdom of the same name, and then of the kingdom Neustria. In 787 a new dynasty was established in the person of Hugo Capet, from whose reign downward Paris has continued to be the residence of the kings of France.

In the latter part of the 12th century Philip Augustus mounted the throne, and built the Castle of the Louvre, and several churches; paved the streets, and inclosed a large part of the buildings with walls flanked with towers. The various schools which had existed separately became united under the common name of university, which now began to occupy a prominent place among the literary establishments of Europe. Under Charles V. new walls and ditches were erected, with the view more especially of guarding against the inroads of the English, who made frequent incursions into the faubourgs. The fortifications failed to produce the desired effect; for in 1420, under the reign of Charles VI., the English made themselves masters of the city, and were not dislodged from it for sixteen years. In 1437 and 1438, under Charles VII., it was ravaged by pestilence and famine, and such was the desolation that wolves appeared in herds and prowled along the streets. Under Louis XI. a course of prosperity again commenced. The area of the city extended over 1414 acres, and its population amounted to 800,000 souls.

In 1470 the first printing-presses were introduced, and the Post-office was established. Francis I. demolished the old Castle of the Louvre, and commenced a new palace on its site, rebuilt several churches, opened better communication between the different districts, and made so many improvements, that the whole city assumed a different aspect. But the Reformation having commenced, and counted numerous converts in all parts of the kingdom, bigotry and intolerance in alarm began to

do their work, and the fires of persecution were lighted up. Paris, in consequence, became the theatre of many bloody deeds, crowned at length, in 1572, during the reign of Charles IX., by the horrible massacre of St. Bartholomew. During these transactions the city could not prosper; and, though some new edifices were commenced, among others the palace of the Tuileries, it was not until the wars of religion ceased, at least, to be carried on openly, that the work of embellishment in good earnest again commenced. The Hotel de Ville was begun, the Pont Neuf finished, great additions made to the Tuileries, and many new streets and quays built. The works begun were completed, and many others undertaken, during the reigns of Louis XIII. and XIV., the latter of whom, notwithstanding his lavish expenditure at Versailles, was able to rival all that his predecessors had done for the embellishment of Paris. Louis XV. had contributed his share of improvements, and Louis XVI. was proceeding in a better spirit in the same course, when the Revolution commenced, and with it the work of demolition, which was carried on to such an extent that some of the finest edifices in the city were converted into ruins, and many of the most venerable monuments of art completely destroyed. A stop was put to this barbarism, first, by the Directory, and afterward by Bonaparte, by whom, in particular, many works, distinguished alike by utility and splendor, were undertaken and completed.

During the restoration of the Bourbons the work of embellishment did not proceed with much rapidity; but from 1830, when Louis Philippe was called to the throne, to 1848, when the revolutionary spirit once more gained the ascendant and drove him into exile, Paris made wonderful advances both in splendor and general prosperity. Since then it has been her lot more than ever to see bloody battles waged, and hear the thunder of artillery roaring in her streets.

Twice has she been besieged—once by a foreign foe, and once her own countrymen rose in arms against her. Her streets have been the scene of one of the most frightful and bloody revolutions which it has ever been the lot of man to witness. Her altars have been violated, her palaces destroyed,

men, women, and children have been massacred in cold blood, while others perished in their flaming dwellings.

The discontent caused among the populace by the surrender of Paris to the Prussian foe had enabled a body of cruel and ambitious men to seize the reins of government, and to commit, in the name of Liberty and Fraternity, every species of deprivation and cruelty.

While this power reigned supreme in Paris, life and liberty were hourly in danger, and the population, exhausted by the miseries and privations of the preceding months, submitted apathetically to every outrage, too callous of results to rise and shake off the yoke which oppressed them.

We give a short account of the events which occurred before and during the siege of Paris by the Prussians, of the insurrection of the 18th of March, of the rise of the Commune, and the investment of the city by the Versailles government, followed by its assault and capture.

The war declared by France against Prussia in July, 1870, was the beginning of the series of disasters. The long-suppressed hatred of the two nations needed but a slight pretext to cause it to burst forth with great violence. This pretext was afforded by the candidature of the Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern to the throne of Spain. This candidature, supported by the King of Prussia as "*head of the family, not as sovereign*," was objected to by France, and thus was kindled the flame, only to be extinguished in rivers of blood.

On the 15th of July M. Ollivier announced in the Legislative Body the determination of the government to declare war against Prussia, which declaration was delivered on the 19th to Count Bismarck, in Berlin. From this moment began the misfortunes of France. The slight victorious skirmish of Saarbrück (August 1st) was followed by the terrible defeats of Wissemburg (August 4th), Wörth (August 6th), Mars-la-Tour (August 16th), Gravelotte (August 18th), and the crowning disaster of Sedan (September 1st). From this moment nothing interrupted the Prussian march on Paris, and on the 19th of September the city was completely invested, and from that time, during the space of

four months and a half, received no news from the outer world except, at rare intervals, dispatches brought by carrier-pigeons. We give a short extract from a diary written during the siege, and relating the principal events which occurred:

September 19th. Occupation by the enemy of Chatillon, Villejuif, Clamart, and Meudon. Departure of M. Jules Favre, Minister of Foreign Affairs, for headquarters of the King of Prussia at Ferrières, for the purpose of demanding an armistice to allow the elections for a Constituent Assembly to take place throughout France.

September 20th. The bridges of St. Cloud, Sèvres, and Bellancourt blown up by the French. Return of M. Jules Favre to Paris, having failed in his attempt, and departure of M. Thiers on a mission to Vienna and St. Petersburg.

September 21st. The Prussians occupy Pecq, Bongival, Choisy-le-Roi, L'Hay, Chevilly, Cachan, and Dugny, and their advanced guards appear at St. Cloud.

September 22d. Demonstrations of admiration before the statue of the city of Strasbourg on the Place de la Concorde; also before the Hôtel de Ville, to protest against the exorbitant demands of Count Bismarck.

September 23d. Report of M. Jules Favre of his mission to Ferrières; armistice only accorded on the surrender of Toul, Strasbourg, and Mont Valerien into the hands of the Prussians; conditions of peace, the cession of Alsace, with Strasbourg and part of Lorraine, with Metz, to Prussia. Slight advantage gained over the Prussians at Villejuif by Vinoy's troops. Prussian battery erected at St. Cloud.

September 24th. The French government issue a proclamation announcing their intention to fight to the end.

September 25th. The members of the diplomatic body remaining in Paris demand permission from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to send dispatches through the belligerent lines, and send the same demand by courier to Count Bismarck.

September 27th. Review of the Prussian troops by the king at Versailles.

September 30th. Combat at Chevilly, L'Hay, and Thiais for the purpose of blowing up the bridge of Choisy-le-Roi, which was not successful.

October 1st. News received of the surrender of Toul and Strasbourg, producing

great discouragement. Provisions rising in price.

October 2d. Decree ordering the statue of Strasbourg in the Place de la Concorde to be cast in bronze. Arrival in Paris of General Burnside, who had obtained a safe-conduct from Count Bismarck.

October 4th. The Prussians throwing up earthworks with great activity to the south of Paris.

October 5th. Cannonade from Mont Valerien on the Prussian works at Montretout, Garches, and Rueil. News received that the Prussians have entered Orleans.

October 6th. News received of the progress of the Prussians in France, Mantes, Nemours, and Nevers being occupied. Demonstration before the Hôtel de Ville of the National Guards of Belleville, about 9000 in arms, headed by M. Gustave Flourens. They demand the establishment of the *Commune*, a levy *en masse* of the whole nation, that a chassepot shall be given to every citizen, and that an appeal shall be made to all the revolutionists of Europe, and particularly to Garibaldi. The government not seeing fit to accede to all these demands, M. Flourens resigned his functions as commander-in-chief of the five battalions at whose head he was placed. The Prussian headquarters are transferred from Ferrières to Versailles.

October 7th. Departure of M. Gambetta, Minister of the Interior, for Tours, in the Armand-Barbès balloon; ascension of another balloon, containing two Americans and a Frenchman. Proclamation from General Tamisier, commander of the National Guards, forbidding all armed demonstrations before the Hôtel de Ville, with severe penalties. M. Flourens withdraws his resignation.

October 8th. Demonstration of one thousand armed National Guards before the Hôtel de Ville, again headed by Gustave Flourens. They demand the immediate establishment of the *Commune* de Paris, but, being opposed by another battalion of the Guards, they retire discomfited. M. Favre addressed the crowd, and was loudly applauded; also Generals Trochu and Tamisier, who appeared with their staffs. Arrival of a pigeon announcing the safe descent of M. Gambetta near Amiens.

October 9th. Manifestation of National Guards before the Hôtel de Ville to thank

the government for its firmness on the preceding day. First line of circumvallation completed by the Prussians, and second commenced.

October 10th. Firing from Mont Valerien on the Prussian works at St. Cloud and Sèvres. Distribution of cards to the families of Paris specifying the quantity of meat to which each person is entitled, to be obtained once in three days.

October 11th. Unsuccessful attempt of the Prussians to seize the redoubt of La Faisanderie, in front of Fort Vincennes.

October 12th. Arrival of Colonel Lindsay from England with 500,000 fr. for French fund in aid of the wounded. Horseflesh eaten very generally; fowls and vegetables sold at very high prices.

October 13th. Reconnaissance in the direction of Chatillon and Clamart. These two villages, with Bagneux, were taken by the Mobiles after four hours' fighting, who afterward retired in good order. Destruction of the Palace of St. Cloud by a shell from Mont Valerien.

October 14th. Anniversary of the battle of Jena. Armistice demanded by the Prussians, and accorded, for the burial of their dead.

October 15th. News of the arrival of Garibaldi at Tours, and of the appointment of M. Gambetta to the Ministry of War.

October 18th. Count Bismarck's reply to M. Jules Favre's account of the interview at Ferrières published in the *Journal Officiel*, together with a rejoinder from M. Favre. Letter from General Ducrot denying having broken his parole, as alleged in London papers; he had delivered himself at Pont-à-Mousson as he had agreed to do, and only effected his escape after having constituted himself prisoner.

October 20th. Night attack made by the Prussians on the French works in front of Montrouge, Bicêtre, and Ivry, which was beaten off. Cannonade from Charenton and Valerien.

October 21st. Sortie made by the French under General Ducrot, numbering about 6350 men, in the direction of Malmaison and Rueil. The fighting lasted from 1 P.M. until dark, causing severe loss to the enemy. The French at one time held the redoubt of Montretout, but were obliged to abandon it.

October 23d. Allowance of meat reduced to fifty grammes (one tenth of a pound) for each person per day.

October 24th. Capture of Châteaudun by the Prussians, after an obstinate conflict of ten hours.

October 25th. Departure of a number of Americans from Paris by permission of the French government, and with safe-conducts from Count Bismarck. Mr. Washburne, the American minister, with his Secretary of Legation, Colonel Hoffman, and General Reade, Consul-general of the United States, still remain.

October 28th. Bourget taken from the Prussians by a party of Mobiles and regular troops.

October 30th. Recapture of Bourget by the Prussians, who take prisoners about 600 Mobiles and Franks-tireurs. Arrival of M. Thiers in Paris on a safe-conduct from the King of Prussia. Official news received of the fall of Metz.

October 31st. Great excitement caused in Paris by the fall of Metz and the negotiations for an armistice conducted by M. Thiers. The Hôtel de Ville invaded by the mob with cries of "Pas d'armistice!" Flourens arrives, places himself at the head of the mob, and proposes the election of a Committee of Public Safety. The members of the government are deposed by him, and kept in custody in the building. The 106th battalion of National Guards enter the Hôtel de Ville and succeed in rescuing General Trochu, who afterward returns with a large body of troops and liberates the imprisoned ministers, when Flourens and Blanqui retire.

November 1st. The government calls on the citizens to vote on this question: Does the population of Paris maintain, yes or no, the powers confided to the Government of the National Defense? Resignation of M. Rochefort as member of government.

November 3d. The vote of confidence demanded by the government gives 558,196 for, and 62,698 against it, including the vote of the army.

November 6th. Announcement from the government of the failure of the negotiations for an armistice, Count Bismarck objecting to the revictualing of Paris.

November 8th. Departure of 160 foreigners from Paris—Americans, English, and other nationalities.

November 11th. Rats offered for sale on the Place de l'Hôtel de Ville for 7 and 8 cents apiece.

November 14th. News of the recovery of Orleans by the French under General d'Aurelle de Paladines.

November 18th. Establishment of a railway round Paris by the Prussians, by which their troops may be rapidly concentrated on any point.

November 19th. Provisions becoming exorbitant in price.

November 20th. Arrival of Count Bismarck's circular to the diplomatic agents of the North German Confederation concerning the negotiations for an armistice.

November 21st. Circular of M. Jules Favre to the diplomatic agents of France, in answer to Count Bismarck.

November 29th. Grand sortie made by the French. Operations began on the evening of the 28th by a violent cannonade from the French works on the northwest of Paris. At daylight L'Hay and Gare-aux-Bœufs were attacked and carried by General Vinoy's troops, who retained possession for several hours, when they were ordered to fall back, a sudden flood in the Marne having prevented another part of the operations from being carried out. In concert with this attack, Generals Trochu and Ducrot had advanced to cross the river and engage the Prussian redoubts on the east of Paris; but the bridges of boats which had been established were unable to resist the force of the water caused by the sudden flood, and they were obliged to postpone the attempt, at the same time ordering General Vinoy to fall back to his former positions.

November 30th. General Ducrot, having succeeded in crossing the Marne with his troops and artillery, attacked the Prussian positions, and, after twelve hours' fighting, held the whole plateau between Brie-sur-Marne and Champigny, along the east of Paris. Montmély, a height northeast of Choisy-le-Roi, was also seized by the French, but they were unable to retain possession of it, owing to the superior numbers of the enemy. A sortie was also made from St. Denis, where the French attacked and occupied the villages of Drancy and Groslay. From this day gas was cut off in all the cafés, restaurants, and private houses.

December 1st. The seventy-fourth day of the siege, occupied by both armies in carrying off the wounded and burying the dead. Dispatches of the 20th received from Amiens declaring that General Bourbaki, with 40,000 troops, was ready to act in concert with the army of Paris.

December 2d. The French troops were attacked at daybreak by the Germans under the Prince of Saxony, and sustained their positions during three hours' fighting, after which the French began to gain ground, and, after a conflict of five more hours, drove them back to the adjoining woods.

December 3d. Letter in the *Journal Officiel* from Monseigneur Bauer, chaplain of the Armée of the Press, stating that, the preceding evening, near Champigny, having advanced toward the Prussian posts to take up the wounded, the usual four calls to cease firing were sounded and obtained complete silence; he then went forward, and was immediately greeted by a sharp fusillade. This letter was signed by thirteen persons who accompanied the writer. Withdrawal of the troops lately engaged against the Prussians from their position on the heights; they recross the Marne and bivouac on the Bois de Vincennes. Prices of different articles of food rising continually: Butter, \$5 per pound; a rabbit, \$7; fowl, \$6; a turkey, \$18; a pigeon, \$1 25; ham, \$3 per pound, etc. Mortality during the past week, 2282.

December 5th. Return of part of the troops from Vincennes to Paris. Cold intense, the thermometer marking 6° below zero (Centigrade).

December 6th. Publication by the government of a letter from General Moltke to General Trochu, dated Versailles, December 5th, stating the defeat of the Army of the Loire and the recapture of Orleans by the Prussians, with a proposal that General Trochu should send a messenger to verify the facts. General Trochu acknowledged the receipt of the letter, but declined sending any messenger whatsoever.

December 7th. Arrest of M. Gustave Flourens, charged with usurpation of military functions, and with having incited, at the Hôtel de Ville, October 31st, to civil war. Publication in several French journals of a manifesto from the Count de Chambord to the French people.

December 10th. Great agitation caused by the publication of two dispatches brought by pigeons, and dated from Tours and Rouen, containing bad news of the French armies. The dispatch from Rouen announced the occupation of that town by the Germans and their march on Cherbourg; that the people received them with acclamations; that Bourges and Tours were menaced, and that the Army of the Loire was defeated. The other dispatch contained about the same news. The pigeons were discovered, however, to have been part of a number which had been sent from Paris but a short time before in a balloon, found, later, to have been captured by the Prussians; the birds were but little fatigued, a suspicious circumstance, as the weather was dreadfully cold; and, lastly, one of the dispatches was signed by the name of a person at that time in Paris, and acting as one of the secretaries of the government. The birds being thus proved to have been sent by the Prussians, little faith was put in the dispatches they brought.

December 11th. Arrival in Paris of four French officers, exchanged for four Prussians of equal rank; these officers, captured before Orleans, gave a good account of the Army of the Loire. Requisition by the government of all the coals and coke in Paris and the neighboring communes.

December 15th. Notice from the government that after the present supply of flour has been consumed, nothing but the second quality of bread will be made.

December 16th. Arrival of pigeon dispatches from Tours, dated the 5th and 11th, announcing the defeat and retreat of the Army of the Loire, and its division into two parts under Generals Chanzy and Bourbaki; the removal of the government to Bordeaux, and the occupation of Amiens and Rouen by the Prussians.

December 17th. Prices at the Central Market: Fillet of horse, \$3 20 per pound; dog, 60 cts. per pound; cats, \$1 20 apiece; butter, \$7 per pound; a turkey, \$20; a rabbit, \$6 to \$7; vegetables very scarce—a head of celery, 50 cts.; cabbage, per head, \$1.

December 18th. Arrival in Paris of M. Richard, sent by Steenackers from Tours, October 18th; going to Rouen, and thence to Versailles, he was obliged to live among

the Prussians for a month before he could find an opportunity to swim across the Seine. Several animals at the Jardin d'Acclimatation sold for food, no means of sustenance remaining for them; two camels sold to a butcher for \$800.

December 21st. Note in the official journal announcing an attack made by General Trochu on the preceding evening on the enemy's positions at Bourget, Neuilly-sur-Marne, Ville Evard, and La Maison Blanche; the loss was heavy.

December 23d. The dreadful weather greatly impeded the military operations; the ground being frozen to the depth of a foot and a half, prevented the French from intrenching themselves in their positions. A gallant reconnoissance made in the wood of Clamart by the Mobiles of the Seine.

December 25th. The cold intense; several Mobiles are frozen to death.

December 26th. Night attack of the National Guard on the Prussians at Maison Blanche, in which the wall of the park, which protected the enemy, is leveled to the ground.

December 27th. In the morning the Prussians began the bombardment of the forts of Paris. They have twelve batteries—three at Raincy, three at Gagny, three at Noisy, and three at the bridge of Gournay. The firing continued the whole day on the forts at the east of Paris, from Noisy to Nogent, and on the plateau of Avron. Loss of the French, 8 killed and 150 wounded.

December 28th. Bombardment continued. Several thousand shells and bombs thrown on Forts Rosny, Noisy, Nogent, and Avron, and replied to by the batteries of Bondy.

December 29th. The plateau of Avron evacuated by the French, owing to the heavy artillery brought to bear upon it by the Prussians. The latter establish earthworks at St. Germain, where they blow up the railway bridge.

December 30th. Continuation of the attack on the forts, directed principally against Nogent and Rosny.

December 31st. The Prussians having pushed forward their batteries, vast numbers of shells fall around Groulay, Bondy, and Noisy-le-Sec. The government distribute, for New-year's Day, in the twen-

ty arrondissements of Paris, 104,000 kilos of preserved meat, 104,000 kilos of dried beans, 104,000 kilos of olive-oil, 104,000 kilos of unroasted coffee, and 52,000 kilos of chocolate. Mortality, 3280 during the week.

January 1st, 1871. A strong reconnaissance made by the enemy in the direction of Bondy repulsed with loss. This is the one hundred and fifth day of the siege.

January 2d. The bombardment of the forts Nogent, Rosny, and Noisy continued with great violence, six hundred shells being thrown against Nogent alone. The two elephants *Castor* and *Pollux*, of the Jardin d'Acclimatation, killed by explosive balls, no means remaining for their sustenance; their flesh sold at \$3 and \$3 25 per pound, and found very tough.

January 4th. The Prussians cannonaded Montreuil during the night, and the eastern forts during the day; Nogent alone received twelve hundred shells. Article in the *Siecle* stating that in the past week, from Tuesday to Sunday, twenty-five thousand shells have been fired on the forts, each weighing about one hundred pounds, and worth 60 francs apiece; little damage, however, had been done.

January 5th. Cannonade of the forts of Nogent and Bondy continued. The Prussians begin firing from the plateau of Châtillon on the forts Montrouge, Vanves, and Issy, to the south of Paris, and several shells fall within the walls in the neighborhood of the Pantheon. The forts reply with great vigor to the enemy's fire.

January 6th. Cannonade against the southern forts continued with great violence. Shells fall within the walls along the whole line from the Jardin des Plantes to Grenelle, destroying many houses and killing several persons. Indignation and hatred against the Prussians greatly increased.

January 7th. Bombardment continued. The Prussian shells were at first supposed to have entered Paris by accident, in ranging too high, but at present no doubt exists that every shot is intentional, as the projectiles nearly all fall in the neighborhood of the Military School, Invalides, and Pantheon, where gunpowder was believed to have been stored at the commencement of the siege. The Pantheon itself was twice struck. Prices at the market: Sal-

ad, \$1 per pound; head of celery, 40 cts.; a turkey, \$38; a fowl, \$8; butter, \$8 per pound; a rabbit, \$9; a cat, \$3; dog, 75 cts. to \$1 per pound.

January 8th. The bombardment continued, and answered regularly from the forts and ramparts. The inhabitants on the left bank of the Seine most exposed to the enemy's fire take refuge in the centre of Paris. Pigeon arrival from Bordeaux with dispatch from General Faidherbe of the 4th announcing slight advantages gained by him at Bapaume and Pont Noyelle.

January 9th. On the night of the 8th, in the part of the city between Saint Sulpice and the Odéon, shells fell incessantly, destroying every kind of property, and killing women and children. In the Museum and Garden of the Luxembourg, which had been converted into an ambulance, twenty shells fell in the space of two hours. Women were killed in the streets and in their beds; in the Rue Vaugirard a children's school had four killed and five wounded; the hospital De la Pitié received several shells, and a woman was killed in one of the wards; the military hospital of Val de Grâce was also struck. All this had taken place without any preliminary notice being given of the bombardment.

January 10th. The bombardment of the forts Montrouge, Vanves, and Issy continued, the latter seeming the principal object of attack. A series of works erected by the enemy at Moulin-de-Pierre, in front of Issy, destroyed by the French.

January 11th. Several new batteries unmasked and directed against Fort Issy. Numerous shells fall round the hospitals of La Pitié and Sainte Périne. An official decree is published, in which every French citizen in Paris struck by a Prussian projectile is assimilated to a regular soldier on a field of battle, and their widows and orphans are to receive pensions.

January 12th. The fire continued against the forts, and also into the city in the neighborhood of Saint Sulpice; 250,000 persons have been obliged to leave the south side of Paris and take refuge in the centre of the city. It is officially stated that M. Jules Favre, who had decided to repair to London to attend the Black Sea Conference, has postponed his departure, owing to the unannounced attack on Paris. In the afternoon took place the funeral of five

little children of the Saint Nicolas Asylum who were killed by fragments of a Prussian shell. M. Favre, who was present, delivered an eloquent address on the barbarous manner in which the war was conducted by the Germans.

January 13th. Bombardment continued. Ineffectual attempts made by the Prussians during the night on the trenches connecting the forts. The members of the diplomatic corps in Paris have addressed a note to Count Bismarck complaining that the bombardment of the capital had been begun without any preliminary announcement, usual in such cases, to enable them to provide for the safety of their countrymen.

January 14th. A sortie attempted by General Vinoy against Moulin de Pierre was unsuccessful, as was an attack made by the enemy on Drancy. Mortality increased from 8680 to 4182. Fuel no longer to be obtained, except green wood; all public baths and washing establishments closed from inability to heat the water. Prices of food: Eggs, 60 cents apiece; a turkey, \$40; a goose, \$36; a fowl, \$7; giblets of the same, \$1 25; leeks, 3 cents apiece; a small head of cabbage, \$1 25; very small carrots, 4 cents apiece; large ones, 20 cents; turnips the size of a walnut, 4 cents apiece; in the meat-shops dog is principally offered for sale, a cutlet costing 30 cents.

January 15th. Bombardment still going on, and replied to by the forts and from the ramparts. Many shells fell in the southern part of the city, doing considerable damage.

January 16th. The Pantheon struck by a shell; also the Church of Saint Sulpice, already reached by six projectiles. In the School of Law a shell pierced the roof, and, entering the lecture-room, destroyed the benches; the lectures consequently suspended. One projectile fell at this time within one hundred yards of the Seine, an immense distance within the city. Notice in the baker's shop that henceforward only 400 grammes of bread will be given to each person, and solely on production of a butcher's card.

January 17th. Attack of the Prussians on Bondy repulsed. Several public buildings struck by shells—the Invalides, the hospitals of La Pitié and La Salpêtrière,

the College Rollin, several barracks, the slaughter-house of Grenelle, and the Halle aux Cuirs. Vast crowds at the bakeries to obtain bread are obliged to wait their turn during several hours.

January 18th. A great number of bombs were thrown into Paris during the night, and did considerable damage; the Halle aux Vins was set on fire, the College Rollin greatly damaged by three shells, the Jardin des Plantes, the Orleans Railway terminus, and the Central Bakery were also struck, besides innumerable private houses. An official decree rationing bread at 300 grammes a day for an adult, to cost 2 cents., and 150 at 1 cent. for a child; the first quantity is somewhat over half a pound, and the bread is of very inferior quality, composed of 50 parts of flour, 30 of rice, and 20 of oats. Great military movements during the day for a sortie to be made on the following night.

January 19th. Long combat west of Paris, where the French, at 10 in the morning, under the command of General Vinoy, took possession of the Prussian redoubt of Montretout. On the right, General Ducrot, and in the centre, General Bellemare, attempted to seize Garche and La Bergerie, and menace the positions of Meudon, Châtillon, and L'Hay. The French became masters of Buzenval, and were gaining ground rapidly, when a large Prussian reserve, coming up with an immense amount of artillery, obliged them to retire. The bombardment continued throughout the day with less violence. Many shells were thrown into the city; one reached the Seine near the Pont Notre Dame, exploding as it touched the water.

January 20th. Application for an armistice of two days made by the French for the burial of their dead, but refused. The bombardment continued with great violence. On the left bank of the Seine the Entrepôt des Vins, the Polytechnic School, the Pitié, the Hospice des Incurables, the Luxembourg, and the Jardin des Plantes were all struck by shells, eighteen falling in the Jardin des Plantes alone. A shell also fell on the Collège de France, and pierced into the hall where M. Levasseur was delivering a lecture to a large number of students; happily no one was injured, and the lecture was continued without interruption. Arrival of a dispatch from

Bordeaux announcing the defeat of General Chanzy at Le Mans.

January 21st. In the morning a violent cannonade of the northern forts and of the town of St. Denis commenced; the old cathedral church was struck three times. A vigorous firing was also kept up on the southern side of Paris, replied to by the forts and ramparts. It has been decided by the Government of National Defense that in future the chief command of the army shall be separated from the post of President of the Government; General Vinoy is, in consequence, appointed Commander of the Army of Paris, Gen. Trochu remaining governor of the city. Public fires have been established in large rooms at different points in Paris, where women and children may go and take their meals in some comfort. Mortality still increasing, being 4465. In the evening a body of the National Guards of Belleville presented themselves before the Prison Mazas, forced the door, and liberated Flourens and seven other prisoners who had taken part in the attack on the Hôtel de Ville on Oct. 31st; they then proceeded to the Mairie of Belleville and took possession, but later were obliged by superior forces to retire.

January 22d. The bombardment of St. Denis unceasing; the town has been greatly injured, and the cathedral struck several times; the inhabitants are all removing to Paris. Two new Prussian batteries have opened fire, one at Clamart, the other at the entrance of Châtillon. The riot of Belleville was continued to-day before the Hôtel de Ville, where about 150 National Guards attacked the Mobiles stationed before the building, but, after a short fusillade, they were obliged to retire, numbers being taken prisoners; in this attempt five men were killed and eighteen wounded.

January 23d. The Prussian powder magazine at Châtillon was blown up by a shell from the ramparts. The bombardment against St. Denis was exceedingly violent, over sixty shells having struck the Cathedral. Publication of Count Bismarck's answer to the protest of the diplomatic corps now in Paris against the bombardment.

January 24th. The circle of attack round the city is becoming visibly narrower, several new and effective batteries having been established.

January 25th. Confirmation of the report of M. Jules Favre's departure for Versailles, which had been rumored the day before. The fire of the Prussians greatly diminished. Publication in *Journal Officiel* of Prussian dispatches announcing the defeats of Generals Chanzy, Bourbaki, and Faidherbe. Great agitation in Paris, and all hope of succor from the provinces abandoned.

January 26th. Notice in the *Journal Officiel* declaring that the government had considered it its duty to continue the defense so long as there was any hope of succor from the provinces, but that at present no aid could be expected from without, owing to the defeat of the French armies; and the supply of food being very low; negotiations were at present going on for an armistice. During its length the German army would occupy the forts, but not the city, and the National Guards would preserve their arms.

January 27th. Proclamation from the government announcing that an armistice is about to be signed. The arms of the troops are to be given up (with the exception of the National Guards), the officers keeping their swords; the enemy were not to enter Paris. A council of ministers at the Ministry of the Interior for M. Favre to give an account of his last visit to Versailles, where he is to return immediately to settle the preliminary arrangements.

January 28th. Great excitement in Paris relative to the armistice, which is objected to by many. All firing from the Prussian batteries at an end. M. Jules Favre assisted in his negotiations by General de Valden, and Count Bismarck by Count Moltke. Resignation of General Ducrot as commander of one of the armies of Paris.

January 29th. Publication in the official journal of the terms of the armistice, which was concluded Jan. 28, 1871, after a siege which had lasted four months and twelve days, with one month of bombardment. The object of the convention is to allow France to elect a National Assembly to deliberate on the conditions of peace. All the forts around Paris are to be given up, and the ramparts disarmed. All the troops, including sailors, within the city are to deliver up their arms, and are prisoners of war, to be delivered up after the

armistice if peace is not signed. The National Guard retain their arms to preserve order. The German army will afford every assistance for the revictualing of Paris. The capital is to pay a contribution of 200,000,000 frs. before the 15th day of the armistice. The belligerent armies are to retain their respective positions, to be separated by a line of demarcation; the same arrangement extends to naval forces of the two countries. An official decree convokes the electors to nominate members for the National Assembly on the 5th of February for the Department of the Seine, and on the 8th for the rest of France. Great agitation in Paris, and dissatisfaction expressed at the terms of the armistice. Fort Montrouge handed over to the Prussians.

January 30th. The majority of the forts delivered up. Mont Valerien visited by the Crown Prince of Prussia. Twenty-five thousand applications have already been made by persons wishing to leave Paris.

January 31st. Works for the re-establishment of the railways going on rapidly.

February 2d. A first train, containing flour, arrived in Paris from Rennes; another, from Cholet, brought 248 oxen, and another hay.

February 3d. Arrival of M. Gambetta's decree from Bordeaux refusing as candidates for the Assembly all persons who had served under the empire as ministers, senators, councilors of state, or prefects, and all former deputies who had been official candidates.

February 4th. Official decree annulling as illegal M. Gambetta's decree at Bordeaux. Arrival of a large quantity of flour and eatables from Dieppe and Dunkirk.

February 5th. Arrival of the first train of provisions sent as a gift from England.

February 7th. Announcement of the resignation of M. Gambetta as member of the government.

February 8th. A protest published of the Count de Chambord against the bombardment of Paris, and also an address from the Duc d'Aumale to the French people declaring his readiness to accept a seat in the National Assembly.

February 14th. The result of the Paris elections to-day made known. Nearly all the deputies elected are advanced Repub-

licans, such as MM. Louis Blanc, Victor Hugo, Garibaldi, Gambetta, Felix Pyat, Rochefort, Delescluze, and Ledru Rollin.

February 18th. M. Thiers named by the National Assembly head of the executive power under that body.

February 26th. Signature at Versailles of the preliminaries of peace by M. Thiers and Favre on one hand, and Count Bismarck on the other. France is to cede to Germany Alsace, with the exception of Belfort; one fifth of Lorraine, including Metz and Thionville; and the payment of \$1,000,000,000 as a war indemnity; also a part of Paris to be occupied by the Germans until the ratification of the treaty by the National Assembly.

March 1st. Entry of the Prussians into Paris, who occupy the Champs Elysées as far as the Tuileries Gardens, and in the other direction from the Seine to the Faubourg St. Honoré. All shops, cafés, and places of amusement throughout the city closed in sign of mourning, and the faces of the statues in the Place de la Concorde covered with crape. No newspapers published.

March 2d. Germans established in the Champs Elysées, but not allowed to pass the assigned limits, French sentinels being posted in every direction.

March 3d. The treaty having been ratified by the National Assembly, the Germans began their departure at six in the morning, and shortly after ten the last body had passed the Arc de Triomphe, leaving Paris by the Avenue de Neuilly.

The American residents in Paris were greatly indebted to their minister, Mr. Washburne, for his kind exertions during the siege on their behalf. Several attempts having been made to quarter Mobiles and refugees upon his compatriots, he protested with great firmness, and procured their immediate withdrawal.

March 20th. The General Assembly, M. Thiers president, met at Versailles; Paris being in a state of insurrection against the government of M. Thiers, two generals, Lecompte and Clément-Thomas, having been shot by the insurgents.

March 26th. Election held in Paris, the Communist candidates being chosen, the Central Committee resigning its power into their hands.

April 2d. First conflict between troops

of the Communists and those of the Versailles government.

April 6th. The Commune orders a conscription of all male citizens between the ages of 17 and 35. The Archbishop of Paris imprisoned, and the churches of the Madeleine and Assumption pillaged. General Cluseret appointed the Communal Minister of War, General MacMahon being in command of the government troops.

April 7th. The village of Courberiole and the Bridge of Neuilly taken from the insurgents by the government troops. First shells thrown within the city in the neighborhood of the Arc de Triomphe. Bergeret deposed and thrown into prison, his post as commander of Paris being filled by Domrowski.

April 9th. Continued arrests of the clergy and desecration of the churches.

April 12th. Decrees of the Commune forbidding the performance of religious service in the prisons, and ordaining the destruction of the Column Vendôme. Seizure of the public treasures of the Paris churches.

April 16th. Communist elections in Paris unfavorable to the Commune.

April 17th. Important engagement at Asnières, ending in the defeat of the Communists. The Chateau of Becon carried by the Versailles troops under Colonel Davoust.

April 19th. Programme of the Commune published in the official journal. Heavy firing at Asnières, Clichy, and Neuilly.

April 20th. Modification in the composition of the Executive Committee; nine delegates named, viz., Cluseret, Delegate of War; Jourde, Finance; Vraud, Subsistence; Paschal Grousset, Exterior Relations; Franckel, Labor and Exchange; Protot, Justice; Andrieu, Public Service; Valliant, Information; Raoul Rigault, General Surety. Twelve moderate journals suppressed.

April 25th. Suspension of arms, to enable the inhabitants of Neuilly to withdraw to places of safety, lasting from nine to five.

April 27th. Violent attack on the southern forts. The village and station of Les Moulineux carried by the government troops.

April 29th. Procession of the Freemasons from the Hotel de Ville to plant their banners upon the ramparts. This act of bravado had been previously announced, the Freemasons stating that if their flag was

fired upon by the Versailles they would join with the Commune in defending the city. Needless to say, no notice was taken of this foolish menace.

April 30th. Fort Issy evacuated by the Communists, but reoccupied later in the day. Arrest of General Cluseret, who was suspected of betraying his trust; Colonel Rossel, formerly a captain of engineers, afterward a commandant in the Army of the Loire, appointed to the vacant post. Fort Issy summoned to surrender by the Versailles.

May 1st. Capture of the station of Clamart and the Chateau of Issy by the government troops; at the latter place the insurgents made a most determined although ineffectual resistance.

May 3d. The redoubt of Moulin Saquet captured by the troops, but evacuated, owing to its exposed position.

May 5th. The following decree was issued by the Committee of Public Safety: "Considering that the house known under the name of the *Chapelle Expiatoire* of Louis XVI. is a prominent insult to the first Revolution, and a perpetual protest of the reaction against the justice of the people, it is decreed that the chapel called Expiatory shall be destroyed."

May 7th. Concert given at the Tuilleries in the evening for the benefit of the wounded. Proclamation issued by M. Thiers to the people of Paris, calling upon them to aid in the restoration of order and tranquillity.

May 8th. Evacuation of Fort Issy; news of the surrender posted on the walls of Paris by order of Rossel.

May 10th. Resignation of Rossel as Delegate of War sent in a spirited letter to the members of the Commune.

May 11th. Arrest and subsequent escape of Rossel.

May 12th. Delescluze appointed Delegate of War. Destruction of M. Thiers's house decreed by the Committee of Public Safety.

May 14th. Fort Vanres evacuated by the insurgents. Dissensions occur among the members of the Commune.

May 16th. The Column Vendôme overthrown in the presence of the principal Communists.

May 17th. Explosion of the cartridge manufactory in the Avenue Rapp. A large

number of persons killed and wounded. This accident ascribed by the Communists to Versailles agents.

May 18th. Attempted sortie of the insurgents repulsed with great loss.

May 20th. Cluseret tried by the Commune, acquitted, and set at liberty. Rochefort, having left Paris, was arrested at Meaux and transported to Versailles.

May 21st. Entrance of the Versailles troops into Paris by the gates of St. Cloud, Passy, and Anteuil. Citizen Assi arrested at the Pont du Jour. Occupation of the Champs de Mars and the École Militaire. The interior of the city entirely ignorant of the entrance of the troops.

May 22d. Delescluze, the Delegate of War, issued a proclamation denying that any gate of Paris had been forced, and declaring that if any such attempt had been made it was repulsed. The army of France employed in besieging the city estimated at 90,000 or 100,000 men, commanded in chief by Marshal de MacMahon, and by Generals de Cisse, Ladmirault, Douay, De Clinchant, and Du Barrail. General Vinoy commanded the Army of Reserve. Capture of the Arc de Triomphe, followed by the descent of the troops toward the Place de la Concorde and the new Opera, by the Champs Elysées and the Boulevard Haussmann. Occupation of the Park Monceau, Trocadero, and the Invalides. Innumerable barricades erected by the insurgents; women and children employed in the work. Violent proclamations of the Committee of Public Safety. They appeal to the soldiers of the Army of Versailles. Cluseret, released from prison, is appointed to command at Montmartre; the command at Belleville and La Villette given to Dombrowski. Occupation of the Palace of Industry, the Palace of the Elysée, and the Ministry of the Interior. The troops received with acclamations by the population. Manifestation in favor of the government troops in the Rue du Bac before their arrival. Possession taken of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by the troops of General Vinoy.

May 23d. Investment and capture of Montmartre. Violent fighting in the Place Blanche and the Rue Lepic. Dombrowski wounded while defending the barricade of the Boulevard Ornano. After his death his remains were carried to the Hôtel de

Ville. Violent fighting in the Place de la Concorde. Capture of the Expiatory Chapel and the Madeleine. The insurgents, in retreating, set fire to the Rue Royale. The Palace of the Tuileries also set on fire and abandoned. Successful efforts made to save the Louvre. The New Opera and the Place de la Trinité taken by the troops, followed by the fall of the Place Vendôme. The Bank of France happily escapes destruction. Terrible struggles on the left bank at the Dépôt Montparnasse and Montrouge. The Palace of the Legion of Honor, the Conseil d'Etat, and the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations set on fire by the insurgents. Numerous barricades erected during the night. Assassination of Gustave Chanéy, one of the editors of the *Sicéle*, and a hostage of the Commune, by order and in the presence of Raoul Rigault, procurator of the Commune.

May 24th. A large number of women arrested in the act of throwing petroleum and lighted matches into the cellars of the houses. The Porte St. Denis and the Porte St. Martin carried by the troops. The theatre of the Porte St. Martin burned to the ground. Raoul Rigault and Regère are charged, by order of the Commune, with the execution of the decree relative to the hostages. Six of these, the Archbishop of Paris, Abbé Duguerry, curate of the Madeleine; M. Bonjean, president of the Court of Cassation; Father Ducondray, superior of the College of Jesuits in the Rue des Postes; Father Clercq and Abbé Allard, chaplain to the ambulances, were shot in the court of the Prison of La Roquette. The Palais Royal set on fire by the insurgents. Occupation of the Faubourg St. Germain by the troops of General de Cisse. Capture of the Pantheon. Explosion of a powder magazine in the quarter of the Luxembourg, ignited by the insurgents by means of an electric wire. Capture and execution of Raoul Rigault, Procurator of the Commune, the same who had superintended the assassination of Chanéy. Bombardment of the insurgent quarters of the city from the heights of Montmartre. Conflagration of the Palace of Justice, the Central Markets, and the Hôtel de Ville.

May 25th. Capture of the Butte-aux-Cailles and the Gobelins. Fall of the Forts Bicêtre and Ivry, taken by an assault of

the cavalry of General du Barrail. Assassination by the insurgents of the Dominicans of Arcueil. Execution of Millière, a member of the Commune. Complete occupation of the left bank of the Seine and of the bridges. Fall of the Hôtel de Ville. The members of the Commune remove to the Mairie of the 11th Arrondissement. Capture of the Mazas Prison. Attack of the Place de la Bastille and conflagration of the Grenier d'Abondance. Energetic resistance of the insurgents at the Chateau d'Eau.

May 26th. Fall of the Place du Chateau d'Eau, after an energetic resistance of three days' length. Death of Delescluze, Delegate of War, in the Boulevard Voltaire. Capture of the Place de la Bastille and of the Faubourg St. Antoine. Fifteen more hostages murdered at the prison of La Roquette.

May 27th. Advance of the army on Belleville, the Buttes-Chaumont, and the Cemetery of Père la Chaise. Capture of the Buttes-Chaumont.

May 28th. Attack and capture of Père la Chaise. Belleville finally subdued, and the insurrection conquered.

May 29th. The disarming of Paris and the dissolution of the National Guards decreed by the chief of the executive power.

May 30th. The city of Paris divided, by order of Marshal MacMahon, into four military districts, under the command of Generals Vinoy, Ladmirault, De Cissey, and Douay, and governed according to martial law. All wine-shops, cafés, and restaurants ordered to be closed at eleven o'clock every evening. No theatre allowed to open without special authorization from the government, and the same required from every newspaper before it could be published.

The preceding diary is only designed to acquaint the reader with the most important events which occurred during the siege of Paris by the Prussians, and subsequently under the Commune. For a fuller knowledge of what transpired during the terrible sieges which Paris has undergone, we can only refer the reader to any of the numerous histories with which the literary world has been flooded since that time.

The Order of the Legion of Honor. This order was established in 1802. The emperor was then grand master. The grand master keeps the seal of the order, and is

assisted in his duties by a council of ten members and a secretary general. It has over 55,000 members, divided into grand crosses, grand officers, commanders, officers, and chevaliers. Nearly every crowned head in Europe is a member.

The decoration is a star surmounted by a crown. In the centre of the star is a picture of Napoleon I. encircled with oak and laurel leaves, with the motto "*Napoleon, Empereur des Français*;" on the reverse, "*Honneur et patrie*."

The qualifications of admission are twenty years of distinguished service either in civil or military departments, but in times of war deeds of extraordinary valor may be rewarded by admission, or, if in the order, by promotion.

All persons in the army or navy who have been admitted since 1852 receive pensions as follows: grand crosses, \$600 per annum; grand officers, \$400; commanders, \$200; officers, \$100; members, \$50. All officers are nominated for life.

Attached to this order is the *Maisons Impériales Napoléons*, an educational establishment devoted to the instruction of the sisters, daughters, and nieces of members of the order. It was established by Napoleon I. Four hundred pupils receive here a finished education at the expense of the government. They all dress in black, with black bonnets, and are subject to the most rigid discipline. To obtain permission to visit the Institute, address the grand chancellor of the order, *Rue de Lille*.

Fortifications of Paris.—Paris is considered at the present time one of the best fortified cities in the world. In 1841 about \$30,000,000 were granted for completing the present fortifications. At a distance of about one and a half miles outside the former octroi walls runs a wall about 47 feet high, bastioned and terraced; in addition to which there are seventeen outworks or forts, which include the principal suburbs of Paris, and command the approach in every direction. They are calculated for 2760 gun-carriages, 575 rampart guns, 2238 mortars or cannon, and 20,000 muskets. These fortifications have been greatly damaged during the two late sieges, and require a large amount of reparation.

As it may be of service to many, we here give a chronological list of the different monarchs since Charlemagne down to the

present time, with the date of their accession :

	A.D.		A.D.
Charlemagne.....	768	Charles VII.....	1422
Louis I.....	814	Louis XI.....	1461
Charles II.....	840	Charles VIII.....	1483
Louis II.....	877	Louis XII.....	1498
Louis III.....	879	Francis I.....	1515
Charles III.....	884	Henry II.....	1547
Eudes.....	838	Francis II.....	1559
Charles IV.....	898	Charles IX.....	1560
Robert I.....	922	Henry III.....	1574
Louis IV.....	936	Henry IV.....	1589
Lothaire.....	954	Louis XIII.....	1610
Louis V.....	986	Louis XIV.....	1643
Hugh Capet.....	987	Louis XV.....	1715
Robert II.....	996	Louis XVI.....	1774
Henry I.....	1031	States-General.....	1789
Philip I.....	1060	Constit. Assembly	1781
Louis VI.....	1108	Legislative As-	
Louis VII.....	1137	sembly.....	1792
Philip II.....	1180	Republic and }	1792
Louis VIII.....	1223	Convention. }	
Louis IX.....	1226	Reign of Terror..	1793
Philip III.....	1270	Directory.....	1795
Philip IV.....	1285	Consulate.....	1799
Louis X.....	1314	Nap. Bonaparte..	1804
Philip V.....	1316	Louis XVIII.....	1814
Charles IV.....	1329	Charles X.....	1825
Philip VI.....	1329	Louis Philippe..	1830
Jean.....	1350	Republic.....	1848
Charles V.....	1364	Napoleon III.....	1852
Charles VI.....	1380	Republic.....	1870

COURTS, TRIBUNALS, AND CIVIL ADMINISTRATION.

Of this elaborate system of jurisprudence, known as the "Code Napoleon," we have not space to enter into detail; we shall merely glance at one or two of its departments about which our own citizens know the least. This code, which was the first uniform system of laws the French monarchy ever possessed, was formed personally by Napoleon I., assisted by the most eminent lawyers and enlightened men of the time. It was drawn with consummate skill and wisdom, and remains to-day not only the code of France, but of nearly all Europe. The police is the best regulated in the world. Trial by jury, except in political causes, is the inestimable boon of every citizen. Justice between man and man is administered on sound principles by unimpeached tribunals. Education has become part of the regular business of the state. All schools, academies, and colleges are placed under the Minister of Public Instruction, who presides over the imperial counsel. The Minister of Justice presides over, and is the supreme head of, all the courts.

Vol. I.—H 2

High Court of Justice.—Established for the purpose of trying and judging persons accused of conspiracies against the Emperor or state. It has two departments, a "Chamber of Accusation" and a "Chamber of Judgment." There is a jury of 86 members from the Councils General.

Court of Cassation.—This is the supreme court of appeals on all points of law. It is presided over by a president, 3 vice-presidents, and 45 counselors.

Court of Accounts.—This court has charge over all the receipts and expenditures of the country. It is presided over by a president, 3 vice-presidents, and 18 masters of accounts; a procureur general, a register, and eighty counselors, who examine accounts.

Court National of Paris.—Divided into six chambers; four for trial of civil cases and two criminal. It is presided over by a president, 6 vice-presidents, 60 judges, a procureur general, a register, 6 advocates, and 11 deputy advocates. In one of the chambers is held the Court of Assize, which tries more serious offenses, entailing the punishment of death, etc. It consists of 3 judges chosen by the president.

Tribunal of Commerce.—Presided over by a president elected by vote from the most influential merchants, 10 judges, and 16 deputy judges. Their jurisdiction extends over all matters of a commercial nature.

Juge de Paix.—There are twenty of these admirable courts in Paris, and much they are wanted in our own country. No action can be brought until the plaintiff has summoned the defendant before a juge de paix, whose duty it is to try by all means in his power to effect a reconciliation. If failing, the case must then be tried. As a general thing, two thirds of the lawsuits that otherwise would occur are avoided in this manner. The juge de paix has jurisdiction over all matters amounting to \$20 without appeal, and \$40 with appeal. He decides all actions between landlord and tenant, travelers and lodging-house keepers on loss of articles taken from rooms, damage of furniture, rooms, etc.

Tribunal of Première Instance of the Seine.—This court decides all cases of appeal brought from the juge de paix, and has jurisdiction over all matters relating to personal property to the amount of \$300. It

is divided into ten chambers, presided over by 1 president, 8 vice-presidents, 56 judges, 8 supplementary judges, a procureur imperial, 22 deputy procureurs, 1 chief register, 42 sworn registers. It extends over the whole Department of the Seine.

Tribunal of Simple Justice.—This court decides all breaches of the police regulations where the penalty is small.

Council of Arbitration (Des Prud hommes).

—This is one of the most desirable and best regulated establishments in Paris. It was founded for the purpose of settling disputes between master and man in an amicable manner, and nineteen cases out of twenty are satisfactorily adjusted by the court. The council is composed of foremen and master mechanics, elected by the different trades, one half being employers and the other foremen. The different trades are divided into four classes, a council to each class, so that the most intricate dispute is decided by the custom of the trade. How desirable it would be to have such a court in our cities, as judges have to decide on matters of which, in many cases, they must be entirely ignorant.

Mayors.—There are twenty mayors in Paris, one to each arrondissement, whose duty relates to the civil administration of the city. They sit every day from 12 until 2. The Prefect of the Department of the Seine is the head mayor.

The Police.—The Minister of the Interior is the supreme head of the police; under him acts the préfet of police for the Department of the Seine, who is also president of the council of health, composed of 20 members, all of whom are surgeons, chemists, or physicians, whose jurisdiction extends over all the sanitary affairs of the capital. Paris is divided into 80 quarters; in each quarter resides a commissaire of police, whose duty it is to make the primary examination of criminals, and attend to the cleansing and lighting of their respective section. They are in continual communication with the people, attending with dispatch to all their wants. At night each commissaire has a colored glass lamp hung at his door. There are some two or three divisions of the administration, divided into some 15 different bureaux; each bureau has its different duty assigned to it—such as strikes among workmen, children abandoned by their parents, licenses to

prostitutes, suicides, accidental deaths, gaming-houses, theatres and public balls, restoration of lost articles, watering and lighting the streets, public carriages, the sale of unwholesome victuals, repression of vagrancy, weight and measures—in short, every thing is so perfectly arranged and classified that the administration is like perfect clock-work, and Paris is today the best governed city in the world.

Prisons and Correctional Establishments.

—The former are nine in number, including the military prison, which is under the charge of the Minister of War. Several of these have acquired a dreadful notoriety from the deeds perpetrated in them during the fury of a great revolution. The principal ones are the following: *La Force*, which is reserved solely for persons awaiting trial. It contains 1200 separate cells, and is distinguished by its classification of prisoners, and its excellent sanitary regulations. Every cell has a bed, gas-burner, and water-closet, with a good ventilation, and an apparatus for the distribution of warm air. The cost of this establishment is about \$20,000 annually. *St. Pelagie*, recently converted partly into a political prison, and partly into a kind of hulks for convicts whose punishment is of short duration. *St. Lazare*, a great female prison for criminals committed for trial or for short duration; if for over that time they are sent to *Maison Centrale*. It contains over 1200 cells. There is also in this prison an infirmary for prostitutes, containing about 350 beds. It has generally an average of about 1000 inmates, and receives annually 10,000 prisoners. *Dépôt des Condamnés* for criminals condemned to the hulks or to death, and remarkable for being at once light, airy, and healthy, and yet one of the strongest places of custody ever erected. The average number of prisoners is about 350. *Maison Centrale d'Education Correctionnelle*, which has much the air and style of a feudal castle. This prison is for young male offenders under the age of 16 years, who are considered incapable of judgment. They are here taught some trade, and educated up to the age of 20 years. The prisons to which the most mournful interest is attached are the *Palais du Temple*, from which Louis XVI. was led forth to the scaffold; *The Conciergerie*, from which Marie Antoinette was led forth to

the same fate. *The Military Prison*, formerly *l'Abbaye*, the most gloomy of all the Parisian dungeons, and, during the Reign of Terror, a den of horrors. This last, as well as the *Palais du Temple*, have recently been pulled down, and two landmarks of despotism blotted out. *The Morgue*, signifying to scrutinize; this is a place where the bodies of strangers found drowned, or having met with death accidentally, are exposed behind a glass case three days, that they may be recognized by their friends. Their clothes are hung up beside them as an additional clew to their discovery. After three days' exposure, if their bodies are not claimed, they are buried at the expense of the public. The average is over one per day; some days three or four may be seen at the same time.

Children born in France of American Parents.—The laws of France make it incumbent on every foreigner, as well as native, that three days after the birth of a child it shall be taken, either by the father or medical attendant, to the mayor of the *arrondissement*, and there have the birth properly registered. Two witnesses are also necessary to sign the register. Any person neglecting to comply with the conditions of the law is liable to fine or imprisonment. Any child born in France of American parents is entitled to all the rights of a native if claimed one year after becoming of age.

Deaths of Americans in France.—In the event of death, notice must be given to the mayor of the *arrondissement* by the relatives or friends of the deceased. The mayor or immediately appoints a physician, whose duty it is to ascertain the cause of the death, and the body can not be interred until an order has been given to that effect, and that only at the end of forty-eight hours after dissolution. The *juge de paix* may place his seal on the papers or effects of the deceased at the instigation of any interested party, and place them in the hands of a notary public.

The sights of Paris for fifteen days :

1st Day.—The boulevards; the docks; general view of Paris; Place de la Concorde.

2d Day.—Rue de la Paix and Rue Castiglione; Place Vendôme; the Office of Justice; the Passages of the Opéra, des

Princes, Joffroy, des Panoramas; the Bourse; Gate Saint Denis; Gate Saint Martin; Dépôt of the Strasbourg Railway; Barracks of the Prince Eugène; Boulevard of the Prince Eugène; Mayoralty of the 11th District; Statue of the Prince Eugène; Boulevard Richard-Lenoir; the Column of July; Place of the Bastille and subterranean canal; Rue de Rivoli; Boulevard of Sébastopol and Boulevard du Palais.

3d Day.—Rue Royale; Saint Honoré; the Tuileries (ruins and garden); Palais Royal (galleries and garden); the Louvre (battlements; the museums of ancient and modern paintings; museum of drawings); Saint German l'Auxerrois.

4th Day.—Imperial Library; Square Louvois; Church of Saint Eustache; the Wheat Market; the Oyster Park; Central Markets; Square and Fountain of the Innocents; the ruins of the Hotel de Ville; the Louvre (museums of ancient and modern sculpture, of the sovereigns, Assyrian, Egyptian, of the marine).

5th Day.—The Gaillon Fountain; Marché Saint Honoré; the Pont des Arts; Palace of the Fine Arts; Hospital de la Charité; Institute; the Library of Mazarin; the Pont Neuf; ruins of the Palace of Justice; Notre Dame; Hôtel Dieu.

6th Day.—Boulevard Malesherbes; Church of Saint Augustin; Hospital Beaujon; the Park de Monceaux; Russian Church; Barrier de l'Etoile; Arc de Triomphe; Champs Elysées; Palace of Industry; Diorama; Palace de l'Elysée.

7th Day.—Palace of the Legislative Body; the Invalides; Tomb of Napoleon (kitchens, plans, and church); Champ de Mars; Military School; Fountain of the Rue de Grenelle; the Ministry of the Interior, of Public Works, of War; Etat-Major; Council of State; ruins of Palace of the Legion of Honor.

8th Day.—Rue de Rivoli; the Tower Saint Jacques la Boncherie; Fountain de la Victoire; Saint Michael Bridge; Saint Michael Fountain; Boulevard Saint Michael; Cluny Museum; Sorbonne; College of France.

9th Day.—Notre Dame de Lorette; Cemetery Montmartre; Bois de Boulogne.

10th Day.—Museum of Artillery; Church of Saint Sulpice; Mayoralty;

Fountain of Saint Sulpice; the Luxembourg (palace, museum, and garden); Pantheon; Library of Saint Genèviève; Boulevard Saint Michael.

11th Day.—Val de Grace; Observatory; Deaf and Dumb Institution; Wine Market; Botanical Gardens; the Arsenal (library); Place Royale.

12th Day.—Conservatory of Arts; Ecole Turgot; Church of Saint Nicolas-des-Champs; Synagogue; the Temple; Square of the Temple; Market of the Temple; Archives.

13th Day.—La Petite Californie; Horse Market; Bicêtre; Salpêtrière; Hospital of the Quinze-Vingts; the Madeleine.

14th Day.—Mazas; Cemetery of Père la Chaise; Place du Trône; Vincennes.

15th Day.—Versailles (museum, garden, and battlements).

Sights of Paris for eight days:

1st Day.—The Madeleine; Boulevards; Place Vendôme; Court of Justice and the Sciences; Passage de l'Opéra; Passage des Princes; the Bourse; Imperial Library; Passage des Panoramas; Gate Saint Denis; Gate Saint Martin; Conservatory of Arts; Chateau d'Eau; Barrack of Prince Eugène; Column of July.

2d Day.—Bois de Boulogne; Champ de Mars; Military School; Hôtel des Invalides; Administration of Foreign Affairs; Legislative Body; Church of Saint Clotilde; Church of Saint Germain des Prés; Palace of the State Council; ruins of the Palace of the Legion of Honor; Bridge of Solferino; Garden of the Tuilleries; Rue de Castiglione.

3d Day.—Boulevard Malesherbes; Park de Monceaux; Russian Church; Beaujon Hospital; Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile; Champs Elysées; Palace de l'Elysée; Palace of Industry; Place de la Concorde; Church of the Assumption; Church Saint Roche; Rue de Rivoli.

4th Day.—Church of Saint Eustache; Wheat Market; Central Markets; Square and Fountain of the Innocents; Tower of Saint Jacques de la Boncherie; Saint Germain l'Auxerrois; Palais Royal (galleries and garden); the Louvre (museum of ancient and modern painting; museum of ancient and modern sculpture; museum of the sovereigns).

5th Day.—Bridge of the Saints Pères; Palace of the Fine Arts; Palace of the Institute; Museum of Artillery; Fountain of the Rue de Grenelle; Church of Saint Sulpice; Fountain of Saint Sulpice; the Luxembourg (palace, museum, and garden); the Pantheon.

6th Day.—Pont Neuf; City Hall and Library; Bridge d'Arcole; Palace of Justice; Tribunal of Commerce; Prefecture of Police; Nôtre Dame; Hôtel Dieu; Fountain of Saint Michael; Cluny Museum; School of Medicine.

7th Day.—Wine Market; Botanical Gardens; Column of July; Cemetery of Père la Chaise; Place du Trône.

8th Day.—Versailles (palace and gardens).

For two days:

1st Day.—The Madeleine; Boulevard Malesherbes; Park de Monceaux; Russian Church; Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile; Champs Elysées; Palace of Industry; Diorama; Palace de l'Elysée; Place de la Concorde; the Garden and ruins of the Tuilleries; the Louvre; Palais Royal (galleries and garden); Imperial Library; Saint Germain l'Auxerrois; Palace of Justice; Tribunal of Commerce; Nôtre Dame; Tower Saint Jacques de la Boncherie; Fountain de la Victoire; Square and Fountain of the Innocents; Place de la Bourse; Boulevards des Italiens.

2d Day.—Place Vendôme; Administration of Justice and of the Finances; Bridge de la Concorde; Palace of the Legislative Body; Administration of Foreign Affairs; the Invalides; Fountain of the Rue de Grenelle; Church of Saint Sulpice; the Luxembourg (palace, museum, and garden); Library of Saint Genèviève; the Pantheon; Botanical Gardens; Column of July; Place du Trône; Boulevards; Barrack of Prince Eugène; Chateau d'Eau; Gate Saint Martin; Gate Saint Denis.

For one day:

The Madeleine; Faubourg Saint Honoré; Palace d'Elysée; Avenue de Marny et Champs Elysées; Arc de Triomphe; Palace of Industry; Place de la Concorde; Garden and ruins of the Tuilleries; the Louvre; the Palais Royal (galleries and garden); Imperial Library;

Square and Fountain of the Innocents; Tower Saint Jacques de la Boncherie; City Hall; Tribunal of Commerce; Nôtre Dame; Palace of the Luxembourg (garden); the Pantheon; Botanical Gardens; Boulevards; Barracks of Prince Eugène; Chateau d'Eau; Gate Saint Martin; Gate Saint Denis.

Days and hours when the Museums, Monuments, and Libraries may be seen:

Arc de Triomphe de l'Étoile, at the place of the same name.—Address the Invalid of the Guard for permission to mount to the summit. A small *pour boire* is necessary.

Arsenal, Rue de l'Orme, is not open to the public.

Library of the Arsenal, Rue de Sully.—Open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, except on Sundays and holidays.

Library of the City of Paris, at the City Hall, Rue Lobau.—Open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, except Sundays and holidays.

Library of the College of Law, Place of the Pantheon.—Open every day to the students from 10 to 3 o'clock, except Sundays and holidays.

Library of the School of Medicine, Rue de l'Ecole de Médecin.—Open to the scholars every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, except Sundays and holidays, and in the evenings from 7 to 10 o'clock.

Library of the Institute, Quai Conti, 21.—Open only to academicians, or to persons introduced by one of them.

Library of the University, at the Sorbonne, street of the same name.—Open every day, except Sundays and holidays, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Library of the Louvre, at the Palace of the Louvre, is not public. Permission to work there should be demanded of the Minister of State, by a letter indicating the cause of the request.

Imperial Library, Rue Richelieu, 58.—Open every day to readers from 10 to 4 o'clock, except Sundays; open to the public Tuesdays and Fridays of each week at the same hours.

Library of Mazarin, at the Institute, Quai Conti, 21.—Open every day except Sundays and holidays, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Library of Ste. Geneviève, Place of the Pantheon.—Open every day, except Sur-

days and holidays, from 10 to 3 o'clock, and in the evening from 6 to 10 o'clock.

Bois de Boulogne.—The gates are always open.

Bois de Vincennes.—This wood is always open.

The Bourse, at the place of the same name, is open every day, except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 5 o'clock.

Catacombs are no longer open to the public. Two or three times a year a certain number of persons are allowed to visit them with tickets delivered by the Chief Engineer of the Mines, who must be addressed at the City Hall.

Chateau de Vincennes.—Visible every day from 12 to 4 o'clock, with a permit from the Director of Artillery at the Administration of War.

College of France, Rue des Ecoles.—Address the concierge (*pour boire*).

Colonne Vendôme, Place Vendôme.—Destroyed during the Commune, May 16th.

Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers.—The galleries of collections and machines are open gratuitously to the public Sundays and Thursdays from 10 to 4 o'clock; Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays the price is one franc. The library is open every day, except Monday, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

Hôtel de Ville.—Burned May 24th, by the Communists, at the entrance of the government troops. To be rebuilt.

Hôtel des Invalides.—Every day, except Sundays, from 11 to 5 o'clock, with a permit from the governor. There is mass every Sunday in the Church of St. Louis at 12 o'clock, with an accompaniment of military music. The dome and the tomb of Napoleon are open to the public on Monday and Thursday from 12 to 3 o'clock, and the other days from 1 to 4 o'clock, by permission from the governor. The gallery of the plans in relief of the principal strong-holds of France is only open from the 1st of May to the 15th of June of each year, to persons with tickets delivered by the President of the Committee of Fortifications, at the Administration of War.

Institute of France, Quai Conti, 21.—Every day, except Sundays and holidays, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

Institution des Jeunes-Aveugles, Boulevard des Invalides, 56.—Wednesday from 1 to 5 o'clock, with a passport from the director.

For the public exercises of music which take place four or five times a year, a ticket is necessary from the director.

Botanical Gardens, Place Walhubert and Rue Geoffrey St. Hilaire.—Open every day from morning until evening. The Menagerie is open in winter from 11 o'clock until dark, and in summer from 10 to 6 o'clock.

Jardin des Tuileries.—Open every day from morning until night. The private gardens are only accessible during the absence of the court. During the summer there is music every day at 5 o'clock.

Jardin du Palais-Royal.—This garden, considered a passage, is open from early in the morning until midnight.

Musée du Luxembourg.—Open every day, except Monday, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

Musée du Louvre.—Open to the public every day, except Monday, from 10 to 4 o'clock. The Museum of Painting is open for study every day until 6 o'clock in summer, and until dark in winter.

Notre Dame.—The treasure is to be seen every day from 12 to 4 o'clock, by means of a ticket delivered by one of the priests for 50 c.

Palais de Justice, Boulevard du Palais.—Destroyed by the Communists May 24th.

Palais de la Legion d'Honneur, Rue de Lille, 64.—Burned by the Communists May 24th.

Palais de l'Industrie, and Champs Elysées.—Open every day from morning until evening; to strangers after having showed their passports, or to persons furnished with permits delivered by the Minister of State.

Palais des Beaux-Arts, Rue Bonaparte, 14.—Open every day.

Palais des Tuileries.—The greater part destroyed during the civil war.

Palais Royal.—The galleries and the garden are open every day from morning until midnight. The interior of the palace is not public.

Palais du Luxembourg.—Visible every day from 10 to 4 o'clock, except during the sessions of the Senate.

Parc de Monceaux.—Open every day from morning until evening.

Prisons.—Are only visible to persons furnished with a special permit from the Prefect of the Police.

Sainte Chapelle.—To be seen every day,

except Sundays and holidays, from 11 to 4 o'clock, with a permit from the Minister of State.

Sorbonne.—The amphitheatres are open during the hours of the races. They have nothing remarkable. The church is only open the entire day on Sundays and holidays; during the week it is open in the morning until 9 o'clock, and in the afternoon from 1 to 3 o'clock. To see well the tomb of Richelieu it is necessary to give a pourboire to the guardian.

Theatres.—The theatres are all open every evening, with the exception of the opera of the Théâtre Italien. The representations commence usually from 6 to 8 o'clock.

The first theatre of any importance in Paris was Le Théâtre Illustre, although theatrical performances were given in Paris 200 years anterior to this date. The company was formed by Molière, the author. Louis XIV., being much pleased with their performances, assigned them a theatre in the Palace of the Louvre. Cardinal Richelieu built them one also in the Palais Royal. Theatres rapidly augmented during the reigns of Louis XV. and XVI.; in fact, there were so many that none of them were capable of paying expenses. Napoleon I. suppressed them all but nine, having compensated the others. Under Louis XVIII. there was an annual sum allotted out of the civil list toward the support of the principal theatres. After the days of Corneille and Racine the drama assumed a languishing position in Paris, until it was restored to its pristine glory by the genius of Rachel. Until the reign of Louis XIV. all female characters were personified by men. The immortal Talma was the first who inaugurated the present correctness in both dress and manners of the French stage.

All the theatres of Paris pay a tax to the government of ten per cent. of their receipts. Last year the income to the government from this source was nearly \$200,000, while the government voted \$300,000 to sustain the principal ones for the purpose of cultivating the classic productions of the stage, the knowledge of the Italian language, and the lighter styles of national music. The government also awards large premiums to the four best

pieces represented every year. There are now about 25 theatres, and 150 different places of amusement in Paris and vicinity, all of which are open during the summer season, made up of gardens, café-concerts, etc. They are all well regulated; guards and policemen furnished by the government outside and in. To secure seats during the day, you must pay twenty-five per cent. more than if you buy your tickets in the evening; but it should invariably be done, if there be any excitement; otherwise you must *fall into line*, with two or three hundred persons in advance of you. The police arrangements at the theatre are so admirable that the least confusion is avoided. If you proceed in a hired carriage, it is necessary that you should pay before you arrive at the theatre to avoid delay at the door. If your carriage is called and you are not waiting, it must pass on and take its turn again. Gentlemen without ladies generally take orchestra stalls, or seats in the side balcony; with ladies, in the stalls of the balcony. The prices vary from \$2 50 to fifty cents in the different houses. The principal places of amusement are,

The Academie Nationale de Musique.—This establishment is in the hands of the government. The operas and ballets presented here are unequalled. The Corps de Ballet are the leading dancers in Paris, while the choristers are pupils of the Conservatoire de Musique. Performances, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. This opera-house will hold 2000 people. In case of fire on the stage, the audience is cut off from danger by an iron curtain.

Théâtre-Italien, for the production of the Italian Opera, will hold 1400 persons. Performances, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. First boxes, \$2; orchestra stalls, \$2; balcony sides, \$2; in front, \$1 75; parquette, \$1.

Théâtre de l'Opéra Comique, Place des Italiens, capable of accommodating 1500 persons. To every other box there is a small saloon, where refreshments may be had between the acts. The air is supplied from the cellar, where, in summer time, it is cooled by ice; the foul air finding egress from openings in the ceiling. This house receives \$50,000 from the government per annum for the purpose of encouraging the lighter styles of national music.

Théâtre Français, or Comédie Française.

—The performances at this theatre are considered the standard of the whole country, and the government devotes \$50,000 annually to the maintenance of the legitimate drama at this establishment. It is situated on Rue Richelieu, at the Palais Royal. Dumas's, Scribe's, and formerly Victor Hugo's productions were brought out here in very fine style. The theatre is capable of accommodating 1200 persons. Prices of admission are, highest price, \$1 80; lowest 50 cents.

Théâtre de l'Odeon, or second

Théâtre Français.—This is one of the most splendid houses in Paris, capable of holding 1600 persons. An imperial and essentially literary establishment; it receives from government a subsidy of \$20,000, with rent free. The emperor has there a private box, and his majesty, as well as the empress, have often sanctioned with their presence the many successful productions which have of late years been brought out at this magnificent place of amusement. Under the intelligent direction of the present manager, M. de la Rounat, it has proved not an unworthy rival of the first *Théâtre Français* in a series of remarkable plays, often due to the pen of writers heretofore unknown, whom M. de la Rounat, in the true spirit of an artist, welcomed to his stage. One of these plays, *Les Testament des Cesar Girodot*, was performed two or three hundred times, and *Le Marquis de Vellemor*, by George Sand, met this last season with unprecedented success, drawing nightly crowded audiences for several consecutive months.

Théâtre Lyrique. Burned during the seven days' combat in the streets of Paris, May, 1871.

Théâtre du Gymnase, situated on the Boulevard bonne Nouvelle, opened in 1820, under the patronage of the Duchesse du Berri. It was in this house that the works of Scribe were first presented to an admiring public.

Théâtre de la Porte St. Martin, on the Boulevard St. Martin. This theatre was burned to the ground during the terrible seven days' conflict between the Communists and government troops.

Théâtre du Vaudeville, Boulevard des Capucines, devoted to the production of vaudevilles. The company is very fine. The house is capable of holding 1200 persons.

Théâtre des Variétés, Boulevard Montmartre, capable of holding 1200 persons. The company is very good.

Théâtre de l'Ambigu Comique, Boulevard St. Martin, for the production of melodramas and vaudevilles. The house is large, capable of holding 2000 persons.

Théâtre du Palais Royal, formerly Théâtre Montansier, situated at the northwest corner of the Palais Royal; has an excellent company, but is very small. Vaudevilles and farces only are produced here.

Théâtre Nationale de Cirque, Boulevard du Temple, for the representation of military pieces and vaudevilles. Company is excellent.

Théâtre des Folies Dramatique, Boulevard du Temple. Burned at the fall of the Commune.

Théâtre de la Gaîté, Boulevard du Temple.—Melodramas and vaudevilles are produced here. The house will hold nearly 2000 persons.

Théâtre Beaumarchais, Boulevard Beaumarchais.

Théâtre du Luxembourg, near the Jardin du Luxembourg, for vaudevilles.

Théâtre des Fumambules, Boulevard du Temple.—Performances here consist of rope-dancing and other gymnastic exercises, with a clown. Prices, 30 cents and 5 cents.

Cirque Nationale, Boulevard des Filles du Calvaire, open only in the winter season. Performances are exclusively equestrian, and very good. Prices, 40 and 20 cents.

Cirque Nationale, a beautiful polygonal building, capable of holding 6000 persons. It is situated in the Champs Elysées, near the fountains of Rond Point.

Cirque Nationale, opened August, 1865, is situated in the Boulevard du Temple, near the Boulevard Prince Eugène; it is one of the largest and most beautiful circuses in the world.

There are numerous smaller theatres, such as the *Folies Nouvelle*, *Cluney*, *Folies Dramatique*, *Chateau d'Eau*, *Menus-Plaisirs*, the performances of which are announced in all the daily journals. Con-

certs and balls are also given nearly every evening at the *Valentino*; audience "mixed."

There are concert-rooms, spectacle concerts, and puppet-shows; but nothing of importance to occupy the time of a traveler, if we except the numerous cafés-concerts, or cafés-chantants, open on the Boulevard du Temple in winter, and the Champs Elysées in summer. Here you are accommodated in the open air with something to eat or drink, while listening to scraps of operas or songs. There is no ticket of admission necessary, but every person, on entering, is expected to order some refreshments. Some of the performers occasionally pass through the audience to collect a trifle from the pleased listener.

Théâtre Impérial du Chatelet.—This house will hold 3500 people. It was finished in 1862. Representations every evening.

Théâtre des Fantaisies Parisiennes.—Founded in 1866.

Folies-Marigny, on the Champs Elysées.

Théâtre Saint-Germain, Boulevard Saint-Germain.

Concerts.—Concerts of the *Conservatoire de Musique* take place every fortnight, from January until April, at 2 Rue Bergère. The music here is chiefly instrumental, and the selections are taken from the celebrated classic composers, quality, not quantity, being alone considered.

Concerts des Champs Elysées take place every evening during the summer season.

Concerts du Chalet des Iles in the Bois de Boulogne, open several times a week during the summer.

Concerts du Casino, 16 Rue Cadet.—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Besides these there are other concerts at which nearly all the leading musicians of every country may be heard; these are, the *Salle Erard*, 13 Rue de Mail (the finest); the *Salle Pleyel*, 22 Rochecouart, and the *Salle Herz*, 33 Rue de la Victoire.

Public Balls.—Bal Wagram, Ancienne Maison Dourlans, 41 Avenue Wagram, near the Arc de Triomphe d'Etoile. Dancing every night in the gardens or in the hall, according to the weather. Every Thursday grand fête, illumination, fireworks.

Café Glacier, open through the day.—

Games of every description, shooting-gallery. The admission is free. 6000 persons can be accommodated in the magnificent new hall and gardens, which are the largest in Paris.

In winter the *Bals Masqués de l'Opéra* take place every Saturday night, beginning in the middle of December and continuing until *Mardi gras*, or the Tuesday before Ash-Wednesday.

At the *Casino* there are balls on Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. This is not a place where gentlemen can take their wives or sisters.

The Mabillo, or *Jardin des Fleurs*, should be visited in the evening. Every thing that taste and skill could do has been done to make it a fairy scene of enchantment. In a beautiful semicircular building is seated a well-conducted orchestra, around which the "gayest of the gay" whirl themselves through the mazes of the waltz, polka, and mazourka. As the dances are, as a general thing, considered a little loose, it is unnecessary to say the gentleman traveler is not expected to join in the amusement of the dancers, although we see no harm in looking on if in company with married ladies. It may be that "chilling reserve" is not a characteristic of the ladies who frequent these gardens; still, every thing is conducted with a proper regard for public decency. Recesses, bowers, and groves every where meet the eye, while multitudes of gas-lights twinkle through the grass, or illuminate the Chinese lanterns festooned from the trees. You have also a shooting-gallery, Chinese billiard-tables, a café and restaurant, where you may enjoy your coffee, beer, wine, or cigars; admission, 2½ francs.

The Closerie des Lilas, which in winter season takes the name of *Prado*, is a ball-room mostly frequented by the students of the Latin Quarter, where they meet their fair but frail companions; dancing Mondays, Thursdays, and Sundays.

Steamboats.—Small steamboats ply regularly between Paris and Saint Cloud during the summer season, starting from the Quai d'Orsay. Fare, 1 franc. A service of omnibus steamboats was formed between Percy and Saint Cloud in 1866.

Railways.—Paris is the head of eight lines of railway belonging to five com-

panies. The *Chemin de fer de Ceinture*, which does not extend beyond the city, is conducted by a common magistrate.

Chemin de fer de Ceinture, Central Administration, Rue d'Amsterdam.—This railway unites the dépôts of the Chemins de l'Ouest, du Nord, de l'Est, de Lyon, and d'Orleans.

Chemin de fer de l'Est, Railway Station on the Place de Strasbourg, at the upper extremity of the Boulevard of the same name.—The direct line from Paris to Mulhouse has an especial dépôt, situated on the left and behind the principal building. The Railway of Vincennes and de la Varenne Saint Maur, which belongs also to the Company of l'Est, has its particular dépôt on the Place de la Bastille.

1st Central Bureau, 7 and 9 Rue de Boulois. 2d Central Bureau, 34 Boulevard Sébastopol, and 47 and 49 Rue Quincampoix. 3d Central Bureau, Place de la Bastille (dépôt of the Railway of Vincennes). 4th Central Bureau, 6 Place Saint Sulpice. Special omnibuses at each bureau.

Chemins de fer de Lyon et de la Méditerranée.—Railway Station on the Boulevard Mazas, at the end of the Rue de Lyon.

Bureaux.—44 Rue Neuve des Mathurins; 1 Rue Rossini; 6 Rue Coq Héron; 59 Rue Bonaparte, and 12 Place Saint Sulpice; 5 and 7 Boulevard de Strasbourg; 6 Rue Rambuteau. Omnibuses leave these bureaux for the dépôt before the departure of each train.

Chemins de fer du Nord.—Railway Station, 18 Place Roubaix.

Bureaux.—Hôtel du Louvre, Rue de Rivoli; Rue Saint Martin, impasse de la Planchette; Hotel Meurice, 228 Rue de Rivoli; Hotel Bedford, 17 and 19 Rue de l'Arcade; Hotel de Lille et d'Albion, 211 Rue St. Honoré; 59 Rue Bonaparte; 33 Boulevard de Sébastopol; Hôtel des Trois Empereurs, 170 Rue de Rivoli; 6 Place de la Bourse; 3 Rue Charlot. Omnibuses for the dépôt may be found at each of these stations.

Chemins de fer d'Orléans.—Railway Station, 7 Boulevard de l'Hôpital.

Bureaux.—180 Rue Saint Honoré; 8 Rue de Londres; 5 Rue Le Pelletier; 7 Rue de Babylone; 28 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires; 80 Rue Notre Dame de Nazareth; 6 Place Saint Sulpice; 7 Place de la Madeleine.

Chemins de fer de l'Ouest.—Lines of Normandie, Auteuil, Versailles, St. Germain, and Argenteuil Station, 124 Rue Saint Lazare and 9 Rue d'Amsterdam.

Lines of Bretagne and Versailles Station, 44 Boulevard Montparnasse.

Bureaux.—For the dépôt Saint Lazare, Place de la Bourse; Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle; Pointe Sainte Eustache; Place du Châtelet (one departure only for the last trains after the close of the theatre); 2 Place Saint André des Arts.

For the dépôt Montparnasse, 2 Place du Palais Royal; Place de la Bourse; Rue Saint Martin; 4 Rue Bourtibourg.

Chemin de fer de Sceaux et d'Orsay.—Railway Station at the former Barrière d'Enfer.

Special omnibuses, 4 Rue Drouot; 19 Rue de Clichy, by the Place des Victoires et la Bourse; Place Saint Sulpice, and 180 Rue Saint Honoré, by the Pont Neuf.

The omnibus lines A. G., J., A. F., and the *Montrougennes*, conduct from all points of Paris to the dépôt.

The Boulevards.—The most frequented of the Boulevards of Paris extends, under different names, from the Bastille to the Madeleine. It comprehends starting from the Bastille.

The Boulevard Beaumarchais (759 yards in length, from the Colonne de Juillet to the Rue Saint Sébastien on the right, to the Rue du Pont aux Choux on the left); on the right, houses built on lands belonging to the Hôtel Beaumarchais; on the left, small Hotel de Ninon de l'Enclos, Théâtre Beaumarchais, recently restored and enlarged; also the streets du Pas de la Mule, Saint Gilles, and des Tournelles.

The Boulevard des Filles du Calvaire (325 yards in length).

The Boulevard du Temple (542 yards in length): on the right, Cirque Nationale, Boulevard du Prince Eugène, Boulevard des Amandiers, Rue du Faubourg du Temple, Barrack of the Prince Eugène; on the left, Turc Garden, Théâtre Dejazet, Passage Vendôme, Théâtre Robin.

The Boulevard Saint Martin (700 yards long): on the right, Fountain du Château d'Eau, Boulevard de Magenta, Grand Café de Paris, Théâtres des Folies Dramatique, de l'Ambigu et de la Porte Saint Martin.

The Boulevard Saint Denis (271 yards in

length, from the Gate Saint Martin to the Gate Saint Denis); on the right, Rue du Faubourg St. Martin, Boulevard de Strasbourg et Rue du Faubourg Saint Denis; on the left, Rue Saint Martin, Boulevard de Sébastopol et Rue Saint Denis.

The Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle (879 yards, from the Rue St. Denis to the Rue Bonne Nouvelle); on the right, Palace Bonne Nouvelle, of which the cellars are occupied by a market, the ground floor by a large bazaar, and the upper stories by the Café de France, Théâtre du Gymnase; on the left, Rue Notre Dame de Bonne Nouvelle, in which is also a church of the same name.

The Boulevard Poissonnière (379 yards in length): on the right, Bazaar du Voyage, Maison Barbedienne for bronzes, Restaurant Vachette; on the left, Stores du Prophète, Des tapis d'Aubusson, and Bazaar of French Industry.

The Boulevard Montmartre (278 yards in length, from the street Montmartre to the streets Drouot and Richelieu); splendid cafés on the right and left; on the left, Théâtre des Variétés, Passage des Panoramas, Rue Vivienne, Messrs. Goupil and Co.'s store of engravings, and the Petit Journal.

The Boulevard des Italiens (596 yards long, from the streets Drouot on the right and Richelieu on the left to the Pavillon de Hanovre on the left and the Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin on the right) is the rendezvous for Parisian fashion: on the right side, exhibition rooms of the Disderi photographs; Théâtre Cleverman, successor of Robert Hondin and Hamilton; Passage de l'Opera; Rue le Pelletier, in which is the principal entrance to the Opera; Rues Lafitte and Taibout; Café Riche; Restaurant Tortoni; Restaurant of the Maison-Dorée; Théâtre des Fantaisies Parisiennes, No. 26; house of the armorer Devisme, Rue du Helder and the Café Foy: on the left side, Café Cardinal; Passage des Princes; Café du Grand Balcon, behind which is the Opera Comique; Rues de Choiseul and de la Michodière, leading to the Théâtre Italien and the Pavillon de Hanovre, occupied by the jeweler Christophle, on the corner of the Rue Louis le Grand.

The Boulevard des Capucines (542 yards in length, from the Pavillon de Hanovre and the Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin to the

Rue du Luxembourg); on the left, photographic saloons of Mayer and Pierson, confectioner Boissier, stores of Tahan, Rue de la Paix, stores of Alphonse Giroux, in the place of the former Hôtel des Affaires Étrangères; on the right, the new Opera, the Grand Hôtel, the Jockey Club, etc.

The *Boulevard de la Madeleine* (217 yards in length); on the left, Cité Vindé, stores of Le Goupy, Gouache, des Trois Quartiers, mourning store of Sainte Madeleine; on the right, Rues de Sèze, Gaudot de Manroy, and de la Ferme des Mathurins; at the end of the boulevard is the Place de la Madeleine, surrounding the church of the same name.

The new roads formed by the reunion of the old exterior boulevards with other streets are (on the right bank):

The *Boulevard de Bercy*, from the Wharves of Bercy and de la Rapée to the Rue de Charenton; the *Boulevard de Reuilly*, from the Rue de Charenton to the Rue Picpus; the *Boulevard de Picpus*, from the Rue de Picpus to the Cours de Vincennes; the *Boulevard de Charonne*, from the Cours de Vincennes to the Rue des Rats, and to the projected boulevard of Philippe Auguste; the *Boulevard Ménilmontant*, from the Rue des Rats to the Rue Oberkampf and to the Chaussée de Ménilmontant; the *Boulevard de Belleville*, from the Chaussée de Ménilmontant to the Rues du Faubourg, du Temple, and de Paris; the *Boulevard de la Villette*, from the Rues du Faubourg, du Temple, and de Paris, to the Rues de Château Landon and des Vertus; the *Boulevard de la Chapelle*, from the Rues Château Landon and des Vertus to the Boulevard de Magenta and to the Rue des Poissonniers; the *Boulevard de Rochechouart*, from the Rues du Faubourg Poissonnière and des Poissonniers to the Rue and the Chaussée des Martyrs; the *Boulevard de Clichy*, from the Rue and the Chaussée des Martyrs to the place of the ancient barrier of Clichy; the *Boulevard des Batignolles*, from the Rue de Clichy and the Grande Rue des Batignolles to the Rues du Rocher and de Lévis; the *Boulevard de Courcelles*, from the Rues du Rocher and de Lévis to the crossway formed by the meeting of the Avenues de Wagram and des Ternes, and to the Rue du Faubourg Saint Honoré: (on the left

bank), the *Boulevard de la Gare*, from the Wharves de la Gare and d'Austerlitz to the Rue d'Austerlitz; the *Boulevard d'Ivry*, from the Rue d'Austerlitz to the route de Choisy and the Place de la Barrière d'Italie; the *Boulevard d'Italie*, from the Place d'Italie to the Rue de la Santé; the *Boulevard Saint Jacques*, from the Rue de la Santé to the Place de la Barrière d'Enfer; the *Boulevard d'Enfer*, from the Place d'Enfer to the Boulevard Montparnasse; the *Boulevard de Montrouge*, from the Boulevard d'Enfer to the Place de la Barrière du Maine; the *Boulevard de Vaugirard*, from the Place du Maine to the Rue de Sèvres and the Avenue de Breteuil; the *Boulevard de Grenelle*, from the Rue de Sèvres to the Wharves d'Orsay and de Grenelle.

The old interior boulevards of the left bank are: the *Boulevard de l'Hôpital* (1552 yards), beginning at the Place Walhubert, between the Botanical Gardens on the right, and the dépôt of the Chemin de fer d'Orléans on the left (on the right, Boulevard Saint Marcel, and church of the same name; on the left, Abattoir de Villejuif); the *Boulevard des Gobelins* (927 yards), a continuation of the Boulevard de l'Hôpital, and united to the old *Boulevard extérieur d'Italie*; the *Boulevard Saint Jacques* (980 yards), from the Rue de la Glacière to the ancient Barrière d'Enfer, and to which have been united the *Boulevards de la Glacière, de la Santé, and d'Arcueil* (on this last is the railway station of the Chemin de fer de Sceaux); the *Boulevard d'Enfer* (920 yards), lost during a great part of its extent in the old *Boulevard de Montrouge*; the *Boulevard du Montparnasse* (1877 yards); on the left, railway station of the Chemins de fer de l'Ouest et de Versailles, and the Chaussée du Maine; the *Boulevard des Invalides* (1354 yards), forming the prolongation of the preceding boulevard, and ending at the junction of the Rue de Grenelle Saint Germain with the corner of the Esplanade des Invalides (on the left, imperial establishment des Jeunes Aveugles, column of the Place de Breteuil, the new church Saint François Xavier, Avenues de Villars and de Tourville, Hôtel des Invalides; on the right, Gothic tower of the chapel of the Convent des Oiseaux). On the right bank of the Seine are the *Boulevards de la Contrescarpe*

and *Bourdon* (of 650 and 759 yards), from the Place de la Bastille to the Seine.

The New Boulevards.—The new boulevards opened since 1854 in all directions are:

The Boulevard de Strasbourg (921 yards), from the Dépôt of Strasbourg to the Boulevard Saint Denis; in the lower part, Cafés du Dix Neuvième Siècle, des Mille Colonnes, and de l'Eldorado.

The Boulevard de Sébastopol, from the Boulevard Saint Denis to the Place du Châtelet; on the right, Church of Saint Leu; Rues de Rambateau and de la Cossonnerie, leading to the central markets; Rue Aubry le Boucher, from which may be seen the Square of the Innocents; Théâtre du Châtelet; on the left, Square des Arts et Métiers, before the Conservatory of the same name, and the Théâtre de la Gaîté; Rue de Rivoli; on the right and left, Square of the Tower Saint Jacques; Place de l'Hôtel de Ville, at the extremity of the Avenue Victoria; Fountain de la Victoire, and Théâtre Lyrique.

The Boulevard du Palais, from the Bridge au Change to the Bridge Saint Michael; on the right, Palace of Justice, Holy Chapel; on the left, Tribunal of Commerce, and Barracks of the Police.

The Boulevard Saint Michael, from the Place of this name to the Avenue de l'Observatoire; on the left, street and church Saint Séverin; beyond the Boulevard Saint Germain, the ruins of the Palace des Thermes, surrounded by a square; Rue des Ecoles, leading to the College of France; Church of la Sorbonne; Rue Soufflot, from which the Pantheon may be seen; Rues de l'Abbé de l'Épée and du Val de Grâce, from the former of which the Tower of Saint Jacques du Haut Pas may be seen, and from the latter the Dôme du Val de Grâce; on the right, Boulevard Saint André; Fountain Saint Michael; Boulevard Saint Germain; Maison Hachette; Rue de l'Ecole de Médecin, ending with the Hospital de la Clinique and the Ecole de Médecin; Rue Racine, from which may be seen the Théâtre de l'Odéon; Lyceum of Saint Louis; Rue Monsieur le Prince; Garden of the Luxembourg; School of Mines, and botanical garden of the School of Medicine.

The Boulevard Malesherbes (2925 yards),

from the Madeleine to the Gate d'Asnières, dividing at the head of the Place La-borde, near the new church of Saint Augustine, and sending a branch toward the old Barrier de Monceaux, which passes to the left near a park of the same name.

The grand Avenue des Champs Elysées.

The Avenue Joséphine (975 yards), from the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile to the Bridge de l'Alma.

The Boulevard d'Jéna (1408 yards), from the Arc de Triomphe to the southern extremity of the Place du Roi de Rome.

Avenue du Roi de Rome (1800 yards), from the Arc de Triomphe to the western extremity of the Place of the same name.

Avenue d'Eylau, from the Arc de Triomphe to the Gate de la Muette.

Avenue de l'Impératrice and *Avenue de la Grande Armée*, ending the first at the Gate Dauphine, and the second at the Gate de Neuilly.

Avenue d'Essling, which will be opened on the place of the cité de l'Etoile.

Avenue du Prince Jérôme, from the Arc de Triomphe to the Avenue des Ternes and the Place de Courcelles.

Avenue de Wagram, from the Arc de Triomphe to the prolongation of the Boulevard Malesherbes.

Avenue de la Reine Hortense (866 yards, known by the name of the Boulevard Monceaux), from the Arc de Triomphe to the Park Monceaux.

Avenue de Friedland (1950 yards, ancient Boulevard Beaujon), from the Place de l'Etoile to the place formed by the meeting of the streets Faubourg Saint Honoré, de Monceaux, and de l'Oratoire du Roule.

The Boulevard Haussmann, between the preceding place and the Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin (it will be extended farther).

Avenue de l'Empereur, from the Place du Pont de l'Alma to the Gate de la Muette.

Avenue de l'Alma, from the Avenue des Champs Elysées to the Quay de Billy.

The Boulevard Pereire, double avenue, extending from the Station of the Porte Maillot to the Rue de Santé, near the Station des Batignolles.

The Boulevard Voltaire, from the Chateau d'Eau to the Place du Trône.

The Boulevard des Amandiers (1950 yards), from the Chateau d'Eau to the ancient Barrier des Amandiers.

The Boulevard de Magenta, from the

Chateau d'Eau to the Gate of Clignancourt, crossing the Boulevard of Strasbourg near the church Saint Laurent, and the Rue Lafayette near the Dépôt du Nord.

The *Boulevard Richard Lenoir* (1950 yards), from the Rue du Faubourg du Temple to the Place de la Bastille.

The *Boulevard St. Germain*, from the Quay St. Bernard to the church St. Germain des Prés, extended only as far as the Rue Haute Feuille (it will be continued to the Palace of the Legislative Corps).

Avenue de Vincennes (2383 yards), from the Rue de Lyon to the ancient Barrier de Reuilly.

The *Boulevard d'Austerlitz* (650 yards), from the Bridge d'Austerlitz to the Rue de Charenton.

Avenue Parmentier (1950 yards), from the Abattoir de Ménilmontant to the Rue d'Alibert, on the north; and to the south until it meets the Boulevard du Prince Eugène.

The *Boulevard de Philippe Auguste*, from the Barrière du Trône to the Cemetery of the Père la Chaise.

The *Boulevard Saint Marcel*, from the Rue de Lourcine to the Boulevard Arago.

The *Boulevard de Port Royal*, from the Rue Mouffetard to the crossway of l'Observatoire.

The *Boulevard Arago*, from the Rue de Lourcine to the Rue d'Enfer.

The nineteen sections of the *Rue Militaire*, transformed into boulevards, bear the following names: on the right bank, *Boulevard Poniatowski*, from the Gate de Bercy to the Gate de Pripus; *Boulevard Soult*, from the Gate de Pripus to that of Vincennes; *Boulevard Davoust*, from the Gate of Vincennes to that of Bagnole; *Boulevard Mortier*, from the Gate de Bagnole to the Gate de Romainville; *Boulevard Sérurier*, from the Gate de Romainville to the passage of the Canal de l'Ourcq; *Boulevard Mucdonald*, from the passage of the Canal de l'Ourcq to the Gate d'Aubervilliers; *Boulevard Ney*, from the Gate d'Aubervilliers to that of Saint Ouen; *Boulevard Reaumur*, from the Gate of Saint Ouen to that of Clichy; *Boulevard Berthier*, from the Gate de Clichy to that of the Révolte; *Boulevard Gouvion Saint Cyr*, from the Gate de la Révolte to that of Neuilly; *Boulevard Lannes*, from the Gate of Neuilly to that of La Muette; *Boulevard Suchet*,

from the Gate de la Muette to that of Auteuil; *Boulevard Murat*, from the Gate of Auteuil to the Seine; on the left bank, *Boulevard Masséna*, from the Gate of the Dépôt to the Gate d'Italie; *Boulevard Kellermann*, from the Gate d'Italie to that of Gentilly; *Boulevard Jourdan*, from the Gate of Gentilly to that of Orléans; *Boulevard Brune*, from the Gate d'Orléans to the passage of the Chemin de fer de l'Ouest; *Boulevard Lefebvre*, from the passage of the Chemin de fer de l'Ouest to the Gate de Versailles; *Boulevard Victor*, from the Gate de Versailles to the Seine.

The Quays.—The quays, beginning with the point where the Seine enters Paris, are: the *Quai de Bercy* (on the right bank, small pavilion of the château de Bercy; vast dépôt of wine, brandy, oil, vinegar, etc.); the *Quai de la Gare* (on the left bank), directly opposite the Quai de Bercy (on the left, *Gare Triozon*, vast basin, where the steamboats are sheltered from the ice in winter); the *Quai de la Rapée* (right bank); the *Quai d'Austerlitz* (left bank), from the Quai de la Gare to the new dépôt of the Chemin de fer d'Orléans; the *Quai Henri IV.* (right bank); the *Quai St. Bernard* (left bank), opposite the Quai Henri IV., and bounded on the south by the Botanical Gardens and the Dépôt of Wines; the *Quai de Anjou* (left bank); the *Quais des Célestins*, *St. Paul*, and *des Ormes* (right bank); the *Quai de Bethune* and the *Quai d'Orléans* (right bank of the southern arm of the Seine); the *Quai St. Bernard* and the *Quai de la Tournelle* (left bank); the *Quai Bourbon*, the *Quai de la Grève*, the *Quai Napoléon*, the *Quai Pelletier*, the *Quai de Gèvres*, the *Quai Desaix*; the *Quai de la Mégisserie*, formerly *Quai de la Ferraille* (right bank); the *Quai de l'Horloge* (left bank of the large arm); the *Quai de l'Archevêché* (right bank of the small arm); the *Quai Montebello*, opposite that of the Archevêché; the *Quai du Marché Neuf*, on the right bank, opposite the Quai St. Michael; the *Quai des Orfèvres*, the length of the Palace of Justice and the Prefecture of Police; the *Quai des Grands Augustins*, opposite the Quai des Orfèvres; the *Quai de l'Ecole* (right bank), below the Pont Neuf; the *Quai du Louvre*, extending the length of the southern part of the palace of that name; the *Quai de Con-*

ti (left bank); the *Quai Malaquais* (left bank); the *Quai Voltaire* (left bank), formerly *Quai des Théâtres*; the *Quai d'Orsay* (left bank), bounded by a barrack of the Imperial Guard, the Palace of the Consul d'Etat and de la Cour des Comptes, the Grand Chancellerie de la Legion d'Honneur, the Ambassade d'Espagne, the Palace of the Legislative Corps, the hotel of the president of the Legislative Corps, the central magazine of the military hospitals, the stables of the emperor, constructed in 1861-'62, and the dépôt of marbles of the state; the *Quai des Tuileries* (right bank), extending the length of the garden of the same name; the *Quai de la Conférence* (right bank), serving for a road to the American horse-railway; the *Quai de Billy* (right bank), from the Bridge de l'Alma to the ancient Barrier de Passy; the *Quais de Passy* and *d'Auteuil* (right bank); the *Quais de Grenelle* and *de Javel* (left bank).

The Bridges.—There are 27 bridges across the Seine, viz.: the *Pont Napoleon III.*, a few yards beyond the fortifications between the Gate de Bercy (on the right bank) and the Gate de la Gare, composed of 6 arches (733 yards long), and serving at the same time for a railroad and for foot-passengers; the new *Pont de Bercy* (5 elliptical arches, 150 yards from one support to another), recently constructed in place of an old suspension bridge of the same name; the *Pont d'Austerlitz* (5 arches in stone, 140 yards in length, 28 yards in width. The names of the principal officers killed at Austerlitz are inscribed on the ornaments that decorate the bridge), gravely damaged the 25th of January, 1865, by an explosion of gas; the *Passerelle de Constantine*, a wire suspension bridge, uniting the eastern point of the island *Saint Louis* to the quay on the left bank; the *Pont Marie*, built in stone from 1618 to 1635; the *Pont de la Tournelle* (6 arches), rebuilt several times since 1614, and enlarged and restored under Louis Philippe; the new *Pont Saint Louis* (near this bridge a new house has been recently established for the exposition of dead bodies); the new *Pont Louis Philippe* (3 arches, in stone); the *Pont d'Arcole*, an iron bridge, allowing the passage of carriages, and reconstructed in 1854 according to a system invented by M. Oudry, engineer; the *Pont Notre Dame*,

rebuilt only a few years ago; the *Pont au Change* (3 elliptical arches, 81 yards in width), entirely reconstructed in 1858; the *Pont de l'Archevêché*, built in 1828 on the small arm of the Seine (3 unequal arches); the *Pont au Double*, reconstructed in 1853 with a single arch on the small arm of the Seine; the *Pont Saint Charles*, covered by a glazed gallery, uniting the buildings of the Hôtel Dieu; the *Petit Pont*, rebuilt in 1853 with a single arch in stone; the *Pont Saint Michael*, reconstructed in 1857 on the smaller branch of the Seine. The *Pont Neuf* and *Statue of Henry IV.*—This bridge was constructed in the middle of the 16th century by Henry III. Its length is over 1000 feet; breadth, 78. It was formerly, like the London bridge, the habitual resort of jugglers, burglars, and thieves. Near the centre, on l'Île aux Vache, stands the statue of Henry IV. It was erected in 1818 by order of Louis XVIII., and was formed from the material of the statue of Napoleon, taken from Place Vendôme, and that of General Desaix, taken from the Place des Victoires. Its height is 14 feet, and weighs 30,000 pounds. The bridge is built entirely of stone, and the scene from it is very beautiful; the *Pont des Arts*, constructed from 1801 to 1803, and reserved entirely for foot-passengers (8 arches of iron, 141 yards in length and 11 yards in breadth); the *Pont du Carrousel*, or *des Saints Pères*, uniting the Quay Malagnais to that of the Tuileries, and constructed in 1832 to 1834 (5 iron arches; at the extremities, 4 colossal statues in stone representing, on the right bank, *Abundance* and *Industry*, and on the left bank, the *Seine* and the *City of Paris*); the *Pont Royal*, reconstructed in 1665 (5 arches. Below this bridge is a wharf from which the steamboats start, going from Paris to Saint Cloud, during the summer); the *Pont de Solferino*, constructed in 1858, 1859, opposite the Palace of the Legion of Honor (3 arches, 156 yards in length, 22 yards in width). On the corners are inscribed the names of the principal victories gained by the French army during the campaign of 1859. The *Pont de la Concorde*.—This bridge was originally called *Le Pont Louis XV.*; then *Pont de la Revolution*. In 1800 it received the name *Pont de la Concorde*. It leads from Place de la Concorde to the Palace of the Legislative Body, and was built in

three years, 1787 to 1790, mostly from the stone obtained from the ruins of the Bastille. Its length is 461 feet, and breadth 61 feet. It is composed of five elliptical arches. The architect was Peronnet; its cost \$240,000. The *Pont des Invalides*, uniting the Quai de la Conférence to the Quai d'Orsay, rebuilt in stone in 1854, '55 (4 arches, statues representing, one the *Victoire terrestre*, the other the *Victoire maritime*, by Messrs. Diéboldt and Villain); the *Pont de l'Alma*, constructed in 1854, '55 to unite the western extremity of the Quai de la Conférence to the Quai d'Orsay (3 arches; between these arches, statues representing a *grenadier* and a *souave*, by M. Diéboldt; a *hunter*, on foot, and an artilleryman, by M. Arnaud); the *Pont d'Jena*, constructed in 1806 to 1813, opposite the Champs de Mars (5 arches, in stone; sculptured eagles above the piers; at the extremities, colossal statues representing allegorical personages); the *Pont du Grenelle*, constructed in 1818 (6 arches); the *Pont du Point du Jour*, or *d'Auteuil*, finished in 1866, and destined for the passage of the railroad. There are 2 roads, one for foot-passengers, carriages, and horses, the other for the railway; 2 stories, on 5 large arches.

Places, Statues, and Fountains.—*Place de la Bastille and Colonne de Juillet*, 1830.—The Bastille, which formerly stood here, and which gave its name to this place, after having been used for a number of years as fortress and state prison, was attacked and captured by the people on the 14th of July, 1789; the following year it was demolished by a decree of the National Convention, and part of the material employed in the construction of the Bridge de la Concorde. This is the entrance to the Faubourg St. Antoine, and on this spot the insurgents erected their strongest barricade in 1848. Here the good and much-beloved Archbishop of Paris, Denis Affre, was shot by the insurgents while using his efforts to stop the bloody conflict which had been going on for three days. He had obtained permission from General Cavaignac to go in person to try, by words of peace, to stop the frightful carnage which was going on. He was preceded by a young man bearing an olive-branch as a token of peace. As he approached, the

mob stopped their fire for a few moments; the archbishop exhorted them, in the most enthusiastic manner, to lay down their arms; it was of no avail; the firing again commenced, and the archbishop, seeing that his efforts were unavailing, was returning, when he was struck by a musket ball. The insurgents declared they were innocent of the act. He died in less than two days; his dying words were, "May my blood be the last spilt in civil war."

The *Colonne de Juillet* is composed of bronze, weighing over 163,000 pounds; it is 154 feet high, and rests on a basement of white marble ornamented with bas-reliefs in bronze. Over the Corinthian capital is a gallery 16 feet wide, surmounted with a gilt globe, on which stands a colossal figure representing the Genius of Liberty. It was inaugurated in 1840, when the remains of the victims of 1830 were deposited beneath. Nearly all the combatants who fell in February, 1848, were interred here. This monument is generally considered one of the finest specimens of modern architecture. There is a very beautiful view from the top. The keepers generally expect a fee of about one franc.

The *Place de la Bourse*, surrounding the edifice of this name.

The *Place du Carrousel* extends from the Court of the Tuileries, on the west, to the Place of Napoleon III., on the east. This place derives its name from a tournament held here by Louis XIV. in 1662. It is separated from the Court of the Tuileries by an iron railing, before the central gate of which rises the *Arc de Triomphe*, erected by the order of Napoleon in 1806, under the direction of Percier and Fontaine, and after the model of the arch of Septimius Severus at Rome.

The *Place du Chateau d'Eau*, formed by the meeting of the boulevards du Temple, Saint Martin, du Prince Eugène, de Magenta, and de la Rue du Temple, owes its name to a beautiful fountain called the Chateau d'Eau.

Place du Châtelet was the site of the court of justice and prison of Paris during the Middle Ages. In the middle of the present square is a fountain, erected in 1808, the first monument raised in commemoration of the victories of the Republic and the Empire. On this place are two fine theatres, the *Lyrique* and the *Châtelet*.

The *Place de la Concorde*, or *Place Louis XV.* On the spot where formerly stood the statue of that monarch the Obelisk of Luxor now stands. The great space which separates the garden from the Champs Elysées (a square of 750 feet long by 525 broad) composes this place, which, historically speaking, is one of the most noted in Paris. Here it was, in 1770, that, during the celebration of the nuptials of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, in the midst of a panic caused by a discharge of fireworks, the carriages were driven among the people, and over 1200 persons were trampled to death. Here, also, took place the collision between the people and the soldiers, which was the signal for the destruction of the Bastille. On this spot stood, in 1793 and 1794, the dreadful guillotine, on which were executed Louis XVI., his unfortunate consort, Marie Antoinette, the Duke of Orleans, Robespierre, General Beauharnois, the Empress Josephine's first husband and grandfather of the present emperor, and, in little more than a year and a half, over 2800 people. The Russians, Prussians, and Austrians were here reviewed in 1814, after the capture of Paris by the Allies. At this place the insurrection of 1848 commenced; and it was here, also, that the Constitutional Assembly proclaimed the Constitution of the Republic in the same year. It assumed its present appearance in 1770. After the Revolution it was named *Place de la Revolution*; in 1800, *Place de la Concorde*; in 1814, *Place Louis XV.*; in 1852, *Place de la Concorde* again.

In the centre of the place stands the *Obelisk of Luxor*, presented to the French government by Mohammed Ali, Pasha of Egypt. It weighs 500,000 pounds, is 72 feet 3 inches high, 7 feet 6 inches wide at the base, and 5 feet 7 inches at the top. It took three years to transport it from Thebes, and was erected on its present site at a cost of \$400,000. A plan of its transportation and erection may be seen in the Musée de la Marine in the Louvre. It formerly stood in front of the Temple of Thebes, and was erected by the great Sesostri 1500 years before Christ. Every side is covered with hieroglyphics. Around the square are eight colossal statues representing the principal cities of France. On either side of the obelisk stand two beautiful fountains, the one dedicated to mari-

time, the other to fluvial navigation. The basins are fifty feet in diameter. Colossal figures surround the base, separated by spouting dolphins, winged children, and spouting swans.

Place Dauphine, formed in 1608, and named after the Dauphin, afterward Louis XIII. In the centre is a fountain erected in 1803 in honor of Desaix, who fell at the battle of Marengo. The fountain bears the bust of Desaix, represented as being crowned with laurel by a figure of France.

The *Place of the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile*, which is the beginning of twelve boulevards, all running in different directions. In the centre rises the *Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile*, which opens into the Bois de Boulogne. This colossal monument was erected to celebrate the victories of the French under the Republic and Empire. It owes its existence to Napoleon I., who decreed its erection in 1806, in which year the corner-stone was laid. Its noble and majestic simplicity renders it worthy of the hero who commanded its execution. It is the largest triumphal arch in Europe, being 152 feet high, 137 feet broad, and 68 feet deep; the height of the principal arch is 90 feet: its cost was about \$2,100,000, and was thirty years in completing, being finished in 1836. There are two principal groups of statuary on each front, which faces the avenue Champs Elysée on one side and the Bridge of Neuilly on the other; these groups are thirty-six feet high, and the figures eighteen feet. The right-side group toward Paris represents the departure for the defense of the country; the Genius of War encouraging warriors to action. The left group represents the victories of 1810: Napoleon I. stands in a dignified attitude, while Victory places the crown upon his brow; Fame surmounts the whole, while History is occupied recording his deeds; a foreign soldier is in chains, and his arm suspended to a tree. On the façade looking toward the west, the right group represents "*Resistance*:" a young man, guided by a Genius flitting over his head, and surrounded by his father and his wife holding a dead child in her arms, rushes to the defense of his country; a warrior is falling from his horse, and the Genius is encouraging them to action. The group on the left represents "*Peace*:" a warrior, sheathing his

sword, stands between his wife and children, while another is taming a bull for the purpose of agriculture; and the Genius of Peace, crowned with laurels, sheds over them her protecting influence. The last two are by M. Etex, who received for the work \$80,000. Above the arch, on the northern side, is the Battle of Austerlitz, by M. Jechter; and on the southern side, the Battle of Jemappes, by Marochetti. These sculptures are considered superior to any thing that has ever originated in France. The alto-relievo on the western front is, on the northern side, the Taking of Alexandria, by Chaponnière; that on the southern side, the Passage of the Bridge of Arcola, by Feuchère. The alto-relievo on the eastern façade is, that of the southern compartment representing the surrender of Mustapha Pacha at the Battle of Aboukir, by M. Seuvre; that of the northern, the death of General Marceau, by M. Lemaire. The frieze surrounding the whole is the work of several artists; it is equally divided: one half (the eastern and half the northern and southern fronts) represents the departure of the armies for Italy; the deputies of the nation are grouped round the altar of the country, distributing flags to the troops. On the corresponding half of the frieze we see the return of the victorious armies, offering the fruit of their victories to regenerated France. Nearly all the figures are portraits. The interior is ascended by winding staircases, which lead into several large halls. In one of the vaults is the following inscription: "*Ce monument commencé en 1806, en l'honneur de la Grande Armée, longtemps interrompu, continué en 1823 avec une dédicace nouvelle, a été achevé en 1836. . . . qui l'a consacré à la gloire des Armées Françaises.*" After mounting 261 steps we arrive at the top, from which we have one of the best views of Paris on one side, and the Bois or Park of Boulogne, which we now enter, on the other. The building is open every day: a fee of half a franc to the custodian is sufficient.

The *Place de Grève*, reserved formerly for executions, has been the theatre of the most moving scenes in the Revolutions of 1830 and 1848.

The *Place Louvois* or *Richelieu*, situated in the middle of the Rue Richelieu, opposite the imperial library, incloses a square. In

the midst is a fountain with four statues in bronze of the *Seine*, the *Loire*, the *Garonne*, and the *Saône*, by Mr. Klagmann.

Place du Palais Bourbon.—In the centre is a marble statue by Feuchères, representing Law. There is a pedestal in front on which a statue of Louis XVIII. was to be placed, when the Revolution of 1830 broke out. In June, 1848, it was occupied by a colossal statue of the Republic in plaster.

The *Place du Panthéon* extends before the Church Sainte Genevieve.

Place Royale or *Place des Voages*, was the site of the Palais des Tournelles. It was in this palace that Henry II., in tilting with the Count de Montgomeri, received a wound in the eye of which he died. In this place is an equestrian statue of Louis XIII.

The *Place du Prince Eugène* is ornamented by a colossal statue of the Prince Eugène, erected in 1863.

Place Vendôme.—In 1668, Louis XIV. erected this place on the site of the hotel belonging to the Duke Vendôme, the illegitimate son of Henry IV. The form of the place is a perfect octagon, 420 by 450 feet. The buildings bordering on the square are very beautiful, and of Corinthian architecture. In the centre formerly stood an equestrian statue of Louis XIV.: this was demolished by the people during the first revolution, the base only being saved. In 1806 the Emperor Napoleon I. gave orders for the erection of a triumphal monument in honor of the success of the French armies. The column was of Tuscan order, and copied after Trajan's Pillar at Rome. Its height was 135 feet; in circumference at the base, 36 feet; the base was about 21 feet high, and 20 square, ascended by an entire winding staircase of 176 steps. The column was covered with bas-reliefs in bronze, composed of 276 plates, made out of 1200 pieces of cannon taken from the Russians and Austrians, representing the victories of the French armies in the German campaign of 1805. There were over 2000 figures of three feet high, and the metal used weighs about 360,000 lbs. The column was surmounted by a colossal bronze statue of Napoleon I., 11 feet high. The one familiar to Parisians, with the cocked hat and military surtout, was taken down in 1863; the hero last appeared in a Roman toga. His statue was

hurled to the ground in 1814; but France was not satisfied until a finer one was placed upon the summit. The whole cost was about \$300,000. During the time of the Commune this column was demolished, but is at present in course of reconstruction. The view formerly obtained from here was very fine. The pedestal of the column is all that now remains standing. The bronze of the column itself is being recast, most of the fragments having been returned by the persons into whose hands they had fallen. A large number of pieces were sold by the Communists to strangers or persons desiring some memorial of the column, and the government, in order to regain the lost fragments, was obliged to declare that any person having a piece of the bronze, and not returning the same, would be subject to a month's imprisonment.

To the northwest lies the magnificent church of the Madeleine just described, presenting its fine range of Corinthian columns; to the southwest we perceive the upper part of the Obelisk of Luxor in Place de la Concorde, and far away westward, over the beautiful Champs Elysées, we see prominently over all other objects the celebrated L'Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile. Nearly south, beyond the flowing Seine, we perceive the classic portico of the Chamber of Deputies, or Legislative Place; and in the distance, in the same direction, looms up, in all its majesty, the dome of the Hôtel des Invalides; and far to the southeast we see the dome of the Pantheon, the most elevated object in the city. Away to the east appear the tombs and monuments of Père la Chaise; while close at hand you have the gardens and palaces of the Tuileries and Louvre, also the Louvre and Gothic towers of Notre Dame; and in nearly the same direction, the *Place de la Bastille* and *Place du Trône*, both on the elegant Faubourg St. Antoine, which is a continuation of Rue Rivoli eastward.

The *Place du Trône* is ornamented with columns bearing statues of Saint Louis and Philippe Auguste.

Place des Victoires.—The buildings which surround this place date back to 1686, at which time a pedestrian statue of Louis XIV. was erected by the Duke de la Feuillade, who raised it at his own expense for the purpose of perpetuating his gratitude

to his king. It lasted until the Revolution of 1792, when it was destroyed by the people. In 1808 Bonaparte erected a statue to the memory of General Desaix, which was taken down and melted to form the statue of Henry IV., which now stands on Pont Neuf. In 1822 the present splendid equestrian statue of Louis XIV. was placed here; he is represented as a Roman emperor crowned with laurels; it was designed by Bosio, and weighs 16,000 lbs.

The *Porte Saint Denis* is an *arc de triomphe*, erected in 1672 in commemoration of the conquests of Louis XIV. in Germany.

The *Porte Saint Martin* was erected in 1674, after the conquest of the Franche-Comte.

The *Statue of Marshal Ney*, modeled by Rude, was erected in 1853 on the crossway of the Observatory, near the same place where the marshal was shot.

The *Equestrian Statue of Henry IV.*, on the Pont Neuf, is the work of Lemot.

The *Fontaine de l'Arbre Sec* was constructed in 1775 by Soufflot, at the angle formed by the Rue de l'Arbre Sec and the Rue Saint Honoré.

The *Fontaine de la Rue de Grenelle* is one of the most beautiful in Paris.

The *Fontaine des Innocents* was erected in 1788 in the middle of the former market of the Innocents, but has since been restored and placed in a square.

The *Fontaine Molière*, constructed in 1844 by Visconti, at the corner of the Rue Molière and the Rue Richelieu. There is a statue of Molière in the centre.

The *Garden of the Tuileries* was, under Louis XIII., separated from the palace by a street called Rue de Tuileries. Louis XIV. gave orders for having it remodeled, and Le Nostre produced the chef-d'œuvre we now see.

The garden is 2250 feet in length and 1000 in width; it has two terraces, which form its northern and southern boundaries, running the whole length of the garden: the centre or principal avenue is skirted with groves of splendid chestnut, elm, palm, and lime trees. Immediately in front of the palace is the *private garden*, which is only accessible when the court is out of town. It is beautifully laid out with shrubs and flowers, and adorned with statues: some are copies of the old masters, and many originals. In the centre of the

garden is the *great alley*, over 2000 feet in length, in the centre of which is a vast basin, from whence the water gracefully spouts to the height of thirty feet. The garden contains many fine marble and bronze statues, among which is the celebrated antique group of Laocoon in bronze, taken from the original in the Vatican at Rome; Time carrying away Truth; the Rape of Cybele by Saturn; Apollo Belvidere in bronze. The entrance to the private garden from the Seine is adorned by two bronze lions. As you go toward the west you ascend a flight of steps, which leads to the terrace overlooking the Place de la Concorde: here you have an excellent view, not only of the public and private garden, but of the Place de la Concorde and Champs Elysées. The garden, during the cool hours of summer and sunny hours of winter, is filled with all the gayest of the society of the capital, as well as a sprinkling of old men, nurses, and children. A large quantity of chairs are strewed over the garden, which may be hired for two or three sous each. The whole is interspersed with magnificent statues in marble and bronze, and elegant marble vases.

Looking west, he will see *Place de la Concorde*, farther on the *Champs Elysées*, at the end of the avenue *Champs Elysées* the *Arc de Triomphe* opening into the Bois de Boulogne. There is no view in the world to equal it. We will suppose the traveler intends to devote one day to the four places—the Garden, *Place de la Concorde*, *Champs Elysées*, and *Bois de Boulogne*; after he has “done” the two former on foot, he had better take a voiture for the two latter.

Garden of the Luxembourg.—This garden is one of the most beautiful in Paris, and is profusely decorated with statues by the best Parisian masters. It is about 8000 feet long by 2000 wide. Nine gates afford access to this beautiful garden, which was first planted by Desbrosses at the time of the erection of the palace. Gratuitous lectures are here given by Mr. Hardy, the head gardener, on grafting, pruning, and rearing of bees. It is open to the public from daylight until dark.

Champs Elysées.—It is very difficult to give any description of this delightful spot that would be at all adequate to the occasion. It is nearly 200 years since the

grand avenue was formed. Maria de Medicis purchased nearly all the ground, since which time it has been continually improving. It was formerly called *Le Grand Cours*, but now *Avenue des Champs Elysées*. Its length is over 1½ miles, terminating at the triumphal arch de l’Etoile, half way between which and Place de la Concorde is *Rond Point*: it is a circular space, with six elegant lateral fountains. The avenue has foot-pavements twelve feet wide, laid in bitumen. All the avenues are planted with magnificent trees, and bordered by walks of the most agreeable aspect. Cast-iron lamp-posts are placed along the edge of the walks, and the effect of the lamps when lighted is truly splendid. In fine weather the *Champs Elysées* is the favorite spot for all classes; continually, from morning till night, are circulating a multitude of sumptuous equipages going to and coming from the Bois de Boulogne; while on every side we see beautiful groves surrounding the Cirque de l’Imperatrice, the Chateau des Fleurs, the Jardin Mabille; handsome coffee-houses, restaurants, concert-rooms, elegant fountains surrounded with flower-beds; and when all is lighted up by the thousand lamps, the scene is truly seductive; but on “fête” or holidays, when such an illumination takes place as that which followed the entrance of the “troops from Italy,” the scene is beyond description. When every building is transformed into a palace of fire, and every tree into a pyramid of lights; when the brilliancy of coloring disputes with the elegance of decoration, it is enchanting indeed.

Bois de Boulogne.—The *Avenue de l’Imperatrice* extends from the Triumphal Arch to the nearest entrance to the park. This is a magnificent avenue, 1300 yds. long and 100 wide. The gate through which we pass is called *Porte Dauphine*, which ushers us into the most splendid park in the world. There is nothing in Europe that can at all compare with it; every thing that wealth, taste, and art combined could do for it, has been done, to add to the natural beauties of this spot. It is now, like Hyde Park at London, the most fashionable promenade or drive.

After the capitulation of 1815, Wellington, with the British troops, encamped in this wood, since which time it has con-

tinually been improving. It has assumed an entirely different appearance since the year 1852. Its extent is immense, being over four miles long by about two wide; contains two artificial lakes, encompassing two beautiful islands, from which a delightful view is obtained. The most splendid equipages and finest horses of the capital are seen entering the carriage-road which winds around the lakes a distance of five miles. On the largest island is a beautiful Swiss cottage, which affords excellent refreshments to the hungry and thirsty. You will also find them peering out of clumps of trees in many portions of the park. The Bois suffered much during the late siege, many of the trees having been cut down.

Included within the "Bois" is the *Hippodrome de Longchamps*, a race-course containing 150 acres, and granted by the city to the Jockey Club of Paris for 50 years. The club has agreed to devote the net proceeds arising from the letting of places to increasing the stakes to be run for at the government autumn races. The Hippodrome is reached by the splendid *Allée de Longchamps*, through which the annual *Promenade de Longchamps*, which takes place in Paris on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of Passion Week, passes. There are various ways of reaching the Hippodrome; there are steamers running from the Pont de la Concorde, omnibuses to Neuilly, and railway to Suresnes. The course is one of the best in the country, and all the buildings display a style of elegant rural architecture. On either side of the late emperor's pavilion, which is beautifully fitted up, are two stands or *tribunes*, the whole protected by an awning resting on cast-iron pillars, and surmounted by a gabled roof. All the different stands are divided into compartments for the members. The course commands a splendid view of the "Bois," near which is Mr. Rothschild's beautiful villa.

Near the Hippodrome, and at the termination of the *Allée de Longchamps*, is situated the *Cascade de Longchamps*, a favorite place of resort for all strangers—a craggy, artificial mound forty feet high and one hundred and eighty wide. Through the body of the mound a large current of water issues, and falls into a basin bordered with rock. There are two small streams winding their

way through different courses. An intricate passage leads to the top, where is situated the lake from which the cascade is fed. The resemblance to the works of nature is so exact that one is cheated into the belief that the art of man has added nothing to its native beauties; but, apart from the forest growth that stretches out on every hand, the whole of it is the work of man. Every portion is under the eyes and hands of skillful landscape gardeners. The roads are most beautifully graded; the paths diverging from the main avenues in most graceful curves; the winding ways ornamented with arbors, bowers, and shrubbery. Adjoining the cascade is a *first-class restaurant*, whose splendid breakfasts and dinners are served *a la carte*, the resort of the "high life" of Paris. Dozens of wedding breakfasts are ordered here on Saturday mornings.

We now strike into the *Allée de Longchamps*, and on reaching the point where it crosses the *Allée de la Reine Marguerite*, strike into a carriage-way to the right, which leads to the *Pré Catelan*, about the centre of the park. This is a public garden, frequented by the most respectable people of Paris. It is finely laid out in groves, pavilions, Swiss cottages, grass-plots, shady walks—a beautiful combination of sylvan, rustic, and garden scenery.

Here we have the *Théâtre des Fleurs*, where ballets are performed. The scenery is all real water, trees, sky, and grottoes. On fête-nights, when the whole is brilliantly illuminated, the effect is perfectly enchanting. The ordinary admission is one franc; on fête-nights, three. The refreshments are excellent. Near this stands the *Croix Catelan*, erected by Philippe le Bel, in the 14th century, in memory of a Troubadour whom he had invited to Paris, and who was murdered in this wood by the escort the king had sent to guard him from robbers. He inadvertently mentioned to them that he was the bearer of great treasures to the king. They immediately resolved to murder him, and executed their diabolical purpose on the spot. On searching him, they found to their mortification that the treasure spoken of consisted in a few bottles of very valuable essences. After their return to the palace, they stated that he had failed to come. The wood was searched, and his body found; and one of the murderers hav-

ing imprudently scented his hair with the essence, which was recognized, the whole party was arrested. They confessed their crime, and were executed at the stake. The monument is in very good repair, considering its age and the exposure. In 1865 a beautiful skating-pond, with elegant pavilions, was constructed in the "Bois," where the *élite* of Paris assemble during the skating season.

Returning through the Avenue de Longchamps, opposite the Porte Maillot, one of the principal entrances to the Bois de Boulogne, is the chapel of *St. Ferdinand*, the scene of the melancholy death of the Duke of Orleans, eldest son of Louis Philippe, in 1842. The duke was on his way to the camp of St. Omar in a light, open carriage, when the horses became unmanageable, the postillion not being able to hold them. The duke endeavored to get out of the carriage; but his feet having become entangled in his cloak, he was thrown to the ground, and his head dreadfully fractured. He was conveyed to the house of a grocer, where, at 7 o'clock the same day, he breathed his last. An elegant chapel was erected on the spot, 50 feet long by 20 high, in the Gothic style. The windows are of beautiful stained glass, three of them representing Faith, Hope, and Charity. The rest represent the patron saints of the different members of the royal family. On the high altar is a "*Descent from the Cross*" in marble. On the left is an altar consecrated to St. Ferdinand, and on the right is the group representing the prince on his death-bed; part of the group was the work of his deceased sister, the Princess Maria. Descending a few steps behind the altar of the Virgin, you enter the very room in which the prince died. Opposite the door is a beautiful picture representing the death-bed scene; the figures are the size of life. Among the persons represented are his father and mother, his brothers, the Dukes of Montpensier and Aumale (Prince de Joinville was then at Naples), the Princess Clementine, Marshals Gerard and Soult; his wife, the Duchess of Orleans, was absent at Ragères. Service is performed, and the officiating priest resides in one of the rooms of the chapel.

There are two clocks here, one representing the time the duke fell (10 minutes to 12), the other the time of his death (10

minutes past 4). In the centre of the court is a cedar-tree brought from Mount Lebanon, in Syria, by the late duke, and transplanted here by his son, the Count de Paris. It is surrounded by cypress-trees. A fee of a franc for a party is generally given to the custodian. The chapel closes at 4 o'clock P.M.

Churches of Paris.—We shall now give the names of the principal churches of Paris, with a superficial description of each, as it would be beyond the limits of this volume to enter into particulars. We shall commence the list with one of the most important monuments of the capital, the metropolitan church of *Notre Dame*. The foundation of the present church was laid in 1160 by Alexander III., Pope of Rome, who had at this time taken refuge in France, although a church dedicated to St. Stephen had been built on the site of the present cathedral as early as the time of Valentinian I. (A.D. 365). The west front was finished during the reign of Philip Augustus, 1223; and the southern transept during the reign of St. Louis, 1267. The whole was finished in the year 1420, being nearly 800 years after its commencement. This cathedral suffered much at the hands of the mob during the Revolution, but was completely repaired preparatory to the coronation of Napoleon I., and also at the Restoration. The beautiful façade is surmounted by two large square towers 80 feet high, which are ascended by a staircase in the northern tower. One of the best views of Paris may be obtained from these towers. In the southern one is the famous "*Bourdon*" bell, which weighs 32,000 pounds, and requires eight strong men to ring it, which event only takes place on very solemn occasions. The length of the church is 390 feet; height of the towers from the floor, 204 feet; width, 144 feet. The roof, rising 30 feet above the vaulting, is 356 feet long and 37 wide; it is entirely covered with lead, weighing over 400,000 pounds. The interior is magnificent. The arches have double entrances, and are separated by two ranges of pillars, surrounded on both sides with long galleries embellished with columns. Behind the high altar, which is very magnificent, stands Conston's celebrated marble group, the *Descent from the Cross*. The group consists of four figures,

the mother, the Savior, and two angels. The expression given to the face of the Savior is peculiarly noble and touching. Some of the pictures in the interior of the choir are considered very fine. In the chapel of the Virgin there is a fine statue of the Mother of the Savior, by Raggi. In one of the chapels behind the choir there is a fine monument, erected to Cardinal de Belloy, archbishop of Paris. There are a number of excellent works written on the Cathedral of Notre Dame, any of which would well repay perusal. Michelet's History of France or Victor Hugo's Notre Dame are the best. On the southern side of Notre Dame stands the Fountain Notre Dame, erected on the site of the archbishop's palace, which was sacked by the populace in the Revolution of 1830. It was finished in 1845. The structure is in the Gothic style, and is 60 feet high; has two basins, the larger being 33 feet in diameter.

Church of Saint Roche.—This church is considered as belonging to the richest parish in Paris, the worshipers here being the most fashionable and wealthy. It was commenced in 1653, the corner-stone having been laid by Anne of Austria and her son, Louis XIV., but was not finished until a century later. The façade consists of two ranges of Corinthian and Doric columns, standing on a platform, which is approached by a flight of steps. The columns are surrounded by a pediment and cross; the platform, which extends the whole breadth of the church, 184 feet, has been the scene of many historical events of great importance. From here the unfortunate Marie Antoinette was led to execution; here it was that Bonaparte leveled his canon on the mob during the Directory; here the stand was made by the people against the troops of Charles X. The doors of this church were forced open at different times by the populace, for the purpose of interring the bodies of Miles. Chamerois, Duchenois, and Rancourt in the body of the church. They belonged to the stage, and the clergy opposed their burial here; but the people insisted, broke down the doors, and carried their point. The interior architecture of the church is entirely Doric; its length is 400 feet, and is most profusely decorated; is rich in sculpture and paintings. The pictures most worthy of remark

are the *Resurrection of Lazarus*, by Vieri; *The Savior driving the Money-changers from the Temple*; his *Blessing the Infants*; his *Delivering the Keys to Saint Peter*. There is a beautiful piece of sculpture, the *Infant Jesus in the Manger*; also the *Baptism of Christ*. Standing in the fifth chapel is a beautiful monument, erected to the Abbé de l'Épée by the deaf and dumb pupils of the institution which he founded. The singing here has always been superior to that of any other church in Paris. An elegant tribune has lately been fitted up here for the use of the empress. Saint Roche is situated on the Rue St. Honoré, No. 290.

The *Madeleine*, situated on the Boulevard de la Madeleine. This magnificent edifice was commenced under the reign of Louis XV., in 1764. The breaking out of the Revolution of 1789 suspended the work. In the year 1809, Napoleon I. formed the project of transforming it into a temple of glory; but the other disastrous events of 1818, ending with his abdication, interrupted its progress. In 1815 Louis XVIII. ordered it to be converted into a chapel in honor of Louis XVI. and his consort Marie Antoinette. The Revolution of July prevented this being carried into effect. Under the reign of Louis Philippe this proud specimen of modern architecture was completed. The original designs were by Constant d'Ivry, but it was completed under the direction of MM. Huvé and Vignon. The building and columns stand on a platform 328 feet long by 138 broad, and is approached by a flight of steps extending the whole length of the façade. It is surrounded by 52 Corinthian columns, 49 feet high, and 5½ diameter at the base. The entablature is enriched with elegant sculpture. The roof is entirely of iron and copper; in fact, there is no wood employed in the construction of the edifice. The doors are of bronze, and are the largest in the world, next to St. Peter's at Rome. In the walls are niches containing statues of 32 different subjects. The interior is handsomely decorated with sculpture, gilt, and marble. The paintings have been executed by artists of the greatest merit. The church is lighted by three cupolas, resting on arches supported by fluted Corinthian columns. Around the choir are numerous chapels, each of which contains a statue of

its patron saint. The high altar is beautifully sculptured by Marochetti. The principal group represents the Magdalen borne to Heaven on the wings of angels. The principal painting on the ceiling is by Zeigler, and represents the establishment and progress of Christianity since the death of the Savior. The Magdalen is borne before the throne of God, surrounded by a vast multitude of mortals who were instrumental in propagating the Christian religion, among which are Constantine, St. Louis, Peter the Hermit, Richard Cour de Lion, Godfrey de Bouillon, Dandolo, "the blind old Doge of Venice," Clotilde, queen of France, Joan of Arc, Raphael, Michael Angelo, Louis XIII., and Richelieu. The last group is Napoleon receiving the imperial crown from Pope Pius VII. The whole cost of this magnificent structure was about \$2,500,000.

Proceeding eastward, along Boulevard de la Madeleine, we arrive at *Rue de la Paix*, on the right, which runs from the Boulevard des Capucines to Place Vendôme. The continuation of this street is *Rue Castiglione*, which brings you out on *Rue Rivoli*, opposite the garden of the Tuileries. On *Rue de la Paix* are situated the principal jewelry shops of Paris.

Church of Notre Dame de Lorette.—This church was commenced in 1823 and finished in 1837. Mr. Lebas was its architect. If not the richest, it is the most sumptuously ornamented church in Paris; in fact, it more resembles a museum than a place of worship. It is situated in an elegant and gay quarter of the city, and is mostly visited by persons whose principal motive in going there seems to be the display of their attire. Its length is 204 feet by 96 wide. The portico consists of four Corinthian columns, supporting a pediment, over which are the figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity. From the St. Montmartre it much resembles a Roman temple. The spaces between the windows of the interior are paint-

ed in fresco, illustrating the life of the Virgin. The high altar is supported by Corinthian columns, with bronze bases and capitals. The choir is fitted up in stalls, the dome of which is decorated with figures of the four Evangelists, by Delorme, and the wall by Heim and Drilling—the *Presentation in the Temple*, and *Jesus in the Temple*. Near the entrance is a beautiful bas-relief of the Virgin and infant Christ, adored by angels. Many strangers visit this church for the purpose of listening to the singing, which is remarkably good.

Church of St. Eustache.—This is a bold and majestic edifice, but there is little uniformity existing in its style of architecture, which is partly owing to the length of time elapsing between its commencement and completion (over 200 years). The interior of the church, which is of a cruciform shape, is beautifully sculptured. The roof of the nave is supported by ten columns of more than 100 feet in height. The stained-glass windows produce a very good effect. There is a beautiful organ over the entrance, which cost some \$14,000. The high altar is of pure white marble, and beautifully sculptured. There are a large number of very beautiful paintings in this church.

Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, in front of the colonnade of the old Louvre, founded on this spot by Childebert; pillaged and devastated by the Normans in 886. During the residence of the royal family in the Louvre it was always considered the royal parish church. King Robert rebuilt it in 998; it was again rebuilt by Charles VII. in 1427. During the Revolution of 1831, while the funeral services were being performed in commemoration of the Duke de Berri, a tumult arose in the church, and it was completely devastated; the mob was with great difficulty prevented from tearing it down. The whole of the decorations of this church are grand and majestic, its works of art chaste and numerous. It was from the belfry of this church the fatal signal was given for the commencement of the horrible massacre of St. Barthelémy.

Church of St. Sulpice, in Place St. Sulpice.—The corner-stone of this magnificent church was laid by Anne of Austria in the year 1645, but it was not completed until the year 1745. The portico, which is uni-

versally admired, is composed of a double range of Doric columns 40 feet high. The entrances are approached by a flight of steps, intersected by double columns supporting a gallery and colonnade of the Ionic order. Two towers surmount the edifice; the one 210 feet high, the other 174. They are also of different forms, the Archbishop of Paris refusing to allow two towers of the same description on any but the metropolitan church. On the northern and highest tower is the telegraph corresponding with Strasburg, and on the southern is that for Italy. This splendid structure is 482 feet long, 174 broad, and 95 high. The principal entrance is flanked with statues of Saints Peter and Paul. The interior decorations of St. Sulpice are in perfect keeping with its exterior beauty. The organ is most magnificently carved, and is considered the finest in Paris. It represents King David and fifteen other figures playing on musical instruments or bearing cornucopias. The church contains 22 beautiful chapels, wherein are many fine paintings. The principal is the Lady Chapel behind the choir. It is incrustured with white marble, and decorated with most magnificent gilding and sculpture. The dome is painted in fresco, representing the Ascension, and the walls the Annunciation, Visitation, Birth, and Presentation. A meridian line possessing the twelve signs of the zodiac has been traced on the pavement of the transept. It is continued along an obelisk of white marble. Its object is to fix the spring equinox. In front of the church is the *Fountain of St. Sulpice*, erected by order of Napoleon I., around which a flower-market is held on Mondays and Thursdays.

Church du Val de Grâce and Hôpital Militaire, in Rue St. Jacques.—This church was formerly a convent for nuns, which was founded by Anne of Austria in 1621. Having been married to Louis XIII. thirty-two years without issue, she made a vow that if her desire to give an heir to the throne of France should be realized, she would build a church at Val de Grâce. She afterward gave birth to Louis XIV. In 1645 the first stone of the church was laid with great pomp. In the court is the bronze statue of Baron Larrey, Napoleon I.'s surgeon-in-chief, to whom he left \$20,000. He is represented leaning against a gun,

and in his right hand he holds the will of Napoleon, opened at the words, "*I leave 100,000 fr. to Surgeon-in-Chief Larrey, the most virtuous man I know.*" The principal porch is ascended by a flight of sixteen steps, and is composed of eight Corinthian columns. There are few churches in Paris possessing so lofty a dome, or, in general, so fine an appearance. The interior of the dome represents Paradise, and was painted by Mignard. The figures are over 200 in number, and many of them seventeen feet in height. It is considered the finest fresco in the world. A small confessional near the high altar was the one used by Mademoiselle de la Vallière previous to her taking the vows. From windows in the passage adjoining may be seen the house she occupied at the time. The military attendant will show you the casket where the hearts of the Bourbon family were formerly preserved. Anne of Austria, having bequeathed her heart to this church, was the origin of the custom. The remains of Queen Henrietta, wife of Charles I., king of England, were deposited here. The church is adorned with frescoes and statues, the style of its decorations being purely Corinthian. Visitors are admitted every day. A small fee is expected by the military guide.

Church of St. Etienne du Mont.—This is one of the oldest churches in Paris, built in the reign of Clovis. It has been enlarged several times. Its stained-glass windows are deserving of particular notice. It contains many valuable works of art. The festival of St. Geneviève (who was originally buried here) takes place on the 8d of January, and the ceremonies which are performed then and for eight days afterward are very interesting. In 1857 the Archbishop of Paris was assassinated by a priest in presence of an immense crowd. The murderer was condemned and executed twenty-seven days after. Its pictures and ornaments are very valuable. It has lately been repaired at a cost of \$400,000. Some of the greatest persons in France have been buried here; among others, Racine, Rollin, Lesueur, and Pascal.

Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Place Lafayette.—This beautiful church is entirely modern: the foundation stone was laid in 1824, and the whole structure completed in twenty years. The church is raised

about thirty feet above the level of the place, and is approached by two large flights of steps, flanked by elliptical carriage-ways. The exterior forms a parallelogram 248 feet by 108, and the interior 198 feet by 102. The portico is very beautiful, composed of double ranges of fluted Ionic columns, on each side of which rise two lofty square towers, connected with a balustrade, with statues of the four evangelists. A very fine view of Paris may be had from this spot. A beautiful gilt railing surrounds the principal front. The main door is of bronze, and represents in twelve niches the apostles accompanied by angels. The interior of the church is divided by four ranges of Ionic columns. There are eight different chapels in the side aisles. An arch sixty feet high, and richly sculptured, gives access to the choir, behind which is the Lady Chapel, containing a beautiful stained-glass window representing the Virgin and Savior. The wooden furniture of the church is richly carved, particularly the altar-piece and stalls of the choir. The cupola of the choir represents the Savior, with St. Vincent de Paul at his feet, surrounded by angels. The place in front of this church was the scene of a bloody conflict between the populace and soldiers in 1848.

Church of Notre Dame des Victoires, or *des Petits Pères*, in Place des Petits Pères.—Founded in 1629 by Louis XIII. There are several very richly-sculptured chapels, in one of which is the monument of Lulli, the celebrated composer. There are a number of very fine paintings in the choir. The order of architecture is Ionic. During the Revolution of 1789 this church was used as an exchange.

The *Sainte Chapelle*.—This splendid building was begun in 1245, under the reign of St. Louis. It is 139 feet high; its length 118 feet, and breadth 55 feet. The roof is surmounted by a lofty spire, 108 feet in height, richly gilt, and adorned at the base with statues of the twelve apostles, cast in zinc. The interior consists of a nave and semicircular choir, being 108 feet long by 84 feet wide. It is most beautifully painted in blue and red diagonals, diamonds, etc., interspersed with fleurs de lys. In the nave is a small door leading to a chamber called the *Oratoire de Louis IX.*, from which this mon-

arch attended mass by a small window looking into the nave. This church contains the crown of thorns, and a piece of the true cross, bought of Baldwin, emperor of Constantinople, by St. Louis. During the restoration of the church in 1842, a human heart was found under the altar inclosed in a coffer, which some antiquarians assert to be the heart of St. Louis.

The *American Chapel*, situated in the Rue de Berri, is built of stone, in the Gothic style. The interior is plain, but rich, and in excellent taste. The pulpit, choir, and pews are of solid oak, carved. The pews or sittings can be rented by the year, quarter, or month. The church is supported by pew-rents, contributions, and collections from residents and strangers. Divine service every Sunday at 11½ A.M. There is also an American Episcopal church in the Rue Bayard.

Palaces of the Tuileries and Louvre.—The palace of the Tuileries was set on fire (May 23d, 1871) and almost entirely destroyed at the fall of the Commune. The following is a description of its appearance previous to that time:

Napoleon I. conceived the design of connecting the Tuileries with the old Louvre, leaving it to his nephew to consummate that noble work. In 1848 the Provisional Government signed a decree to commence operations; but it was not until 1852 that the present emperor decreed five million dollars for the purpose. The name of Tuileries is derived from the fact that all the tiles (*tuiles*) used in Paris were formerly manufactured on its site. The celebrated personages who have inhabited this palace, and the political events that have occurred there, make it a most remarkable place, and one to which we should devote some little space. In 1564, that cruel and perfidious princess, Catharine de Medicis, purchased the ground and commenced the present palace. Philibert Delorme was the architect. It was much improved under Louis XIII. and XIV. Here, in 1572, the wicked founder of this palace gave a fête. A few days before the massacre of St. Barthelémy there was an allegorical representation, in which all the nobility, Catholics and Protestants, were actors. During the performance, the King

of Navarre and other Huguenots were prevented by Charles IX. and his brothers from entering Paradise; they were pushed into hell, and kept there some time. This was very significant, for four days after the horrible massacre took place, the whole having been arranged before the fête; and there, amid the charms of music and dancing, 100,000 souls were sent unprepared to meet their Maker. It is horrible to think that a woman could imagine and coolly prepare a ballet on the massacre, arranged beforehand, of part of the nation over which she reigned. Louis XIV. resided here until the completion of Versailles. It was then occupied by families of persons attached to the court until the return of Louis XIV. This palace is a landmark on every page of the revolutions of Paris. In June, 1792, the mob entered it; in August of the same year the Swiss Guard were murdered in it. It was the official residence of the First Consul; also of the imperial court. After the Restoration, King Charles X. and the royal family resided there. The mob entered it again in 1830, and drove out the king. It was the residence of Louis Philippe until the Revolution of 1848, when a party of rioters, in company with some loose girls, occupied the apartments for ten days. They turned the king's and queen's bedrooms into dining-rooms. Every thing they could lay their hands on they made subservient to their will, celebrating their orgies night and day in the most magnificent apartments of the palace. In 1849 it was occupied as a gallery for the exhibition of paintings. Under the Empire it was the city residence of the imperial family. The façade facing the garden of the Tuileries was about 1000 feet in length, running from Rue Rivoli to the Seine. The style of architecture is mixed. The first or lower floor columns are Ionic, the second Corinthian, the third Composite. At the extreme of this façade stood two lofty pavilions, with remarkably high roofs and chimneys. The one on Rue de Rivoli is called *Pavillon Marsan*, the one toward the Seine *Pavillon de Flore*. Napoleon I. conceived the idea of uniting the palace of the Tuileries with that of the Louvre, which stood parallel with it at over one quarter of a mile distant; but political events transpired which prevented his car-

rying out his designs. It was left for Napoleon III. to finish this stupendous undertaking, and we see in what a remarkably short space of time this colossal work was completed. From the court behind the palace of the Tuileries we enter into the *Place du Carrousel*. It was here that Louis XIV. gave that splendid tournament in 1612, which was attended by guests from all parts of the civilized world. It was here also that Napoleon received that magnificent but ill-fated army previous to their departure on the Russian campaign. There are four principal issues from this place, two on Rue de Rivoli and two on the Quai du Louvre. This place is separated from the court by an elegant railing, with three entrances; two are adorned with statues. Before the central one is the *Triumphal Arch* erected by Napoleon I. in 1806 at a cost of nearly \$300,000. During the first empire it was crowned by four antique horses from the Piazza St. Mark at Venice. They were restored by the Allies in 1815; and in 1828 the present chariot with four horses was executed by Bosio. *Interior of the Tuileries* was formerly open to visitors, in the absence of the court, by permission from the adjutant general of the palace. The following is the usual style of the letter to be written for permission to visit public palaces:

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE (or M. le Directeur, according to the functions of the party addressed).—J'ose vous demander la faveur de m'accorder un permis pour visiter, moi et ma famille (insert the names of the places). J'ai l'honneur d'être, Monsieur, votre très humble serviteur (sign name and address).

If the writer does not receive an answer to this message within two or three days, he will do well to call at the proper office, or apply at the office of the hotel. The southern wing of the Tuileries was fitted up for the Empress Eugénie. These apartments were formerly occupied by Louis Philippe, Madame Adelaide, and the Prince and Princess de Joinville. The northern wing and Pavillon Marsan were occupied by the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, Duke and Duchess Montpensier, Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, Duke and Duchess of Orleans, and Count de Paris,

and their attendants. The apartments of the empress, entered by the *Pavillon de Flore*, can not be visited by strangers, and the state apartments, as we before said, only in the absence of the emperor. The entrance to these apartments was up the *Escalier de la Chapelle*, which gave access to the antechamber. The antique ceiling of this apartment formerly decorated the sleeping apartment of *La Reine Blanche*, and was brought from Vincennes. To the left of this apartment was the theatre, used as a supper-room on ball-nights, capable of accommodating 800 persons. Opposite this, on the ground floor, was the *state chapel*. Next in order stood the *Salle de la Paix*. This magnificent hall was used as a ballroom. Over the mantel-piece was a splendid equestrian portrait of the emperor, by Müller. In the hall was the silver statue of Peace, presented to Napoleon I. by the city of Paris after the treaty of Amiens. Next came the *Salle des Maréchaux*, the finest of the suite. This was also used as a ballroom on state occasions. The walls are gold and white—the furniture green silk, damask, and gold. The names of the great battles of Napoleon I. were inscribed over the gallery, and the busts of all his distinguished generals, and portraits of many of them, adorned the walls. The next apartment was the *Salle Blanche*, or card-room; the *Salon d'Apollon*, and then the *Salle du Trône*. The hangings were of dark red velvet, embroidered with gold; the carpet, of Gobelins manufacture, cost nearly \$200,000; the throne stood opposite the windows, over which was a canopy of red velvet, embroidered with bees in gold. Next was the *Salon Louis XIV.*, which contained the following pictures: Louis XIV. presenting his grandson, Philip V., to the grandees of Spain; his full-length portrait in his seventieth year; and also his portrait as a child, together with that of Anne of Austria and the Duke of Orleans. Next to this was the *Galerie de Diner*, or dining-room on state occasions. Behind these were the private apartments of the emperor, but these were not shown.

The *Old Louvre*, which has recently been connected with the Tuileries by the *New Louvre*, is considered, in an architectural

point of view, to be unequaled, especially the eastern front, by any building in the city. Its famous colonnade, known as the *Colonnade du Louvre*, is considered one of the chefs-d'œuvre of the age of Louis XIV., under whom it was erected. It is composed of 28 double Corinthian columns. The façade is 525 feet in length. The magnificent gateway in the centre produces a grand effect. The gates are of bronze, and were made by the order of Napoleon. On the site of the present palace formerly stood the hunting-seat of Dagobert. Under Philip Augustus there stood on the same spot a castle to defend the river, in the centre of which rose the famous *Tower of the Louvre*, which was used as a state prison, and several persons of rank were confined there under Charles VII. and Louis XI. Francis commenced the present buildings. It was from the southern window of the eastern front that Charles IX. fired on the victims of St. Barthelémy. Louis XIV. having been diverted from the Louvre to the building of Versailles, it remained unfinished until 1805, when Napoleon had it completed. The design of the palace is a perfect square, being over 500 feet on each side. Its court is one of the most beautifully decorated in Europe. The order of the four façades is principally Corinthian or Composite. It is brilliantly lighted at night with 24 bronze gas-lamps. This palace has been inhabited by many persons of great historic celebrity, among which were Henry III., Henry IV., Louis XIII., Louis XIV., Charles IX., and Henrietta, widow of Charles I., of England. Part of the New Louvre is occupied as offices by the Minister of State and the Minister of the Interior. Here are also the barracks of the Cent Gardes, the apartments of the domestics of the palace, the imperial stables, imperial riding-school, the library of the Louvre, containing some 90,000 volumes. This was formerly the private library of Louis Philippe. Some idea of the extent of the palace may be had when we inform our readers that the whole covers over sixty acres of ground.

Palais de l'Elysée Napoleon.—This palace was erected in 1718 for Count d'Evreux, after which it was purchased by Madame Pompadour, mistress of Louis XV. Its southern front faces the Champs Elysées, opposite the *Palais de l'Industrie*. After

passing through several hands it was purchased by the government, and became a favorite residence of Napoleon I. During the occupation of Paris by the Allies it was inhabited by the Duke of Wellington and the Emperor of Russia. Napoleon again occupied it after his return from Elba, during his short reign of one hundred days. It afterward came into the possession of the Duke de Berri, then of the Duke de Bordeaux. It was the residence of Napoleon III. while President of the Republic. The principal apartment in this palace is the *Salle des Souverains*. It was here Napoleon signed his abdication, and here also her majesty Queen Victoria and Prince Albert partook of an elegant collation in 1855. Some of the finest portraits in Paris adorn the walls of this saloon, among which are Frederick William IV. of Prussia, Victor Emanuel II., Queen Victoria, the Sultan of Turkey, Abdul Medjid, Isabella II. of Spain, Francis Joseph of Austria, and Ferdinand II. of Naples. Next to this is the favorite bedroom of the Emperor Napoleon I. It now contains two full-length portraits of Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugénie. After passing through the *Salle des Quatre Saisons* and the library, you are ushered into the apartment fitted up by Madame Murat for the reception of her husband after one of his campaigns, where in every battle fought he was victorious. It is fitted up as a tent, the ornaments being all of a warlike character. The Empress Marie Louise also occupied this room. The famous Ibrahim Pacha, viceroy of Egypt, was lodged here in 1846. Taken altogether, this palace is one of great historical interest. A fee of one or two francs is expected.

Palais Royal.—This is the most frequented of all the public edifices in Paris. It was erected by Cardinal Richelieu between the years 1620 and 1636, and was then called the *Palais Cardinal*. Richelieu presented it to Louis XIII., who, when he occupied it, changed its name to *Palais Royal*. On the death of Louis XIII., Anne of Austria, regent for the young king, removed to it. In 1692, Louis XIV. gave it to his nephew, Duke of Orleans, as part of his marriage portion, on the occasion of his union with Mlle. de Blois. It had a theatre capable of holding 3000 spectators. Here the cardinal took great pride

in having his own productions performed. Louis XIV. was brought up in the palace, and so much was his education neglected that he hardly knew how to read and write at an advanced age. In 1781 the debts of its owner were so enormous that the buildings were turned into shops to augment his revenue. After the death of the Duke of Orleans in 1793, it was confiscated to the nation, and was then called the *Palais du Tribunal*. Under the Empire it resumed its original name, and the Prince Lucien resided here until 1801. In 1848 it was completely devastated by the mob; but in 1858 it underwent a complete repair preparatory to being occupied by Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde. Visitors are not allowed to enter the private apartments. The garden of the palace is 700 feet long by 300 wide; has a beautiful fountain in the centre, and is planted with rows of lime-trees, and contains many very fine statues. It is the resort at all hours of politicians of all sorts and ranks, who congregate here for the purpose of comparing notes and reading the daily journals, which are hired here for one sou each. There is an arcade extending round the garden, under which are the most elegant shops in Paris, mostly occupied by watchmakers and jewelers. At the north end some of the finest cafés in the city are situated, such as *Véry's*, *Trois Frères Provençaux*, and *Véfour's*. The best time to see this palace is in the evening, when the gardens and shops are brilliantly illuminated, and are filled with politicians and idlers. In some of the restaurants on the second floor dinners are served at two francs and upward. The southern front of the Palais Royal is on the *Place du Palais Royal*, which is bounded by the new *Hôtel du Louvre* on the east, and the new *Palace of the Louvre* on the south. This portion of the building was set on fire (May 24, 1871) and almost entirely destroyed by the Commune at the entrance of the troops into Paris.

Palais du Luxembourg, directly south of the Louvre, on the other side of the Seine. Crossing the Pont des Arts, and up the Rue de Seine, we come to the Palace of the Luxembourg, built by Maria de Medicis. In the year 1612 she bequeathed it to her second son, the Duke of Orleans; it was then called Palais d'Orleans. It afterward passed through the hands of Duchess of Mont

pensier, Duchess of Guise and Alençon, Louis XIV., then Duchess of Brunswick, then Madame d'Orléans, queen dowager of Spain, then Louis XVIII., who occupied it up to the Revolution of 1791. In 1795 the sittings of the Directory were held here; it was afterward occupied by the Consul and Senate. In 1848 Louis Blanc resided and held his socialist meetings here. The palace forms a regular square. In the centre of the façade Rue de Tournon is a beautiful pavilion surmounted by a cupola and ornamented with statues. The front facing the garden presents three main buildings connected by two galleries, one of which is now decorated with the pictures of the first living artists. The *Salle du Senat*, where the present Senate now holds its sittings, is a semicircular hall of 90 feet in diameter; the seats gradually rise from the floor toward the wall. The ceiling is beautifully decorated with allegorical pictures of Patriotism, Wisdom, Justice, and Law. The *Salle du Trône* is a gorgeous saloon, magnificently sculptured and gilded. On a platform situated at the centre of the wall to the right stands the throne, ascended by four steps, covered with a canopy, and richly gilded. The principal pictures in this hall are by Hesse: Napoleon I. at the Invalides, Napoleon I. inspecting the forty Flags taken at Ansterlitz. On the other side, the return of the Pope to Rome in 1849, Napoleon III. visiting the New Louvre, the Distribution of the Eagles in the Champ de Mars in 1852.

Adjoining the Salle du Trône is the *Cabinet de l'Empereur*, which contains two or three very good modern paintings: The marriage of Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugénie, Napoleon I. signing the Peace of Campo Formio, Napoleon III. returning from St. Cloud. The library of the palace is very complete, and contains over 40,000 volumes; it is not open to the public, but a stranger may obtain admission by producing his passport. In the bedchamber of Maria de Medicis, which is splendidly furnished, there are some fine works of art by Rubens, Poussin, and Philippe de Champagne. The chapel is small, but richly gilded, and contains some very good paintings. Back of the altar, in a very conspicuous place, is a painting by one of our countrymen, M. Simon White: the subject is the *Adoration of the Shepherds*.

The *Gallery of Modern Art*, which is entered at the southeastern pavilion in the court, was founded by order of Maria de Medicis, and formerly contained the 24 pictures by Rubens now in the Louvre, which allegorically represented the history of that queen. It now contains the finest works of living artists, among whom stand prominent Horace Vernet, Le Sueur, Granet, and Deveria. It is unnecessary to give the name of any leading work of art in these rooms, as it is liable at any moment to be removed to the Louvre. As none but pictures of deceased artists are admitted there, and those of living artists here, they are liable to a removal to the Louvre immediately on the death of an artist. The gallery is open every day, except Monday, from 10 to 4, and excellent catalogues are sold on the spot. It will be necessary to take your passport with you.

The *Palace of the Legislative Body*, formerly the Palace Bourbon, stands on the other side of the Seine. This palace was erected in 1722 by Louise, duchess dowager of Bourbon; it subsequently became the property of the Prince of Condé, who enlarged it at an expense of \$4,000,000. In 1795 it was selected for the meetings of the Council of "Five Hundred." During the first empire it was occupied by the Corps Legislatif. After the Restoration, it was again taken possession of by the Prince of Condé, and the part that had been occupied by the Corps Legislatif was appropriated to the use of the Chamber of Deputies. In 1848 the National Assembly took possession of it. The principal entrance, which is very elegant, is on Rue de l'Université; its lofty gateway is placed in the centre of a Corinthian colonnade, terminating with two fine pavilions. The palace has several courts, surrounded by handsome buildings, where reside the different officials of the Legislative Body. The façade, built in 1804, is remarkable for its majestic portico, ornamented with twelve Corinthian columns resting on a broad flight of thirty steps. The tympan is adorned with a large number of allegorical figures. At the foot of the steps are colossal statues of Prudence and Justice. The visitor is introduced into the interior by a side door on the west end of the portico.

After having passed through several rooms ornamented by statues and paint-

ings, we enter the *Legislative Hall*. It is semicircular, like the Hall of Representatives at Washington, except that there is no lobby behind the speaker's chair, which is situated in the centre of the semicircle. The seats rise rapidly in amphitheatre form to the back range, which rests against the wall at an elevation of ten feet. It is adorned with a colonnade and tribunes for the Corps Diplomatique and public. There are also tribunes erected for the imperial family. February 24, 1848, while Louis Philippe was hastening toward St. Cloud, the Duchess of Orleans appeared in this hall with her two sons, the Count de Paris and Duke de Chartres, having traversed from the Tuileries on foot, and, taking a seat in an arm-chair, with her sons on either side, demanded through M. Dupin that her eldest son, the Count de Paris, be proclaimed King of the French under her own regency. M. Lamartine opposed it, wishing the discussion to be carried on without the presence of any of the members of the royal family. The tumult outside was now immense, and the duchess, with the Duchess of Montpensier and Nemours, tried to escape, but it was impossible. The duchess now attempted to speak, but was silenced by a crowd of armed men who now rushed in. During the mêlée, she and the princess made their escape to the Hôtel des Invalides, and next morning left Paris. The library of the palace contains 65,000 volumes; to obtain permission, apply to the secretary of the president. For those who wish to hear the debates, a pass will be given on application to your ambassador. The deposition of the late imperial dynasty was voted by the Republicans September 4, 1870.

Palais de l'Industrie, commenced in 1852, and completed in 1855; it was inaugurated May 15, 1855, by the opening of the Exhibition of Industry for all nations, and, during the 198 days it was open, over 22,000 persons entered it daily. It has been purchased by the government from the company who erected it, and is now used for agricultural shows, and the exhibition of the works of living artists. On either side of the eastern entrance stand two beautiful equestrian statues. The grounds around the palace are beautifully decorated with fountains, flower-beds, and grass-plots. The building is entirely constructed of

stone and iron, with a glass roof. Its length is nearly 700 feet, and width 170. The whole design of the interior is very simple.

Palais du Quai d'Orsay.—This magnificent edifice was begun during the reign of Napoleon I., but was not completed until the time of Louis Philippe. This beautiful building was set on fire (May 24th) and destroyed at the fall of the Commune. The front, facing the Rue de Lille, contained the chief entrances of the Conseil d'Etat and the Cour des Comptes. The loss of the *Salle des Pas Perdus*, a large square apartment, in which four Doric columns, with spiral flutes, supported a gallery opening into a vestibule in the upper story, and the destruction of several valuable paintings, are much to be deplored.

Grande Salle du Conseil: 20 Corinthian columns in white marble; portraits of the great statesmen of France; medallions representing the state counselors of the First Empire. On the ceiling, symbolical figures of *Commerce*, of *Agriculture*, and of the moral and intellectual virtues of the statesman. *Salle du Comité de Legislation*: the ceiling is supported by gilded columns; among the paintings, *Justinien* by Eugene Delacroix; *Moses* by Marigny; *Numa* by Murat. *Escalier d'Honneur* of the Cour des Comptes: paintings by M. Théodore Chassériau, among which *Peace protecting the Arts and Agriculture* is the most remarkable. *Salle d'Audience*, of the Cour des Comptes: here are two paintings by Alaux, *Saint Louis between Justice and Wisdom*, *Napoleon between War and the Arts*. On the ceiling are three paintings by M. Bézard, of *Abundance*, *Justice*, and *Labor*.

Palais de la Légion d'Honneur was built in 1786, by the architect Rousseau, for the Prince of Salm, but was bought by the government in 1830. The entrance is in the form of a triumphal arch of Ionic order, flanked by a colonnade of the same kind. The front is decorated with six Corinthian columns, forming a portico, on which is an inscription, *Honneur et Patrie*. This palace, destroyed during the Commune, is to be rebuilt by subscriptions from members of the Order of the Legion of Honor.

Palais de l'Institut.—This building was constructed by the architects Lambert and Dorbay from the designs of Levan, according to the will of Cardinal Mazarin, and

was finished in 1662. It contains two distinct establishments, the *Bibliothèque Mazarine* and the *Institut de France*. The present library contains 120,000 printed volumes and 50,000 manuscripts. The library consists of an octagonal room with a large gallery turning at right angles, 186 feet by 24, and a third room, 54 feet by 24. The principal room, in which the students are accommodated, was the site of the famous Tour de Nesle. The room contains several busts in marble and in bronze, among others those of Mazarin and Racine; here also is an inkstand of the great Condé.

Hôtel des Affaires Etrangères, began in 1845 by M. Guizot, fronting on the Quai d'Orsay. The façade is of the Doric and Ionic orders. The whole front is profusely sculptured. The offices of the ministry are on Rue de l'Université. Its whole cost was \$1,000,000.

The Institut.—The western pavilion leads to the grand hall, which is fitted up with benches forming a semicircle, in front of which are placed the seats and bureaux of the president, secretaries, etc. In this hall are marble statues of Bossuet, Descartes, Fénelon, and Tully. The *Bibliothèque de l'Institut* contains about 60,000 volumes, among which are many valuable Oriental works. In the library is the celebrated marble statue of Voltaire by Pigalle. The *Salle des Séances* is adorned by statues of Racine, Corneille, Molière, Lafontaine, Puget, and Poussin. Along the walls there are benches for the public, those in the centre being reserved for reporters. To obtain tickets of admission to the annual meetings, the application should be made at least one month beforehand.

Hôtel de Ville.—Burned during the Commune; to be rebuilt. It was erected for the accommodation of the municipality of Paris at a cost of over \$3,000,000. It was commenced in 1533, and completed in 1605. The Hôtel de Ville possesses great interest on account of the numerous historical events of which it has been the theatre. Here may be seen the window from which Lafayette presented Louis Philippe to the people; the room, also, in which Louis XVI. spoke to the populace crowned with the cap of liberty; the room where Robespierre held his council; also the one in which he attempted to commit suicide. One of the three courts that comprised this edifice was

approached by a broad flight of steps. On these steps M. de Lamartine, in the most courageous and heroic manner, declared to the infuriated mob that, as long as he lived, the red flag should not be the flag of France. The edifice was surmounted by a belfry, in which the town clock was placed. It was lighted at night. The *Salle du Trône* and state apartments were very magnificent. The *Grand Galerie des Fêtes*, situated in the eastern wing, where all the city fêtes are given, was beautiful beyond description. Communicating with this saloon was a gallery, whence guests could witness the magic scene below. It was in this room the ball was given in honor of the visit of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in 1855; also to Victor Emmanuel in 1855, and to the Grand-Duke Constantine in 1857. Over 7000 persons have been admitted to a city ball, the circuit of rooms thrown open to the public being over half a mile. In addition to the state apartments, there were nearly 600 rooms in the hotel occupied by officers and clerks. Immediately underneath the Galerie des Fêtes was situated the *Salle St. Jean*, used for civic purposes and public meetings. The destruction of this beautiful edifice, whose history was that of the French nation, has been sincerely deplored, and the building will be reconstructed as soon as possible.

The *Banque de France*, in the Rue de la Vrillière, was founded in 1808, and since the year 1848 it is the only bank allowed to issue notes. The capital of the bank is 182,500,000 fr. The building was formerly the hotel of the Duke de la Vrillière, but during the Revolution it was occupied by the descendants of the Count de Toulouse, one of whom was the Princesse de Lamballe. Many of the original paintings and decorations remain in the rooms. The vaults are of enormous extent, and on any alarm of fire or robbery they can instantly be flooded.

La Bourse, or the Exchange.—This superb structure, which is built in the same style as the Madeleine, was erected on the site of the Convent des Filles St. Thomas, Rue Vivienne. It was commenced in 1808, and finished in 1826. Its length is 212 feet by 126; the principal façade is ap-

proached by a flight of steps, which extend the whole length of the western front. The building is surrounded by 66 Corinthian columns, supporting an entablature and attic. There are four statues placed at the corners of the edifice, representing Commerce, Industry, Agriculture, and Navigation. The hall, called the *Salle de Bourse*, is 116 feet long by 76 broad: here the merchants and stock-brokers meet from 12 to 3 o'clock to negotiate the sale of stocks, and from 3 to 5½ P.M. for other business. The floor of this hall is capable of holding 2000 people. Travelers should never fail to visit the Bourse; during business hours the excitement, noise, tumult, and confusion are beyond description. Ladies are not now admitted except by permission of the *Commissaire de la Bourse*. The entrance fee was formerly one franc. It was found that the mode of selling stock excited such a passion for gambling in the minds of the people, that it was deemed prudent to refuse them admittance during business hours.

Mint, or Hôtel des Monnaies, situated on the Quai de Conti.—This superb building, constructed between the years 1771 and 1775, on the site of the Hotel Conti, is one of the most remarkable structures in the capital. The principal front is 350 feet in length and 80 in height. It has three stories. On the ground floor are five arcades, supporting six Ionic columns crowned with an entablature, and ornamented with six statues of Peace, Abundance, Trade, Power, Prudence, and Law. The vestibule is adorned with fluted Doric columns. On the right is the magnificent staircase, likewise adorned with Doric columns. Ascending the staircase, we enter an antechamber which contains the coining machine invented by Thouvelin, from which we pass into the splendid saloon entitled *Musée Monétaire*, possessing the most complete collection of medals since the reign of Francis I.: medals of Mary, Queen of Scots, Louis XII., Henry VIII., Cardinal Richelieu; medal commemorating the taking of Sebastopol; Queen Victoria's visit to Paris; visit of the French National Guard to London in 1848; the proclamation of the Empire; the marriage of the present Emperor; medals of Victor Emmanuel, Kosuth, Queen Isabella of Spain, and numerous others of equal notoriety. In the *Salle Napoleon* are all medals struck under the

Consulate and Empire. Here also we perceive a medal in bronze, from the mask taken at St. Helena of Napoleon I. twenty hours after his death; also his bust, in marble, by Canova. By a law of France, every jeweler is obliged to have his silver and gold stamped and assayed in this office before offering it for sale. The laboratory of the hotel, where the operation of coining for the entire empire takes place, is well worth a visit. All the machinery of the establishment is worked by two steam-engines of 32 horse-power. There are eleven different machines: two for small coin, two for two-franc pieces, six for five-franc pieces, and one for gold. When they are all in operation they produce about \$300,000 per day. The operation of coining silver may be witnessed by the visitor, but not the coining of gold, on account of the particles which are continually dropping on the floor; they are all swept up and refined again. To visit the laboratory, apply in writing to M. le President de la *Commission des Monnaies*; but the museum is open to visitors on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 12 to 3, without a ticket.

Manufacture Nationale des Gobelins et de la Savonnerie.—This factory, founded by Jean Gobel in 1450, was for a long time a private establishment, but in 1662 it passed into the hands of the government. The carpets made here are unrivaled for the fineness and strength of their texture and brilliancy of the colors. Its productions are destined chiefly for palaces of the state and presents to foreign governments. Many of them cost as much as \$30,000, and require over ten years of time to manufacture. There was one made for the palace of the Louvre 1300 feet in length. The closeness with which the workmen rival the painter's art is truly wonderful. Three large rooms are open for the exhibition of beautiful specimens of the work executed in the last 200 years. There are 6 workshops containing 25 looms. It is absolutely necessary to bring your passport to secure admittance. The shops and exhibition rooms are open from 2 to 4 on Wednesdays and Saturdays. A portion of the building was destroyed during the Commune, May, 1871. Another state carpet manufactory was transferred to the Gobelins in 1826, called *La Savonnerie*, from having been formerly carried on in an old soap factory.

Imprimerie Nationale, or the Government Printing Office.—In the year 1552 Francis I. established a royal press in the Louvre, which, after several changes, was finally transferred, in the year 1809, to the building it now occupies. This hotel was the property of the notorious Cardinal de Rohan, whose intrigues cast so much odium on the unhappy Marie Antoinette. This is one of the most complete establishments in Europe. There are about 1000 persons employed here, among whom 800 are women, and every thing, from the casting of the type to the binding, is done in this establishment. In 1830 many of the steam presses were broken by the mob, but ten still remain, and about 350,000 sheets are thrown off daily. The printing of the ace of clubs, of the kings, queens, and knaves of cards, is a government monopoly in France, and about 12,000 sets are printed every day. When Pius VII. visited this establishment, the Lord's Prayer was printed in 150 different languages during his visit, and he was presented with it all bound before his return to the carriage. This building may be seen on Thursdays, at 2 P.M. precisely, with a ticket, which must be applied for by a letter addressed to M. le Directeur de l'Imprimerie Nationale.

La Manufacture de Porcelaine de Sèvres.—Sèvres, two leagues west of Paris, is prettily situated on the Seine, and is one of the most ancient villages near the metropolis. It is celebrated for its magnificent *Porcelain Manufactory*, belonging to the government, which will soon be transferred to the Park of St. Cloud. Louis XV. bought this establishment in 1759, at the solicitation of Madame de Pompadour, and since then it has belonged to the state. The establishment consists of the show-rooms or *magasins*, the museum, and the laboratories or *ateliers*; these last, however, are not shown without special leave, which must be obtained by a letter to the directeur.

Manufacture des Tabacs.—The manufacture of tobacco, in any form, is a government monopoly in France. There are about 10 different manufactories throughout the kingdom, but the one in Paris works up one third of the tobacco bought by the government from the tobacco-growers. All tobacco imported must also be sold to the government. There are about

1900 persons employed here, of whom 1500 are women, 400 men and boys. The women are chiefly employed in cigar-making. The whole process may be seen, from the stripping of the leaves to the final production.

Hôtel des Postes, or General Post-office, in the Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau, was built by the Duke d'Epéron, and bore the name of Armenonville until 1757, when it was purchased by the government for the General Post-office.

Entrepôt des Glaces, in the Rue St. Denis, 212, is a large plate-glass warehouse, belonging to two companies, that of Montermé and of Quirin and Cirey. The looking-glasses are cast at St. Gobain and at Cirey, near La Fère, polished at Chauny, and silvered at this dépôt. The process of silvering may be seen any day from 9 to 12 by application to the porter, who will expect a small fee.

The Pantheon is situated on Place du Pantheon, Rue St. Jacques. This church was erected on the site of the Abbey of Ste. Geneviève. It is built in the form of a Greek cross, with a lofty dome. The portico is modeled after the Pantheon at Rome; it is approached by a flight of 11 steps, and sustained by 6 fluted Corinthian columns, 60 feet high by 6 in diameter; on the pavement there is a composition in relief by David, representing France dispensing honors to her great men, who have honored and illustrated her by their talents, virtue, and courage. At the feet of France are seated History and Liberty, recording their names, and wearing crowns to reward them. The dimensions of the building are, length, 302 feet; breadth, 255 feet; height from the pavement to the top of the dome, 270 feet. The interior consists of four naves, surmounted by the dome, and separated by a range of 180 fluted Corinthian columns. The ceilings, which are richly sculptured, are 80 feet from the pavement; the dome is splendidly painted by Gros, for which he received \$20,000, and was knighted by Charles X. on his first visit to the church. The nave and transepts are decorated with copies of the frescoes of Michael Angelo and Raphael in the Vatican at Rome. Many persons of great celebrity have been buried here, among others Voltaire, Rousseau, Marshal Lannes, the Duke de Montebello,

Mirabeau, and Marat: the last two were depanelized by order of the national government, and the body of Marat was thrown into a common sewer in the Rue Montmartre. This building has cost the government over \$6,000,000 since it was founded. Open every day; a fee of a franc is expected from a party.

Hôtel Pompéien, the former *Mansion of Prince Napoleon*.—It is extremely difficult to obtain permission to visit the mansion, as forty-nine persons out of every fifty who apply are refused.

The mansion is built in the style of Diomedes's house at Pompeii, as described by Bulwer in his "Last Days of Pompeii," and in keeping with the paintings and furniture of the houses of that ill-fated city, which have been and are daily being discovered at Pompeii. On the right and on the left of the entrance stand the bronze statues of Minerva and Achilles. On the pavement in front of the entrance a dog is represented in mosaic, with the words "Cave canem" (beware of the dog); on entering, the word "Salve" (Hail! Welcome!). The walls of the vestibule are beautifully frescoed. The Seasons, the heathen goddesses Panthea and Hygeia, flower-beds, birds, and animals, are all admirably represented, being copied from the antique paintings of Pompeii. We now enter the inner court, or *atrium* of the ancients. In the centre of the court is a basin of white marble, in which all kinds of pretty fish are floating round. The bottom of the basin is paved with marble, inlaid with white, yellow, and green. Around the court are arranged the busts of Napoleon I.; his father and mother, Carlo and Letitia; his brothers Joseph, Lucien, Louis, and Jerome; his sisters Eliza, Caroline, and Pauline, and the Empress Josephine; also the busts of the present Emperor and Empress. On the right is the drawing-room, splendidly decorated in imitation of *rosso antico*. The adjoining dressing-room is hung with yellow velaria and the bedroom with blue. On the left of the court is the library, gymnasium, and smoking-room. Around the latter is arranged the greatest possible variety of pipes, from the largest-sized Turkish to the smallest-sized meerschaum. There are two beautiful bath-rooms, one of which is intended for

swimming; the other of ordinary size, the floor, walls, and ceilings being covered with a peculiar and beautiful kind of alabaster, the whole surmounted by a dome painted blue, with stars. There is another room filled with paintings and curiosities. An air of comfort pervades the whole mansion, so different from the state apartments that we are in the habit of seeing. Among the houses of historical interest are,

Maison de Francois I^{er}, which Francis I. built at Moret for his sister Margaret, and which was afterward transferred to its present situation in the Coura la Reine, corner of Rue Bayard. The walls are adorned with medallions attributed to Jean Goujon: Louis XII., Anne de Bretagne, Francis II., Marguerite de Navarre, Henri II., Diane de Poitiers, and Francis I. On the outside is the following inscription:

"Qui scit frenare linguam, sensumque domare,
Fortior est illo qui frangit viribus urbes."

Maison de P. Corneille (Rue d'Argenteuil, 18).—In the court is a bust of the poet with this inscription:

"Je ne dois qu'à moi seul toute ma renommée."
On the second story is the room in which Corneille breathed his last.

Maison de Racine (Rue Visconti, 19).—Racine died in this house in 1699, after having inhabited it for 40 years.

SPORTS.

Races or steeple-chases take place annually in April, in June, and in September. The reunion in the spring is composed of six days, that of summer and autumn of three days respectively. The Jockey Club, or *Société d'Encouragement pour l'Amélioration des Chevaux en France*, organizes these reunions and awards many of the prizes. There were formerly three prizes: that of the Empress (15,000 fr.) in the spring; that of the Prince Imperial (10,000 fr.), and that of the Emperor (20,000 fr.) in the autumn. At the summer meeting of Longchamps the *Grand Prix de Paris* was run for. The stakes consisted of a work of art of suitable value, given by the Emperor, and of 100,000 fr., given one half by the city of Paris and the remainder by the five great railway companies. The races of Paris take place in the Plain de Longchamps; others have also been organized at Chantilly, Ver-

saillies, Fontainebleau, Vincennes, and Porchefontaine.

Jockey Club.—La Société d'Encouragement pour l'Amélioration des Races de Chevaux en France, better known under the name of the Jockey Club, was organized in 1833, to render the races more popular, and to engage the government to increase the value of the prizes. A committee of 30 is charged exclusively with all relating to the races, and with the use of the funds devoted to that purpose. Three commissioners, chosen annually by this committee, are the sovereign judges of the races. The rooms of the Jockey Club are Rue Scribe, 1 bis.

Hippodrome de Longchamps, granted by the city to the Jockey Club, was inaugurated in April, 1857. It is 1500 metres in length by 300 in breadth. The late Emperor's pavilion stands alone, with two tribunes on each side. It consists of a saloon and sitting-room, beautifully fitted up, opening on a platform, from which a staircase descends to the race-course. The pavilion is surmounted by a gabled roof, in the style of an ornamental Swiss cottage. The stand east of the pavilion is set apart for the members of the Jockey Club.

MUSEUMS.

Musée du Louvre.—Entering by the Pavillon Sully, we come, first in order, to the Salle des Caryatides, which derives its name from four colossal caryatides, by Jean Goujon, who was shot here, during the massacre of St. Bartholomew, while at his work. Here Catharine de Medicis held her court; and Henry III., Charles IX., and Henry IV., in turn, inhabited these rooms. This room contains the well-known antique of *Cupid and the Centaur*. In the next gallery is the colossal statue of *Melpomene*; here are also some fine mosaics, representing Victory, the Nile, the Po, the Danube, and the Dnieper. Farther on is the *Salle de Diane*, containing the celebrated antique called *Diana à la Biche*. Then follows the entrance to the *Place Napoleon III.* The ceiling is ornamented with a beautiful fresco of Prometheus with the heavenly fire. We next enter a series of rooms, once occupied by Anne of Austria, containing some beautiful antiques, among which is that of *Apollo Lycien* and *Bacchus*. The ceilings are adorned with frescoes of

various mythological subjects. The collection in this suite of apartments amounts to nearly one thousand objects, consisting of vases, statues or busts, and bas-reliefs. After retracing your steps and ascending the staircase of Henry II., we find on the right side the *Salle des Séances*, filled with antique bronzes, among which is the *Rape of the Sabines*. The next apartment is the *Salle Henri II.*, containing a vast amount of enamels, carved ivory caskets, etc. Next to this is the *Salle des Sept Cheminées*, containing some beautiful busts. The masterpieces of David, Gros, Girodet, Prudhon, and Géricault are in this room. Here also Henry IV. died, after he had been stabbed in the street by Ravallac. Next is the *Salle des Bronzes*, in which are some very beautiful antique bronzes. Next to this is the *Salle Ronde*: the ceiling is beautifully frescoed, and the pavement a fine mosaic; it opens into the *Galerie d'Apollon*. This splendid gallery is one of the finest in the Louvre. For over one hundred years it has been occupied as a picture-gallery; was rejuvenated by the present emperor in 1851. It commands a fine view both of the Seine and the garden. Portraits of many of the leading artists are finely executed in Gobelins tapestry, and adorn the walls. Next to this gallery we pass into the *Salon Carré*. This room contains the choicest gem of the Louvre, Murillo's *Conception*, purchased at Marshal Soult's sale for \$128,060. There are many other very valuable paintings in this room. Next comes the *Long Gallery*, divided into five compartments. One of these is devoted to Rubens's pictures exclusively. The whole gallery contains some eighteen hundred paintings, and is about equally divided between the Italian, Spanish, German, Flemish, and French schools. No pictures are here admitted except those of deceased masters. This gallery is considered the finest in the world; there may be pictures of more value in the two galleries at Florence or the gallery at Dresden, but, taking quantity and quality together, it richly deserves the title.

You now retrace your steps to the *Salle des Sept Cheminées*, a door to the right of which conducts you to the *Galerie Française*, filled with paintings of native artists. The ceilings of the different rooms represent the following subjects: 1st room,

Richelieu présentant le Poussin à Louis XIII., by Alaux; 2d room, *Bataille d'Ivry*, by Steuben; 3d room, *Le Puget présentant à Louis XIV. son groupe de Milon de Crotone*, by Devéria; 4th room, *François I^{er} recevant le Primatice à son retour d'Italie*, by Fragonard; 5th room, *la Renaissance des Arts en France* and eight *Scènes de l'histoire de France*, from the reign of Charles VIII. until the death of Henry II., by M. Heim; 6th room, *François I^{er} armé par Bayard*, by Fragonard; 7th room, *Charlemagne recevant des livres d'Alcuin*, by M. Schnetz; 8th room, *Louis XII. proclamé Père du Peuple aux Etats de Tours*, by M. Drolling; 9th room, *L'Expédition d'Egypte*, by M. L. Cogniet. This room communicates on the left with the last saloon of the Egyptian Museum, founded by Charles X. The ceilings of this museum are also decorated in the following order: 1st room, in returning toward the Salle des Sept Cheminées, *le Génie de la France encourageant les Arts, et prenant la Grâce sous sa protection*, by Gros; 2d room, *Jules II. donnant des ordres pour la construction de Saint Pierre à Brumante, à Michel Ange et à Raphaël*, by H. Vernet; 3d room, *L'Egypt sauvée par Joseph*, by A. Pujol; 4th room, *L'Etude et le Génie dévoilant l'Egypte à la Grâce*, by Picot. The fifth room is divided into three parts by Corinthian columns. In the centre of the floor is a rich mosaic. The ceiling, painted by Gros, is divided into nine parts; those in the middle represent *Mars couronné par la Victoire et arrêté par la Modération, la Gloire s'appuyant sur la Vertu, le Temps mettant la Vérité sous la protection de la Sagesse*; the six others are dedicated to the centuries most celebrated in the arts. In this room is a beautiful statue of *Minerva*. We next enter the *Musée Grec et Romain*, the ceilings of which are also decorated by most beautiful paintings: 1st room, *Cybèle protégeant Herculanum et Pompéi contre les feux du Vésuve*, by Picot; 2d room, *les Nymphes de Parthénopée, portant leur pènéates arrivent sur les bords de la Seine*, by Meynier; 3d room, *le Vésuve recevant de Jupiter le feu qui doit consumer Herculanum et Pompéi*, by M. Heim; 4th room, *Apothéose d'Homère*.

Returning through the *Musée Egyptien* to the Corinthian staircase, we enter the most interesting room in the Louvre, viz., *The Musée des Souverains*. It contains

many relics of great value, among which are the sceptre of Charlemagne, a splendid casket given to Anne of Austria by Cardinal Richelieu, a shoe worn by Marie Antoinette, the arm-chair of King Dagobert, suits of armor worn by Henry II., Henry III., Henry IV., Francis I. and Francis II., Louis XIII. and Louis XIV., the baptismal font used at the baptism of Louis XIII. One of the rooms is devoted exclusively to articles relating to Napoleon I., and is called the *Salle de l'Empereur*. Among the numerous articles it contains are the clothes he wore on state occasions, his sword of first consul, the hat he wore in his campaign of 1815, also the one he wore at St. Helena; the uniform of his son, the Duke of Reichstadt. We next enter the *Musée de la Colonnade*, which consists of three rooms, filled with paintings mostly of the Dutch and Flemish schools. Next to this is the celebrated *Galerie des Gravures*, which contains proof impressions of engravings of the best artists; the plates are owned by the Louvre, and impressions may be produced at a very moderate rate. This gallery is composed of seven rooms. Next to this is a room in which are some very elegant chalk-drawings. Next we find the *Musée des Dessins*, a series of fourteen rooms, containing sketches by many of the masters of Italy, France, and Spain. In the adjoining corridor we have a fine collection of Peruvian and Mexican relics, presented to the Museum by M. Angrund, formerly consul at Bolivia.

Next in order is the *Musée de la Marine*, which occupies a suite of eleven rooms, to reach which you ascend a small staircase from the *Galerie des Gravures*. This museum is devoted to models of vessels in every stage of construction; also models of the cities of Toulon, Brest, l'Orient, and Rochefort. They stand in the centre of the rooms, and are on a very large scale. In one of the rooms stands a model of the frigate "Belle Poule," in which Prince de Joinville brought the remains of Napoleon I. from St. Helena in 1840, a model of the state galley of Louis XIV., and of the man-of-war "Louis XV." One of the rooms contains a model of the country around Luxor, whence the obelisk was taken that at present adorns the Place de la Concorde; in short, you will find in the museum every thing that relates to navigation and

war, arms of all styles and calibres, and instruments of every description. We now enter the *Musée Ethnologique*, which consists of three rooms, in one of which is a model of the celebrated car of Juggernaut. They are filled principally with trinkets, arms used by the South Sea Islanders, Chinese porcelain ware, boxes, coins, models of junks, cannons, etc.

Descending again to the ground floor, we find the *Musée de la Sculpture Moderne*, which consists of five rooms, and contains many masterpieces by the best artists, among which are Psyche, Mary Adelaide of Savoy as Diana, Diana leaving her bath, Perseus delivering Andromeda, Love and Psyche, by Canova. We now advance northeast to the *Galerie Assyrienne*, which consists of four rooms, filled with Egyptian statues, sphinxes, pottery, and paintings. Adjoining this is the *Musée Algerien*, filled with statues, busts, and antiquities. Lastly is the *Musée de la Sculpture de la Renaissance*. The gems of these rooms are Mercury and Psyche, in bronze, by Giovanni di Bologna; the bas-relief of Diana with the Stag, by Benvenuto Cellini; and Diana of Poitiers, mistress of Henry II., by Jean Goujon. The Louvre is open to visitors every day except Monday.

The numerous collections at the Louvre are divided thus:

1. Museum of Painting.
2. Museum of Drawing.
3. Museum of Engravings.
4. Museum of Antique Sculpture.
5. Mediæval Sculptures du Moyen Age and de la Renaissance.
6. Museum of Modern French Sculpture.
7. Museum of Assyrian Antiquities.
8. Museum of Egyptian Antiquities.
9. Museum of Roman and Grecian Antiquities.
10. Egyptian Museum.
11. Algerian Museum.
12. Ethnological Museum.
13. Naval Museum.
14. Museum of the Sovereigns (*Musée des Souverains*).
15. Sauvageot Collection.
16. Museum de Lacaze, collection of 275 paintings, presented by Louis Lacaze, M.D.

Musée de Peinture.—This museum contains, from the catalogue lately published, 558 paintings of the Italian schools, 618 from the German, Flemish, and Dutch

schools, about 650 of the French school, and 20 of the Spanish.

Salle des Sept Cheminées.—This room contains the principal paintings of the modern French school: 83, *Lebrun*, Portrait de Madame Lebrun et de sa fille; 84, *Idem.*, Portrait du compositeur Paesello; 148, *David*, Léonidas aux Thermopyles; 149, *Idem.*, Enlèvement des Sabines; 152, *Idem.*, Bélisaire; 157, *Idem.*, Portrait de Pécoul, beau-père de David; 158, *Idem.*, Portrait de Mme. Pécoul; 159, *Idem.*, Portrait du Pape Pie VII.; 189, *Drouais*, Marius à Minturnes; 192, *Fabre*, Néoptolème et Ulysse enlèvent à Philoctète les flèches d'Hercule; 236, *Gérard*, Psyché reçoit le premier baiser de l'Amour; 238, *Idem.*, La Victoire et la Renommée; 239, *Idem.*, L'Histoire et la Poésie; 240, *Idem.*, Portrait d'Isabey, peintre en miniature et de sa fille; 241, *Idem.*, Portrait de Canova, statuaire; 242, *Géricault*, Le Radeau de la Méduse; 243, *Idem.*, Officier de chasseurs à cheval; 244, *Idem.*, Cuirassier blessé quittant le feu; 250, *Girodet*, Scène du Déluge; 251, *Idem.*, Le Sommeil d'Endymion; 252, *Idem.*, Atala au tombeau; 256, *Granet*, Intérieur de l'église Saint François d'Assise; 274, *Gros*, Bonaparte visitant les pestiférés de Jaffa; 275, *Idem.*, Napoleon visitant le champ de bataille d'Eylau; 277, *Guerin*, Retour de Marcus Sextus; 279, *Idem.*, Phèdre et Hippolyte; 280, *Idem.*, Andromaque et Pyrrhus; 282, *Idem.*, Clytemnestre; 458, *Prudhon*, L'Assomption; 459, *Idem.*, La Justice et la Vengeance poursuivant le Crime; 460, *Idem.*, Portrait de Mme. Jarre; 466, *Idem.*, Education d'Achille par le centaure Chiron.

Salon Carré.—27, *Correggio*, Mariage de Sainte Catherine d'Alexandrie avec l'Enfant Jésus; 28, *Idem.*, Le Sommeil d'Antiope; 34, *Caravage*, Un concert; 35, *Idem.*, Portrait d'Alof de Vignacourt, grand maître de Malte en 1601; 44, *Georgion* (Georgio Barbarelli), Concert champêtre; 48, *Le Guerchin*, La Résurrection de Lazare; 55, *Idem.*, Les saints protecteurs de la ville de Modène; 65, *Fra Bartolommeo*, La Vierge, Sainte Catherine de Sienne et plusieurs saints; 87, *Philippe de Champagne*, Portrait du Cardinal de Richelieu; 89, *Bordone*, Portrait d'homme; 94, *Bronzino*, Portrait d'un sculpteur; 103, *Paul Véronèse*, Les Noces de Cana; 104, *Idem.*, Repas chez le Pharisee; 107 bis, *Idem.*, Jupiter

foudroyant les Crimes; 188, *Annibal Carrache*, Apparition de la Sainte Vierge à Saint Luc et à Saint Catherine; 142, *Van Dyck*, Portrait Charles I^{er} roi d'Angleterre, né en 1600, mort en 1649; 150, *Idem*, Portrait de Jean Grusset Richardot et de son fils; 162, *Jan Van Eyck*, La Vierge au Donateur; 204, *Domenico Ghirlandio*, La Visitation; 208, *Holbein*, Portrait de Didier Erasme, né à Rotterdam en 1467, mort à Bâle en 1536; 229, *Claude Lorrain*, Paysage; 228, *Idem*, Marine; 238, *Frà Bastiano del Piombo*, La Visitation de la Vierge; 242, *Luini ou Lovini da Luino*, Salomé, fille d'Hérodiade, recevant la tête de Saint Jean-Baptiste; 250, *Montegna*, La Vierge de la Victoire; 254, *Jordaens*, L'Enfance de Jupiter; 288, *Mening*, Saint Jean Baptiste; 289, *Idem*, Saint Marie Madeleine; 293, *Métsu*, Militaire recevant une jeune Dame; 301, *Jouvenet*, La Descente de la Croix; 303, *Le Bassan*, Apprêts de la sépulture du Christ; 318, *Raibolini* (Francesco), Portrait d'homme; 349, *Le Tintoret*, Suzanne au bain; 370, *Adrien van Oelade*, Le Maître d'Ecole; 375, *Raphaël*, La Vierge, l'Enfant Jésus, et le jeune Saint Jean; 376, *Idem*, La Vierge, l'Enfant Jésus endormi, le jeune Saint Jean; 377, *Idem*, Sainte Famille; 378, *Idem*, La Vierge et Saint Elisabeth caressant Saint Jean enfant; 380, *Idem*, Saint Michael; 381, *Idem*, Saint Georges; 382, *Idem*, Saint Michael terrassant le démon; 387, *Idem*, L'Abondance; 403, *Solari*, La Vierge allaitant l'Enfant Jésus; 410, *Rembrandt*, Le Ménage du Mennisier; 410 bis, *Spada*, Concert; 419, *Idem*, Portrait de femme; 433, *Rubens*, Thomyris, reine des Scythes, fait plonger la tête de Cyrus dans un vase rempli de sang; 434, *Nicolas Poussin*, Saint François Xavier rappelant à la vie la fille d'un habitant de Cangorina (dans le Japon); *Idem*, Son portrait; 433, *Idem*, Diogène jetant son écuelle; 472, *Idem*, Paysage; 488, *Andrea del Sarto*, Sainte Famille; 442, *Le Perugin*, La Vierge tenant l'Enfant Jésus; 460, *Rubens*, Portrait de la seconde femme du peintre et de ses deux enfants; 464, *Titien*, Le Couronnement d'Epines; 465, *Idem*, Le Christ porté au Tombeau; 471, *Idem*, Portraits d'une jeune femme à sa toilette et d'un homme tenant deux miroirs; 477, *Rigault*, Portrait de Bossuet; 481, *Leonardo da Vinci*, La Vierge, l'Enfant Jésus et Sainte Anne; 484, *Idem*,

Portrait de Mona Lisa; 523, *Eustache Le Sueur*, Apparition de Sainte Scolastique à Saint Benoit; 526, *Terburg*, Un Militaire offrant de l'argent à une jeune femme; 546, *Murillo*, La Conception immaculée de la Vierge; 553, *Ribera* ou *Espagnole*, L'Adoration des Bergers; 287, *Valentin*, Concert.

In the Grande Galerie are,

Italian School.—251, *Andrea Mantegna*, Le Parnasse; 252, *Idem*, La Sagesse victorieuse des Vices; 364, *Cosimo Rosselli*, La Vierge et l'Enfant Jésus; 200, *Rafaello del Garbo*, Le Couronnement de la Vierge; 177, *Lorenzo da Credi*, La Vierge présente l'Enfant Jésus à l'adoration de Saint Julien et de Saint Nicolas; 480, *Leonardo da Vinci*, Saint Jean Baptiste; 483, *Idem*, Portrait de femme; 240, *Idem*, Sainte Famille; 241, *Bernardino Luini*, Le Sommeil de Jésus; 441, *Le Pérugin*, La Nativité de Jesus Christ; 443, *Idem*, La Vierge, l'Enfant Jesus, Saint Joseph et Sainte Catherine; 445, *Idem*, Combat de l'Amour et de la Chastité; 87, *L'Ingegno* (Andrea Luigi d'Assise), Sainte Famille; 64, *Fra Bartolomeo*, La Salutation angelique; 418, *Il Garofalo*, La Circconcision; 419, *Idem*, Sainte Famille; 190, *Ferrari*, Saint Paul en méditation; 295, *Jules Romain*, Le Triomphe de Titus et de Vespasien; 296, *Idem*, Vénus et Vulcain; 297, *Idem*, Portrait de Jules Romain; 437, *Andrea del Sarto*, La Charité; 453, *Vasari*, La Salutation angelique; 456, *Idem*, La Passion de Jésus Christ; 93, *Bronzino*, Le Christ apparaît à la Madeleine; 173, *Cima da Conegliano*, La Vierge et l'Enfant Jésus adoré par Saint Jean et Sainte Madeleine; 43, *Georgion* (Georgio Barbarelli), Sainte Famille, plusieurs Saints et un Donateur; 459, *Titien*, Sainte Famille; 462, *Idem*, Sainte Famille; 462, *Idem*, Les Pelerins d'Emmaüs; 168, *Idem*, Jupiter et Antiope, nommé la *Vénus del Pardo*; 298, *Le Bassan*, L'Entrée des animaux dans l'Arche; 307, *Idem*, Portrait de Jean de Boulogne, sculpteur, élève de Michael Ange; 351, *Tintoret*, Le Paradis; 99, *Paul Veronese*, L'Evanouissement d'Esther; 113, *Canaletto*, Vue de l'église la Madonna della Salute, à Venise; 61, *Barocetto*, La Vierge et l'Enfant Jésus adoré par Saint Antoine et Sainte Lucie; 126, *Louis Carrache*, La Vierge et l'Enfant Jésus; 128, *Idem*, Apparition de la vierge et de l'Enfant Jésus à

Saint Hyacinthe; 136, *Annibal Carrache*, La Vierge aux Cerises; 137, *Idem.*, Le Sommeil de l'Enfant Jésus; 142, La Résurrection de Jésus Christ; 493, *Idem.*, Le Ravissement de Saint Paul; 489, *Le Dominiquin*, Punition d'Adam et d'Eve; 494, *Idem.*, Sainte Cécile; 495, *Idem.*, Combat d'Hercule contre Cacus et Achelous; 498, *Idem.*, Triomphe de l'Amour; 389, *Le Guide*, Enlèvement d'Hélène; 9, *L'Albane*, La Toilette de Venus; 10, *Idem.*, Le Repos de Venus et de Vulcain; 11, *Idem.*, Les Amours désarmés; 12, *Idem.*, Adonis conduit près de Venus par les Amours; 53, *Le Guerchin*, Vision de Saint Jérôme; 272, *Mola*, Vision de Saint Bruno; 278, *Idem.*, Herminie gardant les troupeaux; 53, *Caravage*, La Diseuse de bonne aventure; 84, *Idem.*, Un concert; 73, *Pierre de Cortone*, Alliance de Jacob et de Laban; 74, *Idem.*, Nativité de la Vierge; 75, *Idem.*, Sainte Martine; 361, *Salvator Rosa*, Paysage; 208, *Lucas Giordano*, Mars et Vénus.

Spanish School.—555, *Velasquez*, Portrait de la seconde fille de Philippe IV.; 549, *Murillo*, Jésus au Jardin des Oliviers; 550, *Idem.*, Jésus à la Colonne; 550 bis, *Idem.*, La Cuisine des Anges; 551, *Idem.*, Le Jeune Mendiant.

German School.—*Michael Wohlgemuth*, Le Christ devant Pilate. In this museum are several portraits by *Holbein*, besides works by the following artists: *Balthasar Denner*, *Christian Seibold*, *Adam Elzheimer*, and *Raphael Mengs*.

Flemish and Dutch Schools.—280, *Quinten Matsys*, Le Christ descendu de la Croix; 279, *Idem.*, Le Banquier et sa femme; 814, *Porbus le Jeune*, Portrait d'Henri IV.; 343, *Antonis de Moor*, Le Nain de Charles Quint; 367, *Bernard van Orley*, Mariage de la Vierge; 535, *Otto Venius*, Otto Venius et sa famille; from 434 to 454, *Rubens*, Histoire de Marie de Medicis; 425, *Idem.*, La Fuite de Loth; 428, *Idem.*, La Vierge aux Anges; 101, *Gaspard de Crayer*, Madone entourée d'un chœur de saints; 102, *Idem.*, Extase de Saint Augustin; 118, *Abraham Diepenbeck*, Clélie passant le Tibre avec ses compagnes; 530, *Théodore van Thulden*, Le Christ apparaissant à la Vierge; 251, *Jordaens*, Le Christ chassant les vendeurs du Temple; 255, *Idem.*, Le Roi boit; 286, *Idem.*, Concert de famille; 137, *Van Dyck*, La Vierge aux Donateurs; 136, *Idem.*, Le Christ pleuré par la Vierge

et par les Anges; 148, *Idem.*, Portraits d'un homme et d'un enfant; 149, *Idem.*, Portraits d'une dame et de sa fille; 152, *Idem.*, Portrait de Van Dyck; 215, *Gérard Honthorst*, Pilate se lavant les mains de la mort du Juste; 217, *Idem.*, Triomphe de Silène; 404, *Rembrandt*, L'Ange Raphaël quittant Tobie; 407, *Idem.*, Les Pèlerins d'Emmaüs; 408 and 409, *Idem.*, Deux Philosophes en méditation; 83, *Philippe de Champaigne*, Portrait de deux religieuses de Port Royal; 89, *Idem.*, Portrait de l'Autteur; 304, *Van der Meulen*, Entrée de Louis XIV. et de Marie Thérèse à Arras; 306, *Idem.*, Prise de Dinant; 309, *Idem.*, Un Combat près du Canal de Bruges; 310, *Idem.*, Arrivée du roi devant Maëstricht; 558, *Adrien van der Werf*, Moïse sauvé des eaux; 560, *Idem.*, Les Anges annonçant aux Bergers la bonne nouvelle; 60, *Jean Brengel*, Bataille d'Arbelles; 388, *Cornille Palenbourg*, Femmes sortant du bain; 123, *Gérard Dow*, L'Epicière de village; 125, *Idem.*, La Cuisinière Hollandaise; 128, *Idem.*, L'Arracheur de dents; 129, *Idem.*, Une Lecture de la Bible; 130, *Idem.*, Portrait du peintre; 527, *Gerard Terburg*, Concert; 512, *David Teniers*, L'Enfant prodigue buvant avec des Courtisanes; 513, *Idem.*, Les sept Œuvres de miséricorde; 514, *Idem.*, Tentation de Saint Antoine; 518, *Idem.*, Intérieur de cabaret; 377, *Isaac van Ostade*, La Halte; 244, *Karel du Jardin*, Le Gué; 246, *Idem.*, Le Bocage; 500, *Jean Steen*, Fête flamande; 570, *Philippe Wouwerman*, Le Manège; 292, *Metau*, Le Marché aux herbes d'Amsterdam; 479, *Godefrid Schalken*, Cérès cherchant Proserpine; 579, *Jean Wynants*, Lisière de Forêt; 580, *Idem.*, Paysage; 104, *Albert Cuyp*, Paysage; 105, *Idem.*, Départ pour la Promenade; 106, *Idem.*, La Promenade; 43, *Jean Both*, Paysage; 355, *Van der Neer*, Clair de lune; 470, *Jacques Ruysdael*, Forêt; 471, *Idem.*, Tempête sur la plage de Hollande; 473, *Idem.*, Coup de soleil; 472, *Idem.*, Paysage; 205, *Hobbema*, Paysage; 540, *Adrien van der Velde*, La Famille du Père; 202, *Van der Heyden*, Maison commune d'Amsterdam; 5, *Ludolph Backiusen*, L'Escadre Hollandaise; 343, *Peter Neefs*, Vue d'une cathédrale; 223, *Peter de Hoogh*, Intérieur Hollandais; 177, *Jean Fyt*, Gibier et fruits; 178, *Idem.*, Gibier dans un garde-manger; 179, *Idem.*, Un chien dévorant du gibier; 554, *Jean Weenix*, Gibier et utensiles de

chasse; 555, *Idem.*, Les Produits de la chasse; 192, *David de Heem*, Fruits; 235, *Van Huysum*, Corbeilles et vases de fleurs.

French School.—137, *Jean Cousin*, Le Jugement dernier; 417, *Idem.*, Le Ravissement de St. Paul; 415, *Nicolas Poussin*, Moïse sauvé des eaux; 433, *Idem.*, Elzézer et Rebecca; 445, *Idem.*, Les Bergers d'Arcadie; 451, *Idem.*, Le Déluge; 231, *Claude Lorraine*, Le Passage du Gué; 220, *Idem.*, Vue du Campo Vaccino; 221, *Idem.*, Fête villageoise; 520, *Eustache Lesueur*, St. Gervais et St. Protas refusent de sacrifier aux faux dieux; 521, *Idem.*, Predication de St. Paul à Ephèse; from 70 to 74, *Lebrun*, Batailles d'Alexandre; 65, *Idem.*, St. Etienne lapidé; 60, *Idem.*, Jésus portant sa croix; 301, *Jean Jouvenet*, Déposition de la croix; 584, *Valentin*, Jugement de Salomon; 549, *Pierre Mignard*, La Vierge à la Grappe; 260, *Greuze*, L'Accordie de village; 261, *Idem.*, La Malédiction paternelle; 262, *Idem.*, Retour du fils maudit; 684, *Joseph Vien*, St. Germain et St. Vincent; 149, *Jacques-Louis David*, Les Sabines; 150, *Idem.*, Le Serment des Horaces; 154, *Idem.*, Les Amours de Paris et d'Hélène; 278, *Pierre Guérin*, Of-frande à Esculape; 281, *Idem.*, Enée et Didon; 235, *François Gérard*, Entrée d'Henri IV. à Paris; 457, *Pierre Prudhon*, Le Christ sur la Croix; 493, *Léopold Robert*, L'Arrivée des Moissonneurs dans les marais Pontin; 494, *Idem.*, Le retour pèlerinage à la Madone de l'Arc; 498, *Xavier Sigalon*, Vision de St. Jérôme; 499, *Idem.*, La jeune Contrite.

Museum of Drawing.—The collection of designs of the old masters in the Louvre is about the richest in Europe. Several of the most celebrated painters, the absence of whose works is regretted in the gallery of paintings, figure here among the sketches. The designs are exposed under glass, and the name of the artist is written upon each.

The Museum of Drawings, from an inventory taken in 1866, contains 18,200 designs of the different Italian schools, 87 of the Spanish school, 802 of the German school, 3152 of the Flemish school, 1071 of the Dutch school, 11,738 of the French school, 11 of the English school, and others whose school is not determined, making in all 35,544 designs.

Among the principal works we will mention—drawings of Fra Bartolommeo, of

Andreas del Sarto (*Christ mort, étendu à terre et pleuré par sa mère*), of Perugino, of Raphael (*Adam et Eve devant le Seigneur*, *La Vierge s'agenouillant*, and *Une Of-frande de Psyché à Venus*), of Correggio, of Titien (*Vieillard endormi*, *Vieillard priant*), of Paul Véronèse (*Sainte Famille*), of Murillo (*St. Joseph conduisant l'Enfant Jésus*), of Rubens, of Paul Potter, of Nicolas Poussin, of Claude Lorraine, and of David (*Serment du Jeu de Paume*).

Ancient Sculpture.—The *Venus de Milo*, found at Milo in 1820, is the most magnificent specimen of Grecian art that Paris can offer to the admiration of natives and foreigners. The second place belongs undoubtedly to the *Diane à la Biche*, and the third to the *Gladiateur combattant*. After these three there are many other specimens well worthy of admiration. Among the bronzes may be mentioned a *Vespasien*, a *Claude*, and a *Titus*. The collection of bas-reliefs is rich and very precious.

Museum of Sculpture of the Middle Ages.

—This museum comprises five rooms: the Entrance Hall, the Salle Jean Goujon, the Salle des Anguier, the Salle de Jean de Douai, and the Salle Michel Colombe.

In the *Entrance Hall* are casts of the tombs of Charles the Bold and his daughter, Marie de Bourgogne, taken from the church of Notre Dame at Bruges.

Salle Jean Goujon.—In the centre is a beautiful sculpture in marble of *Diane*, by Jean Goujon; also a beautiful bas-relief in marble called *le Réveil*. Bust of Henry II., Charles IX., and Henry III., and a bas-relief in stone representing *St. Paul preaching at Athens*, by Germain Pilon.

Salle des Anguier contains an obelisk of Henri de Longueville, and the tomb of Connétable Anne de Montmorency and of his wife, by Barthélemy Prieur.

Salle de Jean de Douai.—Statue in marble of Prisoners by Michael Angelo. Mercury carrying away Hebe, a magnificent group in bronze by Jean de Douai. Nymph of Fontainebleau, alto-relievo in bronze by Benvenuto Cellini; an equestrian statue of Roberto Malatesta da Rimini, and a bas-relief of Christ laid in the tomb, by Daniele di Volterra.

Salle Michel Colombe.—Combat of St. George with the Dragon, a bas-relief by Michel Colombe; statue in alabaster of Louis XII., by Demugiano; tomb of Phi-

lippe de Comines and of his wife, Hélène de Chambres; also the tomb of Louis Pouchet and of his wife, Roberto Legendre.

Museum of Modern Sculpture.—The modern sculpture occupies five rooms: the Salle du Puget, the Salle Coysevox, the Salle des Coustou, the Salle Houdon, and the Salle de Chaudet.

Salle du Puget.—This room is thus called because it contains several works of this great artist, who well merits the names given to him of the *Rubens of Sculpture* and the *Michael Angelo of France*. Among these works are, Perseus delivering Andromeda, Hercules in repose, Milton of Crotona, Alexander and Diogenes, and Alexander the Great.

Salle Coysevox contains the tomb of Cardinal Mazarin; also the busts of Mignard, Lebrun, Bossuet, and Richelieu.

Salle des Coustou contains a statue of Louis XV., Apollo presenting the image of Louis XIV. to France, by N. Coustou; and other works by different artists.

Salle Houdon.—A statue of Diana in bronze; busts of Jean Jacques Rousseau and of the Abbé Aubert, by Houdon; *Cupid and Psyche*, by Delaistre, and a *Psyche* by Pajon.

Salle Chaudet contains two works by Chaudet—Cupid with the Butterfly, and the Shepherd Phorbas with the infant Œdipus; one of the sons of Niobe, by Pradier; Biblis metamorphosed into a Fountain, by Dupaty; and Corinne, by Gois.

Assyrian Museum contains valuable relics of Assyrian sculpture, more especially from Nineveh, which were discovered chiefly through the exertions of M. Botta, French consul in Syria. This museum consists of six rooms, the third of which is called the *Salle de Pergame*, from the fine vase, with sculptured bas-reliefs, discovered at Pergamus.

Egyptian Museum consists of a great variety of Egyptian antiquities. Among the most worthy of notice are, a Sphinx of Rhamses III., statue in granite of King Seock-Hotep III., and a cast of the Zodiac of Denderah, the original of which is at the Bibliothèque Impériale. In the Salle d'Apis is a figure of the Bull Apis, found in the sepulchral caverns of that divinity in Lower Egypt.

The Algerian Museum, recently founded, contains a number of antiquities, among

which the most remarkable is a beautiful mosaic representing Neptune and Amphitrite.

Naval Museum consists of eleven rooms on the second floor of the palace, and is chiefly occupied by models of vessels. In the first are models of the apparatus used in transporting from Luxor the Obelisk now in the Place de la Concorde. Beyond the *Musée Naval* is the Musée Ethnographique, a collection of articles of domestic use found in scientific excursions to uncivilized countries.

Musée des Souverains is composed of five rooms: the *Chambre d'Anne d'Autriche*, *Chambre à coucher de Henri IV.*, *Salon de Henri IV.*, *Salle de la monarchie*, and the *Salon de l'Empereur*. In the first room is a portrait of Henry IV., attributed to Philippe de Champaigne; it also contains three beautiful vases of Sèvres porcelain. In the second room is a full-length portrait of Maria de Medicis; also a statue in silver of Henry IV., taken during his childhood. The third room contains the altar and other objects belonging to a chapel of the Order of the Holy Ghost. The fourth room, called the *Salle de la monarchie*, is filled with objects of historical interest, and contains different articles belonging to the sovereigns, from the time of Childeric I. to that of Napoleon I. Among the numerous objects collected here, we may mention an arm-chair belonging to King Dagobert; suits of armor worn by Francis I., Henry II., Charles IX., Henry III., Henry IV., Louis XIII., and Louis XIV.; the baptismal font used at the baptism of St. Louis and Philip Augustus; Prayer-book belonging to Maria Stuart; mirror belonging to Marie de Medicis; sword of Louis XVI.; fan of Marie Antoinette; casket presented to Marie Antoinette by the city of Paris on the birth of the dauphin; a letter from Marie Antoinette to Madame Elizabeth; and a bureau belonging to the King Louis Philippe.

The *Salon de l'Empereur* is filled with objects belonging to Napoleon I. In the centre of the room is a statue of Napoleon at the age of 15, with the costume that he wore at the school of Brienne. This statue was executed in Paris in 1857 by Louis Rochet. Among other articles in this room are Napoleon's sword as first consul; the clothes worn by the Emperor on state oc

casions; the flag kissed by Napoleon when bidding farewell to his soldiers at Fontainebleau; the uniform worn by him at the battle of Marengo; hair of Napoleon I., and of his son, the King of Rome; camp-bed, and a hat worn by Napoleon I. at St. Helena.

Musée Sauvageot was left by Chas. Sauvageot in his will to the Louvre in 1856, and from him the collection takes its name. It is a rare collection of furniture, carved wood ornaments, etc., valued at 1,000,000 francs.

Museum de Lacaze, a collection of valuable paintings presented to the Louvre by Dr. Lacaze. It consists of 6 Rubens, 19 Teniers, 6 Snyders, 3 Murillos, several Rembrandts, Ostades, Steens, Watteaus, Bouchers, Greuzes, etc.

MUSEUM OF THE LUXEMBOURG.

The *Ereptatory Chapel* stands over the spot where Louis XVI. and his unfortunate queen were obscurely interred after their execution in 1793. The place was originally a burial-ground dependent upon the Church of the Madeleine. It was purchased by M. Descloseaux, and converted into an orchard, in order to save the royal remains from the fury of the populace. At the Restoration these remains were transported to Saint Denis and placed in the tombs of the kings. The commemorating chapel was erected by Louis XVIII. It contains statues of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette. The will of the king is inscribed in letters of gold on the pedestal of his statue. In a chapel below, an altar of gray marble marks the spot where Louis XVI. was buried. The building narrowly escaped destruction during the Commune of 1871.

HOTEL DE CLUNY, built during the latter portion of the 15th century by the abbots of Cluny, was inhabited by Mary of England, widow of Louis XII. (the room of this princess still bears the name *Chambre de la Reine-Blanche*, owing to the custom of the queens of France to wear white mourning), by James V. of Scotland, Duke of Guise, Cardinal of Lorraine, and many others of equal note. It finally came into the possession of M. du Sommerard, a distinguished antiquarian, who formed here a valuable collection of objects of art of the Middle Ages, which was sold by his heir to the government in 1843, and since then it has been formed into a national museum of antiquities. In the *Salle des Thermes*

some beautiful specimens of Flemish tapestry are exhibited, which illustrate the history of David and Bathsheba. These relics formerly belonged to the marquises of Spinola, of Genoa. This museum should by all means be visited, as it possesses many objects of considerable interest.

The *chapel* is a *chef d'œuvre* of ornamental sculpture. It is supported in the centre by a single octagonal pillar, covered with tracery. The chapel communicates with the garden of the

Palais des Thermes, which was built by Constantius Chlorus toward the end of the 6th century. The only perfect part remaining is a vast hall, formerly the *frigidarium*, or chamber for cold baths. Next to this hall is a small room which leads to the *tepidarium*, or chamber for warm baths. The water necessary for these baths was carried to its destination by an aqueduct, whose remains may still be found in the village d'Arcueil. The hall still remaining is filled with a great many objects of Roman sculpture, found in Paris at different times; among others, altars erected to Jupiter and discovered in 1711 under the choir of Notre Dame de Paris.

Musée d'Artillerie (Place Saint Thomas d'Aquin) was begun in 1794, in the old Dominican convent of St. Thomas d'Aquin, and was formed by arms from the Bastille, the Chateau de Chantilly, and the Garde Meuble de la Couronne. Napoleon I. greatly increased this collection during his successful campaigns, but on the entrance of the Allies into Paris in 1814, a great part was claimed and carried away by them. In the first room on the ground floor there are guns of different calibres, from the earliest to the latest invention; also Chinese guns, Turkish pieces with inscriptions in Arabic, and Russian guns taken at Sebastopol. Here also is a large chain suspended from the walls, called the *Chaîne du Danube*, which was used by the Turks for a pontoon bridge in 1683. Farther on is the *Salle des Modèles*, filled with arms from different nations. Mounting the staircase, we come to the *Salle des Armures*. In the centre of this room are several equestrian figures in full armor. Near the door are several stands, containing specimens of Greek, Roman, and Celtic arms. Then follow four galleries, bearing the names of *Fiménoy*, *Marengo*, *Austerlitz*

and *Constantine*, all filled with fire-arms or weapons of different periods.

Private Collections.—Besides the numerous museums of painting in Paris which are open to the public, there are many private collections which are well worth a visit, but it is in general difficult to procure admittance. Among the finest of these collections may be mentioned that of Lord Hertford, of Baron James de Rothschild, of Baron Sellière, and many others of equal value.

The *Institute* was founded in 1795 by the Convention, and includes the *Académie Française*, the *Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-lettres*, the *Académie des Sciences*, the *Académie des Beaux-arts*, and the *Académie des Sciences Morales*.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

The *University of Paris*, founded by Charlemagne, and long one of the most celebrated in Europe, was suppressed at the Revolution, and an entirely new system of education adopted. At the head of this system is placed the *University of France*, which, properly speaking, is only a board of education, consisting of nine members, presided over by the Minister of Public Instruction as grand master, and having under him twenty-two inspectors general of studies. The most extensive school of Paris is the *Academy*, consisting of five faculties: *Science*, with ten ordinary and eight supplementary professorships; *Letters*, with twelve ordinary and seven supplementary; *Law*, with seventeen ordinary and eight supplementary; *Theology*, with six ordinary and five supplementary; and *Medicine*, with twenty-six ordinary. After the Academy come the *Collège Royal de France*, with twenty-seven professors; the *Collège* attached to the *Musée d'Histoire Naturelle*, with fifteen; the colleges of *Louis le Grand*, *Napoleon Bonaparte*, *St. Louis*, and *Charlemagne*, attended each by about 1000 pupils. The *Ecole Polytechnique*, established in the buildings of the old *Collège de Navarre*, a celebrated insti-

tution, in which the greatest mathematicians which France has produced have been teachers, and not a few of them have been formed. The *Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures*, for the education of engineers, directors of manufactories, builders, etc. The *Ecole Normale*, for training professors of higher grade, and several *Ecoles Normales Élémentaires*, for ordinary male and female teachers. *Ecole des Ponts et Chaussées*, consisting of about 100 pupils, taken from the *Ecole Polytechnique* to be instructed in all the branches of civil engineering. *Ecole des Mines*, kept in the magnificent Hôtel de Vendôme, with a full complement of professors in every branch relating to mining operations, and a most valuable mineral museum, which fills fifteen rooms, and contains the geological collection of the Paris Museum, formed by Cuvier and Brongniart. *Ecole des Chartes*, a school for studying and deciphering ancient MSS. *Ecole des Langues Orientales Vivantes*, with seven professors. *Ecole de Pharmacie*, with ten professors and the sole power of licensing apothecaries, who can not practice until examined here. *Ecole gratuite de Dessin, de Mathématique, et de Sculpture d'Ornement*, a kind of mechanic institute. *Ecole spéciale gratuite de Dessin pour les Jeunes Personnes*, in which young women, intended for the arts or similar professions, have the means of studying figures, landscapes, flowers, etc. *Palais et Ecole des Beaux Arts*, in which gratuitous lectures on all subjects connected with the arts are given by twenty-one professors. *Ecole Vétérinaire*, a celebrated establishment, not in Paris, but at Alfort, in its vicinity. *Conservatoire de Musique et de Déclamation*, for the instruction of both sexes in music, singing, and declamation, by a numerous body of first-class professors, male and female, and numerous primary schools, superior, and infant schools.

The Sorbonne.—This institution was founded in 1253 by Robert de Sorbon as a school of theology. The present building was begun by Cardinal Richelieu, and has been enlarged at different times. It is the seat of three of the faculties of the Academy of Paris, Theology, Letters, and Sciences. In the chapel is the tomb of Cardinal Richelieu.

Palais and Ecole des Beaux Arts.—This beautiful building was commenced in 1820,

under Louis XVIII., but not completed until the year 1839. It is 240 feet long by 60 feet high. The apartments comprising the first floor are beautifully decorated. The school is divided into two sections; one of architecture, the other of painting and sculpture. Prizes are annually distributed to the pupils; those who receive grand prizes are sent to Rome for three years at the expense of the government. An exhibition of the works of the pupils, as well as of those sent by the students from Rome, takes place every year in September. The walls are adorned with some very fine paintings that have taken the prize at the exhibitions. This institution is well worth a visit from the traveler. Admittance may be obtained by an application to the porter from 10 to 4; a fee of about one franc is expected.

Bibliothèque National.—Length 540 feet, breadth 130, is situated on Rue Richelieu, and presents a very indifferent appearance from the street; the intention is soon to put up an elegant structure. It may be said that Louis XIV. was the founder of this library; it was under his reign, at least, that it was first thrown open to the public. Louis XIII. left some 18,000 volumes; at the death of Louis XIV. it contained 70,000 volumes. It now contains 1,400,000 volumes, 300,000 pamphlets, 125,000 manuscripts, 300,000 maps and charts, and 150,000 coins and medals. The collection of engravings amounts to the enormous number of 1,300,000. They are contained in some 10,000 volumes. The portraits amount to nearly 100,000. The manuscripts most worthy of mention are, Fénelon's *Telemaque* in his own handwriting; a manuscript of *Josephus*. Here you find also the prayer-book of St. Louis, and one that bears the signatures of Charles V., Charles IX., and Henry III., which belonged to them in succession. Autograph letters of Lord Byron, Franklin, Rousseau, Madame de Maintenon, Corneille, Racine, Molière, Mdlle. de la Vallière; letters from Henry IV. to Gabrielle d'Estrees, the arm-chair of King Dagobert, the armor of Francis I., the shield of Hannibal. In the reading-room the traveler will meet with crowds of the studious of all classes. No conversation is permitted, and visitors are obliged to provide their own pens and paper. Books may be taken

from the library by application to your ambassador. In a room adjoining the reading-room will be found the two globes presented to Louis XIV. by Cardinal d'Estrees; they are made of copper, and are nearly 36 feet in circumference. Amid the numerous curiosities of the library we perceive a beautiful vase made from the single tooth of an elephant and enriched with precious stones. Visitors are admitted on Tuesdays and Fridays, and students every day except Sundays and holidays.

Jardin des Plantes, Quai St. Bernard, opposite Pont d'Austerlitz.—At the earnest solicitation of Guy de la Brossé, physician to Louis XIII., the king was induced to found this magnificent establishment. In 1635 De la Brossé was appointed superintendent. It was originally intended only for a botanical garden, but the different superintendents added successively different branches of natural history. Buffon, the celebrated naturalist, was appointed in 1739. He founded the museum, green-houses, and hot-houses, to give the proper temperature suitable to each plant. He collected from all countries the most varied productions of nature. Other superintendents have added the Zoological, the Menagerie of Living Animals, the Library of Natural History, the Amphitheatres and Laboratories, where public lectures on every branch of science connected with natural history are given, from the months of April to September, by seventeen professors. The garden is under the control of the Minister of the Interior. Between two of the avenues are inclosures which form the Botanical Garden and School of Botany. Here you may see at a glance the nature of the different plants by the color

of the tickets attached. The black indicates poisonous plants; the red, medicinal; the green, alimentary; the yellow, ornamental; and the blue, those used in the arts. There are 1200 different specimens of botanical plants cultivated in this garden, and over 10,000 bags of seed distributed to professors for the purpose of propagation. The conservatories are well worth visiting. To obtain permission, apply to M. de Caisne at the establishment.

We visit next the *Menagerie*, one of the most extensive in the world, established here in 1794. It is divided into numerous compartments inclosed with iron railings. Here you perceive a spacious poultry-yard, in which are all kinds of geese and swans, not to speak of buffaloes; a menagerie of reptiles, containing crocodiles, alligators, lizards, boas; a menagerie of beasts of prey: here you have Bengal tigers, lions, bears, panthers, and hyenas; a very extensive family of monkeys, a large circular space provided with galleries, ropes, and ladders affording them every convenience for their comical evolutions, much to the amusement of the crowd. Near by you will perceive the young elephant sent from Soudan by Prince Halim Pacha. To witness the feeding of the animals, apply to M. le Directeur du Jardin des Plantes.

The *Museum of Natural History* is contained in a large range of buildings three stories high. It is considered as standing at the head of all institutions of this kind in Europe. A detailed account of this vast collection of specimens, in which almost every class of living beings has its representative preserved, would fill volumes, and require weeks to inspect in detail. The visitor's attention will at once be arrested, in entering the first series of rooms, by the statue of Nature. It is a beautiful female figure of white marble; her right hand hangs by her side, her left is raised to her breast, as if pressing the nourishment of her children from its exuberant fountain.

The *Museum of Comparative Anatomy* is considered the richest in the world. The admirable arrangement of this vast collection is due to the labors of Baron Cuvier. It consists of twelve rooms. The most interesting is that devoted to human skeletons. Here are skeletons of the human species from almost every nation and tribe under heaven, including mummies, dwarfs,

and monsters. Here you may perceive the difference between the full-breasted Englishman and the narrow-breasted Italian; the retreating forehead of the New Zealander and the tapering chest and sunken temples of the Egyptian. The twelfth room is filled with the skulls and casts of notorious characters, collected by the celebrated Dr. Gall. You are particularly struck with the majestic, high, and ample forehead of Bacon; the small but regular head of Voltaire, low in the forehead, but full in the region of the ears; Rousseau, with a benevolent, placid, but sorrowful expression. The Cabinet of Anthropology, the Gallery of Zoology, the Mineralogical and Geological Museum, which exceed over 60,000 specimens. The library and botanical gardens, do they not contain millions of specimens, and are there not catalogues published of the whole? They are all open on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays from 1 to 5, and on Saturday (with passport) from 11 to 2.

Conservatoire des Arts et des Métiers.—This building is a part of the former monastery of *St. Martin des Champs*, founded by Henry I. in 1060, and which remained for a long time one of the largest and wealthiest of the Order of St. Benedict in France. In the thirteenth century it was surrounded by a wall and 21 towers, one of which still exists; but in 1789 the monastery was dissolved and the fortifications leveled. The *Conservatoire des Arts et des Métiers* was established here in 1798 at the suggestion of M. Gregoire, bishop of Blois, and the repositories of machines at the Louvre, the Hôtel de Mortagne, and the Rue de l'Université were transported here. A gratuitous school of arts was established here in 1810, which has been since reorganized, and has received several additions. It is under the management of a council, with a director (General Morin) at its head, and has a regular staff of professors. The entrance is in the Rue St. Martin. The archway is profusely sculptured, and the entablature is supported by two caryatides representing Art and Science. On the frieze are the words *Agriculture, Commerce, Industry*.

On entering the building we have on the right and left agricultural products, grain, seeds, models of fruits, etc., from all quarters of the globe. We next enter a vesti-

bule called the *Salle de l'Echo*, so constructed that a whisper may be heard from one end to the other. In this room is the model of the apparatus used in transporting the obelisk of Luxor. The hall to the left on entering contains a collection of the weights and measures of all the countries in the world. In the *Salle des Filatures* are looms and spinning machines of every description.

The *Chapel* is now filled with hydraulic machines, and is called the *Dépôt des Modèles*. A shaft worked by steam runs through it, and communicates motion to the different machines. In the nave is a large tank which supplies water necessary for the mills. A staircase leads to the upper story and to a gallery, in which are models of steam-engines, machinery for refining sugar, paper-making, wood-cutting, etc. In this room also is a specimen of the sheet-iron used in the construction of the *Great Eastern*. On our way down the gallery we find, on the left, a small room devoted to astronomical instruments. At the end of the gallery are six rooms, the first containing ornamental tiles, the next four contain specimens of glass bells and cylinders, pumps, lithographic presses, and one the celebrated *Machine de Marly*, that raised water for the fountains at Versailles. Two are devoted to optics and acoustics. There are several rooms running parallel to the main gallery, filled with instruments of natural philosophy. Another room is devoted to watch-making, and the apparatus and tools used in its manufacture.

Descending the staircase to the vestibule, we enter on the left the library (*Bibliothèque*), formerly the refectory of the convent. There are about 20,000 volumes in the library, on subjects connected with the arts and sciences. This room is a beautiful specimen of the Gothic architecture of the thirteenth century. In one end is the pulpit, from which prayers were read during the monastic meals, and the staircase in the wall leading to it. There are several paintings representing the arts and sciences; also one of St. Martin.

The *Conservatoire des Arts et des Métiers* is open to the public on Sundays and Thursdays, from 10 to 4, gratuitously, and all other days, at the same hours, for the price of one franc. The lectures are all gratuitous.

L'Assistance Publique. — L'Administra-

tion générale de l'Assistance Publique was charged, by a decree in 1849, with every thing relating to public charity. It is managed by a director and *Conseil de Surveillance* of 20 members.

Among the principal hospitals are the *Hôtel Dieu* (Place du Parvis, Notre Dame), founded in the year 660 by Saint Landry, bishop of Paris, and enlarged by Philip Augustus. It was endowed by Saint Louis, Henry IV., Louis XIV., and Louis XV. successively. It contains 828 beds, and receives the sick and wounded, with the exception of incurable persons, or those afflicted with skin diseases.

La Charité (Rue Jacob, 47), founded in 1602 by Maria de Médicis, and considerably enlarged in 1864; 474 beds.

La Pitié, built in 1612 by order of Louis XIII.; 620 beds.

Among the hospitals for the treatment of special diseases are:

Saint Louis (Rue Bichat, 40 and 42), founded in 1604, by Henry IV., for the treatment of cutaneous diseases; 882 beds.

Hôpital du Midi (Rue des Capucins Saint Jacques, 15), established in 1785, in the ancient convent of the Capucins. Consecrated to the treatment of secret maladies (for men only); 336 beds.

Hôpital de Lourcine (Rue de Lourcine, 111) occupies a part of the ancient convent of the *Cordelières*, founded in 1284 by Marguerite de Provence. It is devoted to the treatment of women inflicted with secret diseases; 276 beds.

Hôpital des Enfants Malades (Rue de Sèvres, 149) receives sick children of both sexes. It was founded in 1735 by Laurent de Gergy, curate of Saint Sulpice, and contains 698 beds.

Among the alms-houses are:

Hospice des Incurables (hommes) (Rue Popincourt, 66), founded in 1683 by Saint Vincent de Paul, and receives the poor at the age of 70, or those who, less old, are unable to work; 456 beds.

Hospice des Incurables (femmes) (Rue de Sèvres, 42) receives poor women at the age of 70, or those still younger who are unable to work; 690 beds.

Hospice des Enfants Assistés (Rue d'Enfer, 100) was founded by Saint Vincent de Paul. Foundlings are received here under the age of 12, and maintained until 21 years of age, if they are not reclaimed.

Institution Sainte Périne (4 Place Sainte Geneviève, at Auteuil) was founded in 1806 by M. Duchaila, for persons over 60 years of age of small income. An annual payment is required of 700 francs.

Hospice Devillas (Rue de Regard), founded by M. Devillas in 1832, receives aged persons inficted with incurable diseases.

Hospice des Quinze-Vingts (28 Rue de Charenton) receives 300 blind persons at the age of 40, and for whom the means of subsistence are wanting. The husbands and wives of the blind are also admitted, together with their children.

Institution des Jeunes Aveugles (Boulevard des Invalides, 56), founded in 1784 by Valentine Haüy, and occupying, since 1843, a beautiful edifice, constructed by M. Philippon. This school receives 250 scholars of both sexes, whose studies continue during eight years.

Institution des Scurds Muets (Rue Saint Jacques) receives only children of the male sex, whose studies continue during eight years. Price, 1000 francs.

Orphelinat du Prince Impérial has for its object the relief of poor orphans, by giving them a suitable education and binding them apprentices to some trade. The sum paid for the board and lodging of an orphan is about 200 francs.

Société du Prince Impérial pour les Prêts de l'Enfance au Travail.—This society was founded by the Empress in 1862, for the purpose of advancing money to artisans and laborers, to enable them to buy tools, materials, etc., when in want of funds.

Mont de Piété.—This institution was founded in 1777 for the benefit of the hospitals and other charitable institutions, and enjoys the privilege of lending upon movables four fifths of the value of gold and silver articles, and two thirds of all other effects. The interest upon pledges is $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the interest must be paid entire, though the loan last but for a few days. The engagement is made for a year, but the borrower is free to anticipate his payments. The engagement can not be made for a sum exceeding 15 francs without the presentation of a passport and the identification of the borrower. A *caisse d'à-comptés* enables borrowers to refund the sums advanced by instalments; 1 franc is received. After 14 months, if the duplicates be not renewed, the effects are sold,

and the surplus given to the owner, if applied for within three years, after which time it is given to the Administration de l'Assistance Publique. The general direction and the central bureau of the Mont de Piété are at No. 7 Rue de Paradis, and No. 18 Rue des Blancs Manteaux. There are also two branches; one No. 16 Rue Bonaparte, the other Rue des Amandiers Popincourt.

Etablissements et œuvres en faveur de l'enfance.—There are several *crèches* open during the day, where children of poor persons are taken care of while their parents are at work. The principal *crèches* are at 148 Rue Saint Lazare, 182 Faubourg St. Honoré, 247 Rue Saint Honoré, 74 Rue Popincourt, besides numerous others in different parts of Paris.

Maison Eugène Napoléon (254 Rue du Faubourg Saint Antoine) was founded in 1853 by the Empress Eugénie. 300 poor young girls are boarded and educated here, under the care of the Sisters of Saint Vincent de Paul.

L'Asile des Petits Orphelins (Chaussée de Menilmontant) receives orphans of both sexes from 2 to 7 years of age.

L'Œuvre de Notre Dame des Sept Douleurs (Faubourg Saint Honoré) receives sick children, whose age prevents their entrance into the hospitals.

L'Œuvre des Petits Ramoneurs was founded in 1786. It is open every evening for the civil and religious instruction of chimney-sweepers.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Hôtel des Invalides.—This vast and splendid establishment was founded by Louis XIV. in 1670. Its object is to maintain at the expense of the nation the worn-out soldiers of France, giving them the comforts of a home in their declining days. The hotel is 612 feet front, four stories high, and lighted by 133 windows. It presents three pavilions: the one in the centre has a high door, over the arch of which is a bas-relief of the founder of the hotel on horseback. The entrance leads to a magnificent court-yard 315 feet long by 192 broad. It is surrounded by four piles of buildings, with central projections and elegant pavilions at the angles. The first desire of visitors is generally to see the refectories and kitchens. The refectories are

four in number, 150 feet long by 24 wide; three are appropriated to sub-officers and privates, and one to officers. They each contain thirty tables, capable of seating twelve persons each; they are mostly decorated with frescoes, representing towns conquered by Louis XIV. There are two kitchens adjoining—one for the officers, and one for the privates; 3000 pounds of meat are cooked here daily. There is a spit capable of roasting 400 pounds at a time; 1500 pounds of meat are generally boiled, and 1500 made into ragouts. The dormitories on the first and second stories are extensive, and admirably ventilated. The visitor should not fail, if here between the 1st of May and 15th of June, to obtain tickets to visit the *Galerie des plans et des Fortresses de France*. Here may be seen models over 200 feet square of many of the principal fortified cities of France; the battle of Lodi and siege of Rome, executed in wood and plaster with great nicety. There is a fine library attached to the hotel, founded by Napoleon I., containing over 30,000 volumes, open from 9 to 3 except on Sundays. It contains a fine picture of Napoleon I. crossing Mount Saint Bernard, also one of Napoleon III.; and the cannon ball by which Marshal Turenne was killed. West of the library is the *Council Chamber*, in which, and the adjoining *Salle d'Attente*, are numerous portraits of different marshals of France and governors of the hotel. The portrait of Prince Jerome while King of Westphalia was presented to the *Hôtel des Invalides* by Count d'Orsay. You now pass through a corridor (on some occasions you are obliged to go round on the outside of the hotel) to the church, which contains all the banners taken by the French in their wars with other nations arranged along on both sides of the nave. The church is 210 feet long by 66 high. On the piers of the arches, which are faced by Corinthian pilasters, are the names of different governors of the hotel, who are alone allowed to be buried in the nave, and have monuments erected in the church. The remains of Napoleon were temporarily placed here after being brought from Saint Helena. We now pass into the dome of the church, which is one of the first edifices which attracts the attention of the traveler. Its height to the top of the cross is 323 feet. The interior is circular, with

branches forming the nave and transept. The dome is lightly supported by eight arches, between which we perceive the beautifully painted ceiling. The tombs of Turenne and Vauban are placed opposite each other; both groups are admirably executed. A winding staircase on each side of the high altar leads to the crypt containing the *Tomb of Napoleon I.* Over the entrance we find a quotation from the Emperor's will: "I desire that my ashes may repose on the banks of the Seine, in the midst of the French people whom I have ever loved." The pavement of the crypt is beautifully decorated with a crown of laurels in mosaic. On the balustrade surrounding the tomb are the names of Napoleon's principal victories, represented by twelve colossal statues by Pradier. The tomb is an immense monolith of porphyry, weighing 135,000 pounds; it was polished by a powerful steam-engine. The sarcophagus is a single block, 12 feet long and 6 broad, resting on a pedestal of green granite. In the recess adjoining the crypt stands the statue of the Emperor, dressed in his imperial robes. Here, also, is the crown of gold voted by the town of Cherbourg; the insignia he wore on state occasions, and the sword that he wore at the battle of Austerlitz. The whole expense of the tomb was nearly \$2,000,000. The hotel is under the direction of the Minister of War. The senior marshal of France is generally appointed governor, who receives a salary of \$8000; a general of division commandant, salary \$3000; and a colonel-major, with eight captains, and an adjutant, complete the command. Each man is allowed a quarter of a pound of meat, half a pound of bread, and a litre of wine. The *Hotel des Invalides* is open daily from 10 to 4 o'clock; the church to the public on Thursdays, and to the stranger, with passport, on Mondays. Some of the Invalides are always ready to conduct you: a fee of a franc is expected for a party.

At the southern side of the Champ de Mars stands the *Ecole Militaire*, created by Louis XV. for the education of young gentlemen whose parents were in reduced circumstances, or who had lost their fathers on the field of battle. A certain number were likewise admitted at the rate of \$400 per annum. The front toward the Champ

de Mars is decorated with ten Corinthian columns, supporting an attic adorned with bas-reliefs, which is surmounted by a quadrangular dome. The principal entrance opens into the courts, which are surrounded now with barracks. The Military School was suppressed in 1788, since which time it has been occupied as barracks for infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and comfortably accommodates over 6000 men. For permission to visit the barracks, apply to the commandant of the first military division.

MILITARY HOSPITALS.

The *Val de Grâce*, Rue St. Jacques, includes the *Hôpital Militaire*, with 854 beds for soldiers and officers, surrounded by beautiful walks and gardens; the *École de Médecine et de Pharmacie Militaire*; and the *Buanderie Centrale des Hôpitaux Militaires*.

L'hôpital du Gros Caillon (188 Rue St. Dominique) contains 630 beds for the sick.

L'hôpital Saint Martin (Rue du Faubourg Saint Martin) possesses 425 beds.

L'hôpital de Vincennes, constructed in 1856, contains 630 beds.

L'Arsenal, in the place of the same name, was enlarged by Francis I. and Henry II., and rebuilt by Charles IX. It includes the *Direction d'Artillerie de Paris* and the *Capsulerie Impériale*.

THE MARKETS.

The *Halles Centralisées* were begun in 1851, from the designs and under the direction of M. Victor Baltard. They are not yet completed, but will be composed of twelve pavilions, six on each side of a boulevard now in construction. These markets were constructed to replace the old *Marché des Innocens*, which consisted of a mere set of huts, forming, however, for a long time, the central market of Paris. The pavilions are large, handsome sheds, under one immense roof of iron framing and glass covering. The whole cost of these buildings at their completion is estimated at 61,000,000 francs.

Halle au Blé is a vast market where all sorts of grain and flour are sold. It was built in 1767, and is a large circular building 126 feet in diameter, with an arcade of 25 arches passing around the inner area. The interior is a large rotunda surrounded

by a gallery, where the granaries may be seen. South of the building is a Doric column, erected in 1572 for Catharine de Medicis. It was intended for astrological purposes.

Halle aux Vins, Quai St. Bernard, near the Jardin des Plantes.—The wine-market of Paris has been established over 200 years. Napoleon I. ordered the construction of the present mammoth establishment. It occupies over 100 English acres, consisting of five streets, called after the different wine countries, viz., Rue de Bourgogne, Rue de Champagne, Rue de Bordeaux, Rue de Languedoc, and Rue de la Côte d'Or. There are 444 cellars and warehouses, capable of holding 450,000 casks of wine, 100,000 of brandy, and 400 of olive oil. The average number of casks that go and come daily is over 1500. Owners are not obliged to pay octroi duty while their wine remains in this bonded warehouse. Inferior wines and brandies may be found at the wharf opposite. The hall is open from sunrise until sunset.

Marché aux Fleurs.—There are four flower-markets; the *Marché du quai Napoleon et du quai aux Fleurs*, held Wednesdays and Saturdays; the *Marché de la Madeleine*, near the church of the same name, held on Tuesdays and Fridays; the *Marché de l'Esplanade du Chateau d'Eau*, opposite the barracks of the Prince Eugène, held on Mondays and Thursdays; and the *Marché Saint Sulpice*, on the place of the same name (Mondays and Thursdays).

Tattersall Français (22 Rue Beaujon). Public sale every Thursday of horses, carriages, and harnesses.

The principal slaughter-houses of Paris are, *L'abattoir de la Villette*, where all the animals bought in the market of the same name are slain; *l'abattoir Montmartre*, in the Avenue Trudaine; *l'abattoir du Roule*, in the Rue Miroménil; and the *abattoir de Memilmontant*, in the Rue St. Maur.

Artesian Well of Grenelle was commenced in 1834 by M. Mulot, engineer, and finished in 1841. This well was bored to the immense depth of 1800 feet. It raises its water over 100 feet above the surface of the earth, and is capable of yielding over 380,000 gallons per day.

Artesian Well of Passy yields about 3,000,000 gallons per day, and supplies the lakes in the Bois de Boulogne. It was

begun in 1855, and was bored to the depth of 1900 feet. Water was found in 1861.

Canal de l'Ouercq was begun under the First Consul and finished in 1837. It commences at Marenil, about ten leagues from Paris, and falls into the Bassin de la Villette. Its length is 24 leagues. The canals *Saint Martin* and *Saint Denis* connect it with the Seine.

Sewers.—The system of sewerage has been very much perfected in Paris during the last ten years. There are six main galleries or collectors, with 15 secondary ones opening into them, which have also many smaller ones that cross the city in every direction. Three of these galleries are on the left and three on the right bank of the Seine. These collectors are united by a siphon under the bed of the Seine, near the Pont de la Concorde. Two subterranean canals, parallel with the banks of the Seine, carry the sewage to a distance of seven miles below the city.

The *Catacombs* of Paris are very interesting. Travelers are allowed to visit them every three months. They were originally immense quarries for procuring stone for building purposes, and increased to such an extent that one tenth of the present area of Paris is entirely undermined. Several houses having sunk in the faubourgs St. Jacques and St. Germain, the attention of the government was aroused, and the idea was conceived by M. Lenoir, Superintendent of Police, of converting these immense caverns into catacombs; the ceremony of consecrating them was performed on the 7th of April, 1786, and all the bones of the dead were collected from the various churches and cemeteries of Paris, where they had been accumulating for centuries, and deposited in these vaults; the bones were brought in funereal cars, followed by priests chanting the service of the dead. It is calculated that these vast caverns contain the remains of over 3,000,000 of human beings. The bones of the legs and arms are laid closely in order, with their ends outward, and at regular intervals skulls are interspersed in ranges, so as to present alternate rows of back and front parts of the heads. Occasionally we perceive apartments arranged like chapels, with skulls, arms, and legs. They contain numerous inscriptions: among others are the *Tombeau des Victimes*, the

Tombeau de la Revolution; the former the remains of those who perished in the frightful massacre of the 2d and 3d of September; the latter those who perished in the Revolution of 1789. There is a kind of disagreeable smell prevalent, and altogether the effect of the place is very oppressive, especially to persons of sensitive feelings. The principal entrance is at the Barrière d'Enfer; the staircase leading down to the Catacombs is composed of 90 steps. There are some sixty different entrances at various points, but this is the one generally entered by strangers.

The Cemeteries of Paris.—In 1790 a law was passed prohibiting the burying of the dead within churches; the enactment is principally attributable to Voltaire, who wrote and protested strongly against the habit as most pernicious. The cemeteries of Paris are three in number: Père la Chaise, Mont Parnassus, and Montmartre; in addition to which, there is one appropriated to the use of hospitals and criminals. *Père la Chaise* is named after a monk, who was confessor to Louis XIV., and resided on the spot. This was formerly the stronghold of Jesuitism, being their country residence for over 150 years. It is the largest burial-ground of the capital, and is beautifully situated in an undulating ground, surrounded by valleys. From the highest point a magnificent view of the city and its environs is obtained. This immense cemetery contains now over 20,000 tombs; many of them are great specimens of architecture; the most interesting is that of Abelard and Heloise, which stands on the first path to the right of the avenue. The principal monuments are that of La Fontaine, Molière, Princess Demidoff, General Foy, Kellermann, Visconti, Arago, the astronomer, Mademoiselle Duchesnois, the actress, Count Lavalette, Count de Rigny, General St. Cyr, Viscount de Martignac, Marshal Massena, Prince d'Essling. There is a pretty lot laid out as a garden, surrounded by an iron railing, but containing no monument: in it lie the remains of Marshal Ney; Beaumarchais, the dramatist; Béranger, the poet; Manuel, the orator; La Place, the astronomer; Marquis de Clermont-Gallerande. Ascending the hill, we see some very beautiful monuments, among which are those of Sydney Smith, Volney, and others well known to

fame; returning, we see the superb monument of M. Aguado, the rich financier; that of Madame de Diaz Santos; De Balzac, the novelist; Crozatier, the founder, who cast the statue of Napoleon which stands on the column in Vendôme; De Séze, who defended Louis XVI. on his trial. In the cemetery is an inclosure devoted to the burial of Mohammedans: in it are interred the Prince of Oude and his mother. There is another devoted to the Jews: it contains the tomb of Rachel, the celebrated actress. East of the chapel is almost entirely devoted to eminent theatrical, musical, and poetical characters, such as Talma, Bellini, Rubini, etc. Taking this cemetery all together, it is one of the most beautiful and interesting spots in the world; here we see names which have shaken the whole world, and which the world will never forget. In summer it is a favorite place of resort both for strangers and Parisians: an omnibus leaves the Place du Palais Royal, in front of the Hôtel du Louvre, every quarter of an hour. *Cemetery Montmartre.*—This was the first cemetery established in Paris: it is situated near the Butte Montmartre. It contains some very handsome monuments, among which are the chapel of the Countess Potocka, the obelisk erected to the memory of the Duchess of Montmorency, the tomb of Prince Ernest of Saxe-Cobourg, Nourrit of the Grand Opera, and Mdlle. Jenny Colon, the actress. There is a handsome Jewish cemetery separated from the other by a wall.

As nearly every lady traveler who visits Paris expends a large sum in laces and India shawls, either for herself or friends, it is a duty we owe them to make them acquainted with the most responsible establishments in that trade. The reputation of the Compagnie des Indes is such that numerous houses have been established in their vicinity with nearly corresponding names, similar to the John Maria Farina at Cologne. Travelers should keep a wary eye on commissioners and valet-de-places. This is probably the only house in Paris which pays no commissions to any one. The Compagnie des Indes manufacture their own laces from their own designs, and keep two French agents permanently in India, one at Kachmyr, the other at Umritzur. This situation assures them

the direct provision and the first of all the new styles, makes them ready to profit by all favorable variations in the market and by advantageous occasions, and gives them also the choice of the best patterns, which they obtain exclusively.

We may well say that nearly all the purchase of India shawls, whether at wholesale or retail, is now concentrated in this house, on account of the variety of assortments and prices, and also of the perfection with which the shawls are finished.

These Cachemires are made in pieces in India, with the seams badly joined, incomplete designs, are badly put together, creased and puckered in the tissue, etc. The Compagnie des Indes have made it a specialty, a particular art, to correct those faults, and to give to the Indian Cachemire all the perfection which an industry of such high taste requires.

The Compagnie des Indes possess, also, four manufactories of laces: at Alençon, at Caen, at Bayeux, and at Brussels. In this last city, the great centre of all the fabrication of laces in Belgium, where for the last fifteen years the Compagnie des Indes have possessed an extensive manufactory, a new house of sale has lately been established by Messrs. Verdé Delisle & Co., directors of this establishment, in the finest part of the city, No. 1 Rue de la Régence, opposite the palace of the Duke of Brabant.

The jury of the Paris Exposition of 1867 gave the golden medal and the Cross of the Legion of Honor to the chief of this house, with this mention in the *Moniteur*: "*Exceptional superiority in the fabrication of laces.*" It is known that to obtain these rare distinctions great fineness and great finish in the work do not suffice, for these can be reached by any fabricator, and is merely a matter of money; what the jury particularly rewards is the superiority of design, the artistical perfection of the work, the invention, the progress.

One of the great advantages of this house, and what chiefly recommends it to us, is the perfect security for the purchaser, the prices being really fixed and marked in characters that are known.

For shirts, and every article used by gentlemen in the furnishing line, Christy, No. 200 Rue de Rivoli, is well spoken of.

John Munroe & Co., American Bank-

ers, 5 Rue Scribe, is a most central and convenient position for all strangers, all the members of which firm are Americans. Their New York branch, 8 Wall St. (under the same firm), issue letters of credit for traveling purposes, extending to every desirable place in Europe.

Experience only can convince our countrymen of the many advantages to be derived from being in correspondence with American bankers, fully acquainted with the movements of the Atlantic steamers, the residences of their fellow-countrymen abroad, the American physicians, etc., etc.; for, in a strange land, strangers are obliged to apply to and advise with their bankers for a thousand things affecting their convenience, comfort, and interest, and we, with thousands of others, can readily testify to the readiness with which Messrs. J. M. & Co. answer all such calls from their countrymen. In the same building with this firm (5 Rue Scribe), the house of *Henry Capt* have opened a branch of their Geneva establishment, where Swiss watches, the best and cheapest manufactured, may be bought at Geneva prices, with all other articles of fashionable jewelry. This establishment has a world-wide fame. Its branch in New York is at 23 Union Square.

The *Petit Saint Thomas*, situated in the Rue du Bac, is a house of more than fifty years' standing, where every species of goods may be obtained at moderate and fixed prices. Ladies may here find nearly every thing they require, thus avoiding the inconvenience of going from shop to shop.

Families, or gentlemen giving soirées, receptions, or dinner-parties, will find the *Maison du Friande*, *Potel et Chabot*, 28 Rue Vivienne, and 25 Boulevard des Italiens, the best in Paris. It has for many years sustained the first reputation. Every edible in season may be obtained here, and at most reasonable prices.

Americans establishing themselves for a time in Paris, and requiring liveries for their servants, had better apply to Steinmetz, 67 Faubourg St. Honoré, and 21 Rue du Cirque, who furnishes the best materials at moderate prices.

For Jurgensen watches apply to G. Sandoz, 147 Palais Royal, Galerie de Valois, sole agent for France and England.

Sprent, Sprent, & Phipps, house and

general commission agents and wine-merchants, 240 Rue de Rivoli, may be applied to by all travelers desiring furnished or unfurnished apartments in Paris and its environs. Great pains are taken to insure satisfaction, and every information afforded which may be required. Every description of wine may be obtained here and shipped direct on the best possible terms. Messrs. Sprent, Sprent, & Phipps are the agents in Paris for the *New York Herald*.

One of the best dressmakers in Paris is Mad. Deprêt, 28 Rue du Quatre Septembre; she has rare taste in designing robes, and her fitting is highly spoken of.

Maison au Bon Marché, in the Rue de Bac, is one of the best in the Faubourg St. Germain. It is well known for its large assortment of ladies' dress goods of every description, and for the moderate prices which its name indicates.

Drs. Marion Sims & Pratt, the best American physicians in Paris, reside at No. 12 Place Vendôme. Hours of consultation from 2 to 4.

Travelers in want of legal advice will find in Mr. Algernon Jones, No. 12 Rue Caumartin, a trustworthy adviser. Mr. Jones is a member of the Paris bar.

J. Costigan & Co., house and commission agents, No. 5 Rue Scribe, can be intrusted with any matters placed in their hands. They are also extensive dealers in foreign and native wines. The house is favorably situated in the vicinity of the Grand Hotel and leading bankers.

Paris is noted for the elegance and durability of its carriages. Among the principal manufacturers are Million, Guet, & Co., 58 and 60 Avenue Montaigne, whose styles are exquisite, and who have obtained some ten different medals for perfection in the art; and Kellner, 109 Avenue Malakoff, who received a medal of the first class at the Paris Exposition of 1867. Monsieur has received a patent for a new style of landau, which consists in allowing the door to be opened without first letting down the window.

The best and most stylish turn-outs for hire, whether it be the heavy English or light American, may be had at Honore's, 33 Rue Jean Goujon. He keeps the very best horses to be had in Paris.

We wish to give special advice to travelers who purpose going into apartments in Paris for a few months or more. Never, under any consideration, hire your linen. The rent for a few months will buy any thing you want. There is an immense establishment in Paris, *Grande Maison de Blanc*, 6 Boulevard des Capucines, where all articles used by housekeepers in the linen line are sold for about half the ordinary prices, for the simple reason that this house has its own manufactory in nearly each department of goods; for instance, at Tarare (Rhône) it has a manufactory of lace window-curtains, in which 800 persons are employed; at Lille, a factory of sheeting; at Fives, a factory of table and toilet linen, handkerchiefs, etc., while its assortments of trousseaux, its layettes, or every article relating to young children's wear, white robes, etc., are immense.

Americans visiting Paris will profit by making their purchases from and through Messrs. C. H. A. Carter & Co., American merchants and commission agents, 5 Rue Auber. This house deals largely in Bonnet's, Ponson's, Tapissier's, and Million's black silks, Lyons velvets, India and lace shawls, laces of every description, robes, costumes, cloaks, dressmaking in all its branches, millinery, gloves, furs, and fancy goods—in fact, every article required for a lady's or gentleman's wardrobe. They also purchase, for a small commission, direct from the manufacturers and wholesale dealers, every kind of goods for sale in Paris; and such is the universal confidence expressed in their integrity and fair dealing, that we cheerfully recommend this firm to the patronage of all Americans who desire to be well and faithfully served.

American travelers will find the house of L'Herbette, Kane, & Co., No. 33 Rue du Quatre Septembre, of great convenience to them in forwarding all manner of goods either to America or the different European cities, their facilities being great for that purpose. They are agents for the different lines of steamers between Havre and New York, as well as for the line for Bremen. They also issue letters of credit on the different European bankers, and have a house in Havre for the purpose of facilitating their business.

Dr. W. E. Johnson, a celebrated American physician, has his rooms quite near the

Grand Hotel, No. 10 Boulevard Malesherbes.

An admirably conducted boarding-school for young ladies is that of Madame Mignard, No. 37 Rue des Belles-Feuilles. The ordinary branches of education cost, with board, about \$400 per annum.

Not far from the Grand Hotel is the establishment of Mr. Woodman, No. 22 Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, who stands at the head of the American and English tailoring profession in Paris.

The *Grande Magasins de Nouveautés du Louvre*, situated in the Rues de Rivoli, Marengo, and St. Honoré, are perhaps today the largest in the world, and enjoy a high reputation, both among foreigners and residents in Paris. Here may be obtained silks, shawls, merinos, under-clothing, laces, furs, ladies' cloaks and dresses, trousseaux, stuffs for furniture, carpets, etc. The building covers a surface of 11,567 metres, and contains a printing-office for the necessities of the house, work-rooms for the construction of samples, and store-rooms filled with food for the nourishment of 750 persons employed in the business. The furniture store belonging to this house is situated at No. 90 Rue St. Honoré. The Magasins du Louvre were first opened in 1855, by Messrs. Chauchard & Heroit, the present proprietors.

For English dressing-cases, perfumery, brushes, traveling-bags, and all kinds of leather goods, visiting-cards, English stationery, gloves, etc., we highly recommend Jones, 23 Boulevard des Capucines, exactly opposite the Grand Hotel.

Hyppolite Martel, No. 4 Place de l'Opéra, directly under the Washington Club, is a manufacturer of jewelry, and much favored by Americans.

E. Warcollier de Merolla & Cie., 13 Rue du Conservatoire, dealers in Cognac, Champagne, Bordeaux, and Burgundy wines, are the sole agents of the celebrated brand of *Château Grûaud-Larose-Sarget*, and of the champagne *Grande Vins des Princes* of Follet, Scheck, & Cie. They also have a house in Baltimore, 57 Exchange Place.

Au Coin de Rue is one of the cheapest houses of novelties in Paris, with a large assortment of silks, dress goods, laces, mantles, dresses ready made, trousseaux, layettes, etc.

Belvallette Brothers, 24 Avenue des

Champs Elysées, are among the best manufacturers of carriages in Paris. This house received first-class medals at the Universal Expositions of 1851, 1855, and 1862, and the cross of the Legion of Honor and first gold medal in 1867.

The most fashionable establishment for hats is the *Maison Anglaise*, No. 1 Place de l'Opéra, nearly in front of the Grand Hotel, New Opera House, and Washington Club. The house is furnisher to the latter. In addition to their own hats, they are agents for the principal London houses.

For jewelry of all descriptions, and beautiful precious stones, we would advise a visit to Lamarche, Vinit Successor, 11 Boulevard de la Madeleine.

The *Maison Klein*, 6 and 8 Boulevard des Capucines, is the first house in the world for fancy bronze and Russian leather—same as at Vienna, 20 Graben.

For every kind of medicine we recommend travelers to Swann, 12 Rue Castiglione, an English chemist, who has had the patronage of the United States ambassadors and principal American families in Paris for upward of twenty years.

Mr. Niaux, No. 211 Rue St. Honoré, is a good tailor, and one whom we cordially recommend.

For breakfasts or dinners in the Bois de Boulogne, the *Restaurant de la Cascade* at Longchamps is the best place. This is called the resort "*de High Life*."

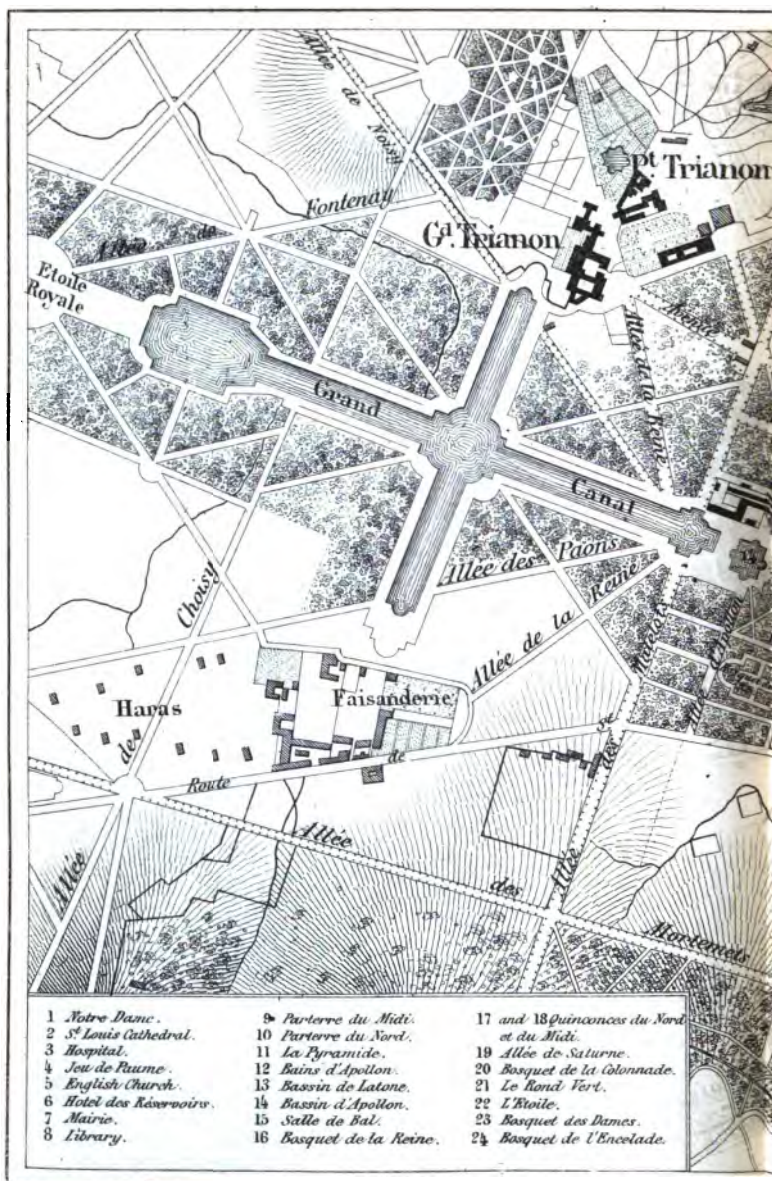
For English hats from the best houses in London, we would advise gentlemen to apply to the *Maison Anglaise*, 1 Place de l'Opéra, hatters to the Washington Club.

One of the best and most reasonable restaurants is *A la Ville de Paris*, 31 Rue du Quatre Septembre. It is close to the Grand Hotel; and while the cooking and wines are of the best class, the price is forty per cent. cheaper than on the boulevards. There are private cabinets for parties.

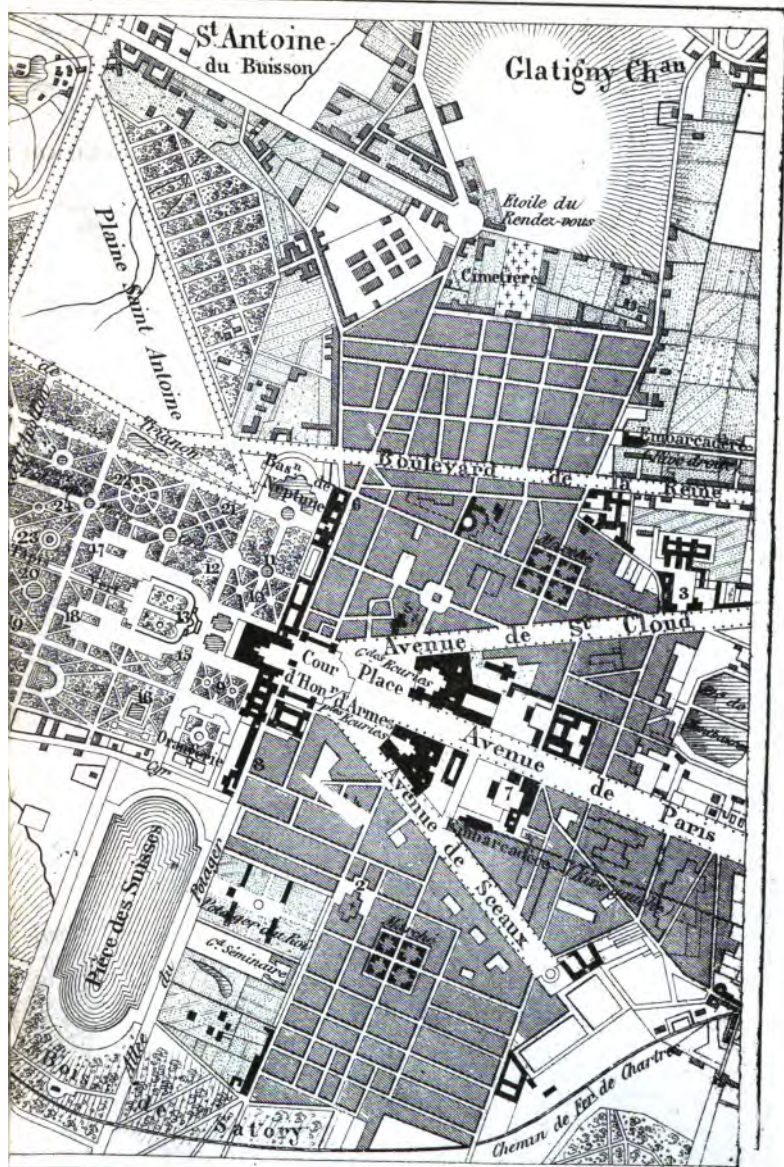
At No. 1 Rue Scribe, opposite the Grand Hotel, is situated the General Agency for the "*Société des Entrepôts de Moulis*," formed for the purpose of supplying merchants and private individuals with Bordeaux wines and brandies, the production of the well-known districts of "Médoc" and "Cognac." This company purchases wines from the different vineyards, and improves the

vintages by additional care, its warehouses being kept at a uniform temperature throughout the year—of immense advantage in bringing wine to a high state of perfection. The warehouse of the company at Moulis is capable of storing *eight thousand* casks. The price is uniformly low and the quality good.

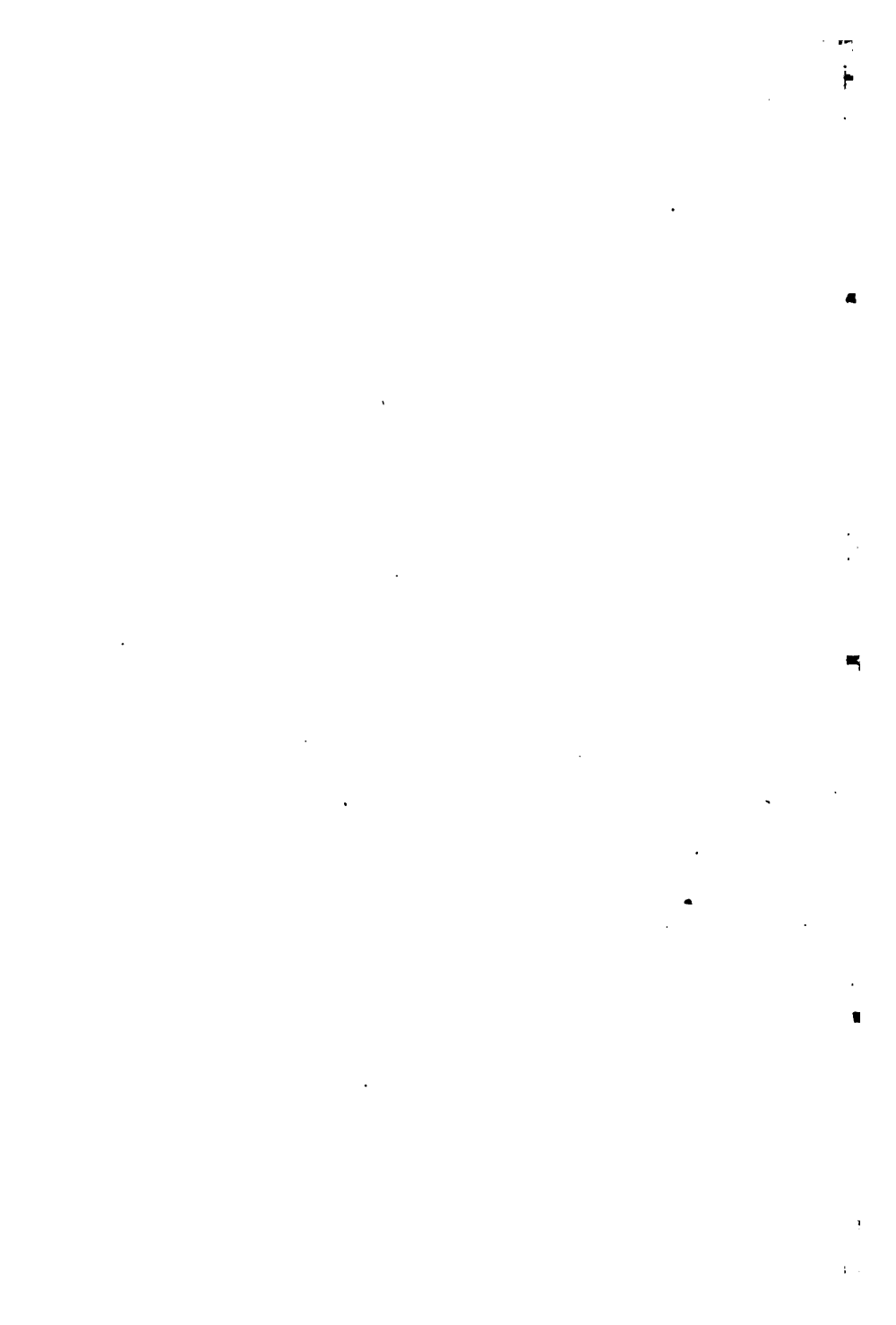




AILLES.



Land Book.



taking a carriage, and starting very early in the morning, visiting the palace and grounds, and dining at the Hôtel du Reservoir or Hôtel de France, and returning in the evening. The Hôtel de France serves a first-rate dinner, and the wines are remarkably good. Previous to the reign of Louis XIV. Versailles was used as a hunting-station. About the middle of the seventeenth century that monarch became tired of St. Germain's, then the residence of the court, and determined to build a palace that would command the admiration of Europe. The works were commenced in 1660. The architect Levan was the designer. Le Notre was employed to lay out the gardens and grounds, and Le Brun to paint the apartments. In order to obtain sufficient room, the whole of the surrounding country to an extent of sixty miles in circumference was purchased; hills were leveled or elevated, and valleys excavated or filled up; to perfect the landscape, water was brought from an immense distance to supply the reservoirs and fountains. The actual expense of the whole of this stupendous undertaking was over *two hundred millions of dollars!* The whole court removed here in 1681, and it was the residence of the different monarchs up to 1789. There is no doubt that the enormous amount first expended, and that required to keep up such a court, impoverished the country, and was the principal cause of the first revolution in 1789. Before that time the population of Versailles was over 100,000; now it scarcely numbers 80,000. The number of persons, however, who visit the town on Sundays and fête-days, when the *Grandes Eaux* or *Petites Eaux* play, is very large.

Versailles is divided into two quarters, Quarter *St. Louis* and Quarter *Nôtre Dame*. The former is noticed for its splendid Cathedral Church of St. Louis; the latter for its fine church, streets, and splendid edifices; also an excellent statue of General Hoche, in Place Hoche. As the visitor approaches the palace, his attention is arrested by the magnificent *Place d'Armes*. On the eastern side are situated the cavalry barracks, formerly the king's stables. They are built of hewn stone, and inclosed by iron railings. From the Place d'Armes we ascend directly to the main buildings. As seen from the court, the palace appears an

VERSAILLES.

The most interesting town in the environs of Paris is decidedly that of *Versailles*. It lies twelve miles southwest of the capital. Cars leave every hour for this enchanting place; but if a *party* intend visiting it, we should most decidedly advise

intricate and interminable mass of buildings. It is almost impossible to describe the splendor of the palace and its dependencies. We shall merely mention the principal portions of this magnificent structure, referring the reader to an interesting work written by M. Gavard, entitled *The Palace of Versailles*.

After passing from the eastern to the western or garden front, you begin to appreciate the vastness of the whole structure. The western façade is nearly sixteen hundred feet, or over one quarter of a mile in length. This great façade is broken by a central projection of 300 feet front, the whole relieved by numerous porticoes, statues, and columns. The traveler is astonished with the countless groups of statuary which adorn the avenues, and the numerous fountains that meet him on every hand. At all the angles are beautiful vases in white marble. Immediately in front of the central projection lies the *Parterre d'Eau*, consisting of two oblong basins surrounded by twenty-four bronze groups. From the centre of each rise jets of water in the shape of a basket. Opposite the southern wing of the palace is the *Parterre du Midi*, containing two basins of white marble. On the side nearest the palace is situated a bronze statue of Napoleon.

The small Orangery, below the level of the terrace, contains the equestrian statue of the Duke of Orleans, son of Louis Philippe, who was thrown from his carriage and killed. Close by stands the celebrated orange-tree which was part of the property of the Constable of Bourbon. Leonora, wife of Charles III., king of Navarre, planted it in 1421; it has now been flourishing upward of 440 years, and is still in the height of its vigor. In front of the northern wing of the palace lies the *Parterre du Nord*. It is separated from the *Parterre d'Eau* by a wall, ornamented by bronze vases cast by Duval. The terrace is adorned with flower-beds and two fountains, that of the *Crowns* and the *Pyramid*; the first so called from the water issuing from crowns of laurel; the last, from the basins rising one above the other in a pyramidal form. Below the basin of the Pyramid are the *Baths of Diana*, the centre of which represents the nymphs of Diana at bath. North of this bath lie the basins of *Nep-*

tune and the *Dragon*. The former is the largest and most beautiful fountain at Versailles. It cost over \$800,000; it is only played on state occasions, as the expense is over \$2000 for every occasion. The small fountains play every other Sunday; when the large ones play, it is announced in the French journals.

Returning again by the *Parterre du Nord*, we arrive at the *Bassine Latone*, immediately in front of the entrance to the palace. North of this fountain are two flower-gardens, each adorned with a fountain. Then comes a lawn, called "*Tapis Vert*," which extends from the *Bassin Latone* to the *Bassin d'Apollon*, the largest, next to that of Neptune, at Versailles. The God of Day is here represented drawn by four horses, surrounded by dolphins, tritons, and sea-monsters. Within the grounds are lakes embowered in groves, where float beautiful boats and little ships.

At the extremity of the park we perceive the beautiful villa, *Le Grand Trianon*, built for Madam de Maintenon, a favorite mistress of Louis XIV. In one of the saloons, the *Galerie du Palais*, formerly occupied as the dining-room of Louis Philippe, are some very beautiful paintings, by Boucher, Bidault, Thomas, and Roger. The apartments formerly occupied by the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours, and before them by Napoleon I., are very splendid. They were intended for the use of Queen Victoria during her proposed visit to Louis Philippe. In the *Cabinet de la Reine*, which is most richly furnished, we see the same bed which was formerly occupied by Josephine. This villa was a favorite residence of Louis XIV., Louis XV., and Louis XVI.; also of Napoleon I. The decorations of all the apartments are very rich and splendid, and they abound in valuable paintings and choice pieces of sculpture. The grounds and gardens are laid out in imitation of those of Versailles. The traveler, on his way to visit the *Petit Trianon*, will pass the building where the state carriages are kept. Here may be seen four sledges owned by Louis XIV.; the carriage used by Napoleon as First Consul; the one used for the coronation of Charles XII., which is the same used by the present Emperor, being newly decorated for that purpose; also the one used for the baptism of the King of Rome, the baptism of Prince

Eugene, and the marriage of the present Empress.

We now arrive at the *Petit Trianon*. This mansion was built by Louis XV. for his mistress, Madam du Barri; the building is only 70 feet square. On the first floor is a drawing-room, dining-room, billiard-room, boudoir, bedchamber, dressing-room, and antechamber; the second floor is used for domestics. In the garden is a beautiful little theatre formerly used by the court; also a Swiss cottage erected by Marie Antoinette. Both the Trianons may be seen every day except Friday. A small fee is expected, especially on showing the state carriages.

We now return to the *Palace*. At the entrance, near the chapel, is an office where guides may be hired for one franc an hour. We must heartily recommend them, even if you have your courier, as much time may be saved in using their services. The palace is open every day except Mondays. Among the many historical collections contained in this immense palace, we will mention only a few of the principal. In the gallery of statuary, the most interesting is the statue of Jean of Arc, by the late Princess Maria, duchess of Wurtemberg; also one in white marble, by Pradier, of the late Duke of Orleans. In the *Salle de Constantine* is a splendid picture, the Taking of Constantinople, by Horace Vernet; the Surprise of Abdel Kader's Smala, by the same artist; also many scenes from the Crimean War, including the storming of Malakoff and Sevastopol. At the extremity of the north wing we find the *Salle de l'Opera*, properly decorated with mirrors and chandeliers. Attached to the Royal box of the theatre is the *Foyer du Roi*, where the court generally partook of refreshments between the acts. At the ball given to Queen Victoria during her visit in 1855, the pit of the theatre was boarded over, and 400 hundred guests sat down to supper. The royal party, composed of the Emperor and Empress, Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, Prince Napoleon, Princess Mathilde, the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, and the Prince of Bavaria, sat down in the Emperor's box. The theatre has lately been used for the sittings of the National Assembly.

Close to the theatre is a gallery containing statues and busts of the principal per-

sonages of France up to the middle of the seventeenth century. Adjoining is the *Salle des Croisades*, containing pictures of battles fought in the Holy Land during the Crusades; also monumental tombs of grand masters of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. In one of the rooms are the cedar gates of the Hospital of the Knights of St. John in the island of Rhodes: they were presented to the Prince de Joinville by Sultan Mahmoud in 1836. Ascending to the attic story, we find a room containing portraits of the celebrated literary men of France: opposite are a number of rooms containing historical portraits, coins, medals, etc.

Descending again to the gallery of the reign of Louis Philippe, containing historical paintings up to the Revolution of 1830, we now enter into the *Grands Appartements*, which occupy the whole of the first floor of the central projection facing the garden. Those on the north were occupied by the king, those on the south by the queen. They are all ornamented with paintings illustrative of the life of Louis XIV. Nearly adjoining are the *Salle des Etats Généraux*, the *Salle de l'Abondance*, *Salon de Venus*; the last contains the Three Graces by Pradier; the *Salon de Diane*, in which there is a handsome portrait of Maria Theresa of Austria. Next is the *Salon de Mars*, formerly used as a ballroom: adjoining this is the *Salon de Mercure*: it has a beautiful ceiling, painted by Philippe of Champagne, and was once occupied as the state bedroom. Next is the *Throne-room*, or *Salon d'Apollon*. On the occasion of Queen Victoria's visit to the Emperor in 1856, this saloon was used as the ballroom, and was most brilliantly illuminated. The Emperor opened the ball with Queen Victoria in a quadrille.

We now pass through the *Salon de la Guerre* and *Salon de la Paix* into one of the most splendid rooms in the world, the *Grande Galerie de Louis XIV.*, measuring 242 feet in length, 43 feet high, and 35 feet broad. The ceiling is beautifully decorated by Le Brun; the walls are ornamented with Corinthian pilasters of red marble; in the niches are statues of Venus and Adonis, Mercury and Minerva. To the left of this hall lie the *private apartments* and the *reserved apartments* of the king. From the window of one of these apart-

ments—*Cabinet des Chasses*—the royal family usually sat to see the hunters return from the chase, and the game counted in the cour des cerfs below. The door adjoining this window is the one which admitted Madam du Barri from her apartments above to the chamber of Louis XV. One of the most beautiful rooms, in fact, the gem of the palace, is the sleeping-chamber of Louis XIV.: the bed on which the great king died is still here. The walls are adorned with portraits of different members of the royal family, and the ceiling covered with a painting, by Paul Veronese, taken from the Doge's palace at Venice by Napoleon I. This room also contains a copy of the crown of Charlemagne.

Passing through a very beautiful room, called the Salon de la Paix, we enter the *Chamber à Coucher of Marie Antoinette*. This room was successively occupied by the three Marias: Maria Theresa, queen of Louis XIV., Maria Leczinska, queen of Louis XV., and Marie Antoinette, queen of Louis XVI. The unfortunate Marie Antoinette was asleep in this room on the night of the 5th October, 1789, when the mob burst into the palace. She made her escape through a small corridor leading to the grand antechamber of the king. In this room she gave birth to the Duchess d'Angoulême. The queen's state apartments end with the *Salon de Grande Couvert de la Reine* and the *Salle des Valets de pied de la Reine*; the last made notorious as being the spot on which the queen's guards were butchered.

Leading from the escalier de marbre—which is considered the most magnificent in France—is the *Salle du Sacre*. This saloon contains David's celebrated picture of the Coronation of Napoleon, for which he received \$20,000. It also contains, in addition to several other valuable paintings, Napoleon's Distribution of the Eagles to the Legions. After passing through two small rooms, which were formerly the chapel of Louis XIII., or on the site of the chapel, we enter one of the most interesting saloons of the palace: it is called *Salle de 1782*, and contains portraits of all the heroes of the Revolution of 1789, representing many as before and after the establishment of the Empire. In passing from the Salle de 1782 to the southern

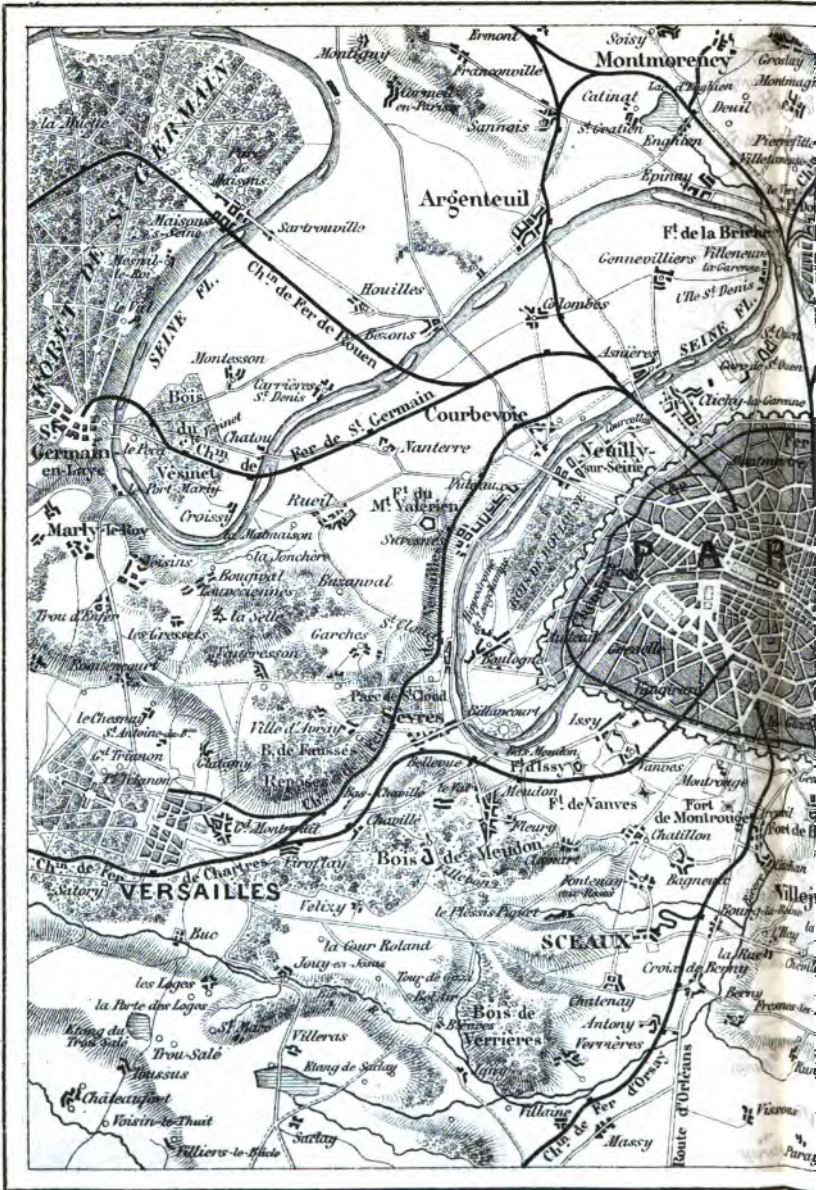
wing of the palace, we notice in the Escalier des Princes three fine marble statues, one of Napoleon I., one of Louis Philippe, and one of Louis XIV. Descending the stairs we enter the *Salle Napoleon*, containing statues and busts of the Napoleon family. Then follows the *Galerie de l'Empire*, containing pictorial illustrations of the times of Napoleon I. In passing into a gallery which runs behind the last, and which contains busts of all the celebrated generals between 1789 and 1815, we see a magnificent marble statue of General Hoche, by Milhomme.

After visiting the *Galleries des Marines* and *Galleries des Tombeaux*, we enter into the *Grande Galerie des Batailles*. This splendid gallery, 400 feet long, is devoted to pictures representing the great battles of France, from the fifth up to the nineteenth century: here may be seen many of the works of Horace Vernet, Gerard, David, and many other of France's greatest artists. Adjoining is the *Salle de 1830*, illustrating the principal events of that revolution. Immediately behind these rooms is an immense gallery filled with statues and busts of celebrated personages.

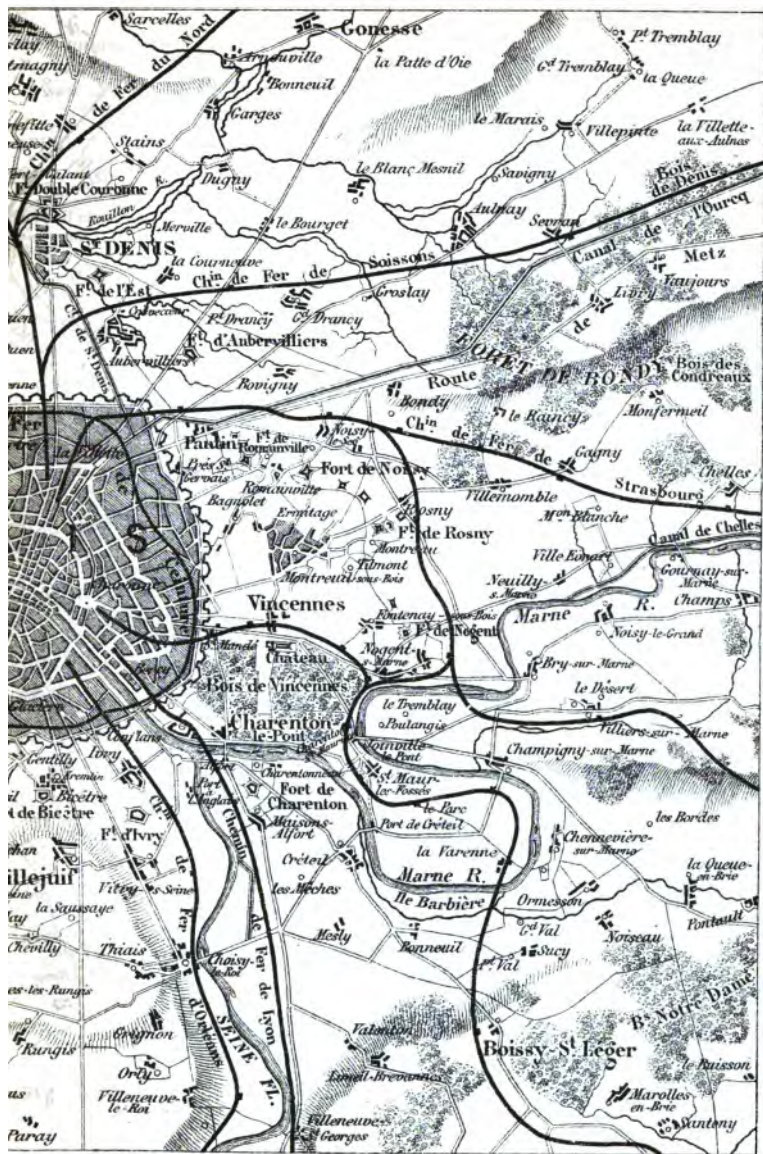
From this gallery we ascend to the *Attiqne du Midi*: this suite of rooms is devoted to historical portraits. In the 4th room Americans will recognize portraits of their countrymen, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Andrew Jackson, and James K. Polk. Next to this gallery we have a very interesting room, containing views of the *Royal Residences*. After descending the magnificent *Escalier de Marbre*, the niches of which are filled with busts and statues of eminent men, we enter on the ground floor a series of fourteen rooms, devoted to portraits of celebrated warriors, admirals, and marshals of France. From here we must peep into the *Galerie des Rois de France*, which contains the portraits of all the kings of France, from Pharamond to Louis Philipps. There are numerous smaller apartments, which, if the visitor have ample time, he might inspect; but if he have but one day to "do" Versailles, he will now feel like adjourning to the Hôtel de France, and partaking of a very excellent dinner.

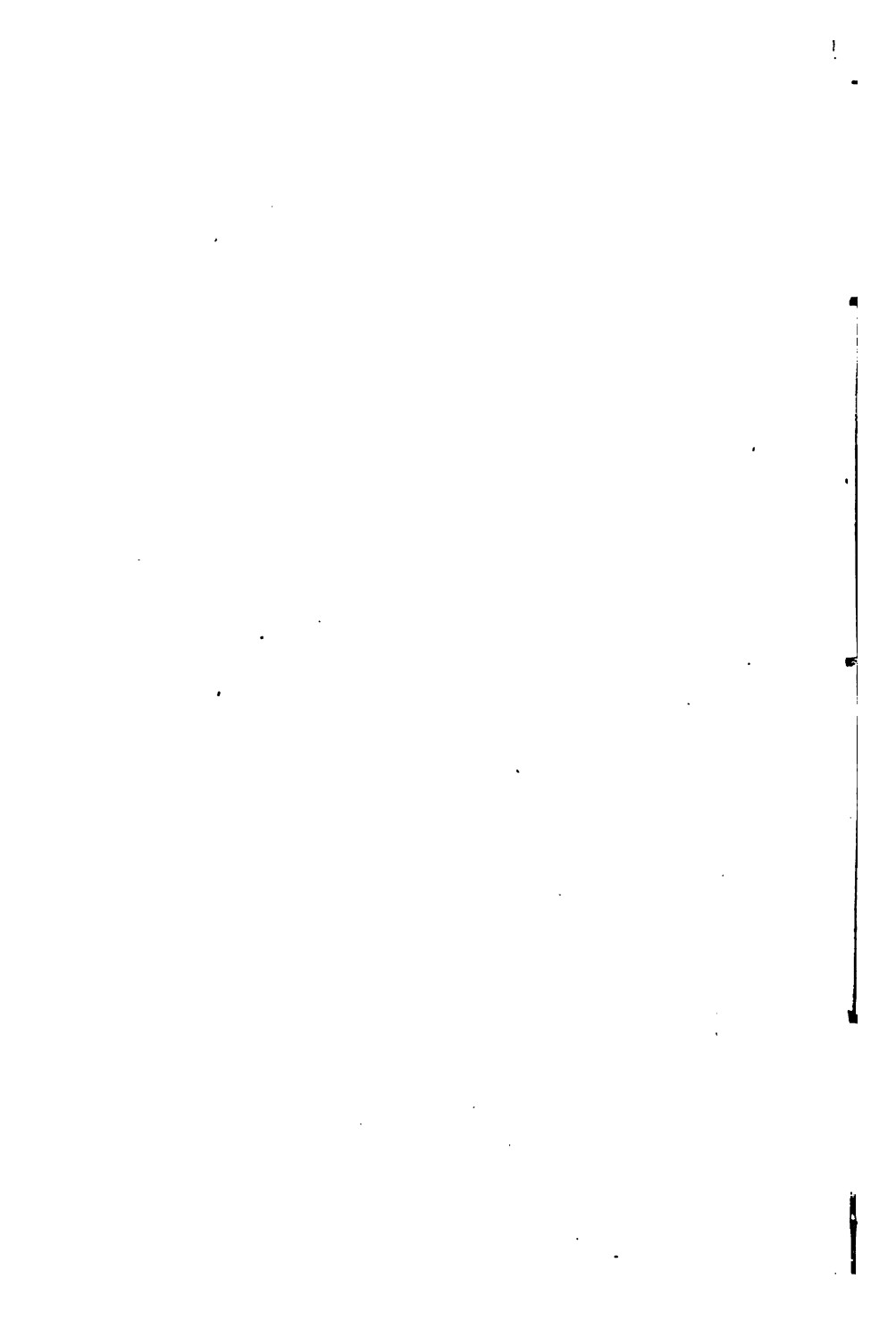
FONTAINEBLEAU.

Next to Versailles in importance is the



OF PARIS





handsome town of *Fontainebleau*. The name is derived from a delicious spring of water found on the site of the present town over one thousand years since, and named by the thirsty huntsmen *Fontaine Belle Eau*. The present town, containing a population of 10,000 inhabitants, owes its formation to the chateau or palace, which was one of the most ancient royal residences of France. The town is situated about forty-two miles southeast from Paris, and may be reached in one hour and forty minutes by the Lyons Railway. Omnibuses are at the station to convey you to the town; but to see the scenery of the forest a carriage must be employed, and a bargain made beforehand. The usual price is, for carriages, 12 francs per day; saddle-horses, 6 f.; donkeys, 2 f.

It is difficult to fix the date of the first royal residence here with any degree of certainty. It is certain that Louis VII. resided here in the 12th century. The present chateau was commenced by Francis I. in the 16th century. It was repaired by Henri IV., at a cost of \$500,000. Napoleon I. spent \$1,200,000; and in 1831 Louis Philippe had it completely restored at an enormous expense. It has been the theatre of some of the most remarkable events of French history. Here it was that Napoleon signed his abdication in the presence of the remnants of his imperial guards. The divorce between the Emperor and Josephine was pronounced here. In 1812 Napoleon retained Pope Pius VII. captive in this palace for the space of eighteen months. Charles IV., king of Spain, who was dethroned by Napoleon, was detained a captive here for twenty-four days. Queen Christine of Sweden had her secretary, Monaldeschi, assassinated here by her orders. In 1686 Louis XIV. here signed the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The great Condé died here at the age of 66. Here, in 1765, the only son of Louis XV. fell a victim to poison.

Although the palace is not very imposing externally, it is of immense extent, inclosing four different courts. The principal one, formerly known as the *Cour du Cheval Blanc*, but now as the *Cour des Adieux*—so called from Napoleon, in the centre of this court, having taken leave of the remnant of his Old Guard, who had followed him through all adversity up to

the time he took his departure for Elba. The event has been commemorated by the celebrated picture "Les Adieux des Fontainebleau." An inscription in the court also records the affecting scene.

One of the principal apartments in the palace is the *Galerie de François I.* It was built in 1530 by the king whose name it bears. Its ceiling and wainscoting are of oak, covered with beautiful gilded sculptures. The walls are frescoed, and surrounded with bas-reliefs. Next follows the *Appartements des Reines-Mères*. These were the apartments occupied by Pius VII. while detained by his imperial jailer; they are beautifully adorned with specimens of Gobel tapestry. They comprise the *Salon d'Attente*, *Salle de Reception*, and *Chambre à Coucher*—this last was the nuptial chamber of the Duchess of Orleans; *Cabinet de Toilette* and *Cabinet de Travail de Pius VII.*; this last leads into the bed-chamber of Anne of Austria. This room is elaborately carved and gilt; it is the same occupied by the Emperor Charles V. when he visited Francis I. in the 16th century. It was in this room that Napoleon I. tried to persuade Pope Pius VII. to resign his temporal power.

By the private staircase we arrive at the private apartments, comprising the *Antechambre*, *Cabinet Particulier*, *Cabinet du Secrétaire*, *Cabinet de Travail*, and *Salle des Bains*. In the cabinet particulier the Emperor signed his abdication. The table upon which he signed it is now covered over with a glass case to protect it from the sacrilegious relic-hunter. The *Salle du Trône* is a splendidly decorated apartment. From the ceiling hangs a magnificent lustre of rock-crystal, worth \$25,000. It also contains the table on which the Marshals of France formerly took the oath of allegiance, and a very correct portrait of Louis XIII. by Philippe de Champaigne. Adjoining the throne-room is a boudoir, formerly occupied by the unfortunate Marie Antoinette. The ceiling is exquisitely painted by Barthelémy, and represents Aurora. In the centre of the floor may be seen the cipher of Marie Antoinette. The window-fastenings were all manufactured by her husband, Louis XVI. The next room was her *chambre à coucher*; it has been successively occupied by Maria Louisa and Maria Amélie.

The most magnificent apartment in the palace is the *Salle du Bal*, or *Galerie de Henri II.* Every where appears the crescent of Diana of Poitiers linked with that of her royal lover. The ornaments throughout are most imposing. The *Galerie des Colonnes*, corresponding in dimensions to the *Salle du Bal*, was formerly used as a dining-room. The marriage of the Duke of Orleans was celebrated here in 1837, when it was redecored in the most gorgeous manner.

There are numerous other scenes in the palace well worth visiting, such as *Salle de Louis XIII.*, that celebrated monarch having been born there, *Salle des Gardes*, etc., etc.; and some are not visible without special permission, such as the apartments of Madam de Maintenon. It was in these apartments that the Spanish deputies offered Louis XIV. the crown of Spain for his grandson Philip. The *Appartements de la Neuve*, formerly occupied by the Princess Borghese, have been transformed into a beautiful little theatre. *Les Petits Appartements*, formerly occupied by Maria Louisa: in one of these rooms is an inscription pointing out the place where the unfortunate secretary of Queen Christine of Sweden was murdered by order of his mistress. It is also necessary to procure a special permission to visit the library, which is well worth seeing. A fee of about 2 francs is expected by the person showing the palace.

In the *Park and Gardens*, the objects most worthy of notice are, first, *L'Etang*, or great pond, famous for its carp, which are of enormous size and great age. In the middle of the pond is a beautiful pavilion, constructed by François I. There is a canal 130 feet broad and 4000 long, which traverses the whole extent of the park. It is fed by springs from the garden. Here may be seen the famous Chasselas grapes; the vines cover a wall nearly a mile long. They were introduced by François I. The *Forest of Fontainebleau* contains over 40,000 acres, and is sixty-three miles in circumference. It is principally covered with broom-heath and underwood, although it contains many groves of oak, beech, and black firs. The finest point of view in the whole forest is from Fort de l'Empereur, distant some two miles from the palace, to which place you should by all means drive.

The forest is intersected with roads radiating in all directions. On the principal route stands an obelisk, where it is said the "spectral black huntsman" who haunts the woods appeared to Henri IV. immediately preceding his assassination. If you have no courier with you, it would be well to engage a good, intelligent valet de place, and he may be found on the spot. The *Hôtel de France*, facing the palace, is very good, and an excellent dinner may be there obtained, or *H. d'Angleterre*.

Returning to Paris, you pass through the old town of *Mehun*; it was besieged and taken by the English in 1620. It now contains 8000 inhabitants.

Malmaison is situated about ten miles from Paris. It is reached by the *Chemin de Fer l'Ouest* from the St. Lazare station to Rueil, where carriages will be found to convey you to the place. This was the favorite residence of the Empress Josephine, who died here on the 29th of May, 1814. It was here that Napoleon planned some of his greatest campaigns. He also spent five days here after his second abdication. Nearly all the pleasure-grounds have been cut up and sold for lots. The Empress Josephine's remains were interred in the town of Rueil, close by. Her son Eugene, and daughter Hortense, mother of the late Emperor, erected a beautiful monument to her memory. It is of white marble, executed by Cartellier. It consists of an arch supported by four columns resting on a basement. The Empress is kneeling in the act of prayer. An inscription is on the basement, "*A Josephine, Eugene et Hortense.*" Opposite to this stands the monument erected by the present Emperor to his mother. It is likewise of white marble, and of nearly the same design as the other. It represents the queen kneeling. On the basement is the inscription, "*A la Reine Hortense, son fils Napoleon III.*" The little church which contains these monuments is quite ancient, having been built in the year 1584, at the expense of Cardinal Richelieu. To visit the church, you take the St. Germain Railroad. From the road to the village the distance is about half a mile. About half a league farther on is situated *Maison Lafitte*, a beautiful chateau by Mansard. It was presented by Napoleon I. to the Duke de Montebello,

and was afterward purchased by M. Lafitte. It was in this house that Voltaire wrote "Zaire," and came near losing his life with the small-pox.

St. Cloud, celebrated as the summer residence of the late Emperor, is situated about six miles west of Paris. The palace was completely destroyed during the late war, being set on fire and burnt by French shells in dislodging the enemy, October 18, 1870. *St. Cloud* may be reached by railway (*rive droite*). Be certain to take your seat on the left side of the carriage, otherwise you will miss many superb views. The original name of *St. Cloud* was *Novigentum*; but *Clodoald*, grandson of *Clovis*, when his brothers were murdered by his uncle *Clovis*, escaped to this place, concealed himself in the woods, and lived as a hermit. After his death he was canonized, and the former name changed to *St. Cloud*. *Mansard* designed the chateau, which was built originally for *Jerome de Gondy*, a financier of Paris, in 1658. *Louis XIV.* bought it, and presented it to his brother, the *Duc d'Orleans*, who spent an immense amount of money improving and adorning it.

It has been the scene of many great events; among others, *Napoleon* here laid the foundation of his power, and put himself at the head of the government by expelling with his armed grenadiers the Council of Five Hundred, who were holding their sittings in the *Orangerie*. Here *Charles X.* signed the fatal ordinances which caused the Revolution of 1830, and lost him his throne. *Henry III.* was assassinated here. *Queen Henrietta* of England died here in 1670. It was the favorite residence of *Marie Antoinette*, *Napoleon I.*, as well as of the present Emperor. *Queen Victoria* was received and entertained here by the Emperor in 1855. The event is commemorated by a large painting by *Muller*. It hung in the *Escalier d'Honneur*. The figures are the Queen and *Prince Albert*, the Emperor and Empress, and *Lord Clarendon*.

One of the principal saloons in the palace of *St. Cloud* was the *Galerie d'Apollon*. It was of immense size; the ceiling was painted in exquisite style, and represented *Apollo*. It contained a beautiful marble statue of the Empress *Josephine*. It was in this saloon that the marriage of the Em-

peror and *Maria Louisa* was celebrated in 1810. *Prince Napoleon*, son of the late *Prince Jerome*, was here baptized by *Pope Pius VII.* In the *Salon de Venus* were some beautiful specimens of *Gobelin* tapestry, copied from *Rubens's* pictures of scenes in the life of *Marie de Medicis*, mother of *Louis XIII.* The first, "her birth;" "her affianced husband, *Henri IV.*, securing her portrait;" "her nuptials at Florence," and "her portrait as *Belloona*." This subject was continued in the *Salon de Minerve* and billiard-room. In the former were "the repetition of their marriage at Lyons," "the birth of *Louis XIII.*," "*Marie de Medicis* appointed guardian of the realm," and "her reconciliation with her son." In the billiard-room were her "flight from Blois," "the Triumph of Truth," "her journey to *Pont-de-Ce*," "the conclusion of Peace," and "Destiny of *Marie de Medicis*." The *Salon Vernet*, once occupied by the young *Prince Imperial* as a play-room, contained eight splendid pictures by *Horace Vernet*. In the Emperor and Empress's private apartments were some very fine paintings. These apartments were also historically interesting as having been occupied by *Maria Antoinette*, the Empress *Josephine*, *Maria Louisa*, *Duchess de Berri*, *Queen Henrietta* of England, and *Queen Victoria* during her visit in 1855.

There are two parks attached to the palace—the *Parc Reservoir* and the *Grand Parc*. The first is stocked with stags imported from England, and contains flower-gardens and groves of trees, statues, and ornamental pieces of water. The *Grand Parc* has a circumference of twelve miles, and is planted with chestnut, lime, and elm trees. The grand cascade of *St. Cloud* is divided into the higher and lower cascades; they are beautifully ornamented with dolphins, shell-work, etc. The grand *jet d'eau*, to the left of the cascades, at the extremity of the long avenue, rises from a circular basin to the enormous height of 140 feet, and discharges 5000 gallons per minute. The waters generally play every second Sunday of the month in summer. On one of the finest spots in the park *Napoleon I.* erected a tall square tower called the *Lantern of Diogenes*, a copy of the monument of *Lysicrates* at Athens, from the summit of which a splendid view of the

surrounding country may be obtained. A small fee is expected. The celebrated *Fêtes of St. Cloud* commence 7th of September and last three weeks, and are well worth visiting, especially on Sundays.

At the extremity of the park is the town of *Sèvres*, one of the most ancient in France, having existed over 1800 years; its population is now about 5000. It is principally celebrated for its magnificent imperial manufactory of porcelain, known as *Sèvres-ware*. This establishment has been in existence since 1737, and has been in the hands of the government for over 100 years. The show-rooms and museum may be visited daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) without a ticket; but to visit the work-shops a ticket is absolutely necessary; this may be obtained by addressing *M. le Ministre d'Etat*. You are obliged to put yourself under the charge of a guide, who expects a fee. This is one of the most valuable institutions of the French government; being mostly devoted to experiments in the art for the benefit of private manufacturers, it never has paid its expenses. It employs nearly 200 women. The show-rooms, which are six in number, contain many valuable specimens of perfection in the art: tea-sets worth \$3000 and \$4000; copies from Raphael, Michael Angelo, Guido, and Titian, worth from \$5000 to \$10,000, equal to any copies on canvas. There are also many beautiful specimens of stained glass, the manufacture of which was erroneously supposed to be lost. The museum consists of twelve rooms, containing specimens from all countries and at all periods, of clay, earthenware, and china, at different stages of its manufacture, from the coarsest pottery to the finest porcelain, being a complete history of the art since its commencement. Our space will not permit us to give a description of the process of manufacture, nor does it come within our province. But enter the work-shops by all means. They are on the ground floor, and, if you wish to purchase (which you may do in the show-room), remember that porcelain manufactured here is the finest in the world. The town suffered much by the German and civil war of 1871.

St. Denis, a town of some 10,000 inhabitants; it is situated six miles north of Paris, and may be reached by omnibus or the

Northern Railway. The town suffered much during the late war. It offers little of interest to the traveler, with the exception of the *Abbey Church*, which has been the burial-place of the kings of France from the time of Dagobert (580) to Louis XVIII. It is 390 feet long, 100 wide, and 80 high; it was erected on the site of a chapel built in the year 240 for the reception of the remains of St. Denis, who was beheaded on Montmartre for propagating the Christian faith. Abbé Suger built the towers, porch, and vestibule of the present church in 1130; the nave was erected by order of St. Louis. The lower portion of the church is beautifully ornamented with sculpture and paintings. Two flights of steps lead down to the crypt, where are chronologically arranged the monuments of the different sovereigns of France. During the first Revolution, by a decree of the Convention, the tombs were rifled of their contents, and the remains of kings and queens were thrown into two large ditches opposite the northern porch. In three days fifty tombs were opened, rifled, and demolished. Louis XVIII., however, had the desecrated mass of confused bones taken from the ditches where they had been cast, and placed with the ashes of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette under the high altar. In 1785 a decree was passed to raze the church to the ground; but this act of Vandalism was arrested by Napoleon I., who had it repaired as a place of sepulture for the princes of his own dynasty. Among the magnificent monuments contained in this ancient church are those of Henry II. and Catharine de Medici, Louis XII. and Anne of Brittany; that of Francis II., husband of Mary, queen of Scots: this is surrounded by weeping angels; it was erected by his unfortunate wife. Henry III., who was assassinated by Jacques Clement; Duc de Berri, who was also assassinated. In the undercroft is the marble sarcophagus in which Charlemagne was interred at Aix-la-Chapelle. One and a half millions of dollars have been expended on the restorations of St. Denis since the Revolution. Adjoining the church is the *Maison Imperiale d'Education de la Legion d'Honneur*, devoted to the education of sisters, daughters, and nieces of members of the Legion of Honor, established by Napoleon I. A fee of

about one franc is expected by the guide who conducts you.

Vincennes is situated about one and a half miles east of Paris. It is celebrated for its chateau, and forest, and state prison. It possesses many beautiful walks, and is much frequented by Parisians. A long and beautiful avenue, beginning at the *Barrière du Trône*, leads to the town. Its origin dates from Philip Augustus, who inclosed the forest with strong walls, and built a royal residence at the extremity. St. Louis administered justice under a large tree in the forest, where a stone pyramid has been erected to commemorate the event. Philippe de Valois, in 1337, demolished the old building and commenced the present chateau. In the centre stands a donjon, which the cruel Louis XI. constituted a state prison; here the brave and gallant Henry V. of England, after being proclaimed King of France, took up his residence, and died after a brief reign of two years. The donjon is built entirely of stone and iron; its walls are seventeen feet in thickness. A magnificent view may be had from the top. In the vaults below is the *Salle de la Question*, where the tortures were put while the unfortunate victims were being questioned. Among the principal prisoners confined here were Henry IV., king of Navarre, Maria Louisa, daughter of the Duke of Nevers, the Princes of Condé and Conti, Prince Edward, son of the Pretender, the Duc d'Enghien, and many of the conspirators of May, 1848. Opposite the donjon stands the church *La Sainte Chapelle*: the spire of the turret is surmounted by a crescent, the emblem of Diane de Poitiers. Her infatuated lover, Henry II., had her portrait, perfectly naked, painted by Jean Cousin, in the midst of celestial beings, on the window to the left; the figure may be distinguished by the blue ribbons which decorate her hair. There is a splendid monument erected to the memory of the unfortunate Duc d'Enghien, who was shot in 1804. Over a draw-bridge you pass into the extensive gardens, beautifully ornamented with statues and fountains. Here Louis XIV. heard accidentally of the secret passion Mlle. de la Vallière entertained for him, and took advantage of the information; he was residing here during the construction of Versailles. Adjoining the chateau is an arse-

nal, an armory containing some 60,000 stand of arms, with an immense number of pistols, pikes, and swords. Here are also powder magazines, a park of artillery, and cavalry barracks. During the months of July, August, and September, officers from the different regiments practice artillery firing three times a week. To obtain permission to see the chateau, a written order is necessary; to procure which, address, during the early part of the week, *M. le Commandant de l'Artillerie du 1st Arrondissement at Vincennes*.

St. Germain.—This town of 15,000 inhabitants lies 13½ miles west of Paris; it is remarkable for the beauty of its position. *Hôtel Pavillon Henri IV.* It derives its name from the Abbey of St. Germain, founded by King Robert in 1010. Francis I. built a splendid palace, and made it a royal residence; his son Henri II. was born here. Charles IX. and Louis XIV. were also born at St. Germain; the great Louis XIII. died here. Louis XIV. resided here for some time after the death of his mother, Anne of Austria, and when Madam de Montespan had supplanted Mlle. de la Vallière in his affections, he presented the palace to her as a residence. Louis afterward assigned it to James II. of England, who held the semblance of a court here for twelve years; he died in the palace. There was a monument erected to his memory by George IV. of England; it stands in the parish church situated in the Place du Chateau, opposite the palace. The room where he died is shown; also the bedchamber of Madam de la Vallière, with the trap-door in the floor where the youthful king gained admittance after his mother, Anne of Austria, had the back stairs walled up. There is nothing particularly interesting about St. Germain, if we except the beautiful terrace or *parterre*, a magnificent walk 100 feet wide by one and a half miles in length. It is ornamented with shrubs and flowers, and shaded by lofty chestnut trees. Behind the terrace extends the forest of St. Germain, which covers a surface of 10,000 acres, and has a circuit of over 20 miles. It is one of the largest in France, and well stocked with deer and does. There are two fairs held here annually; one on the first Sunday after the 25th of August, which lasts three days, and is called *Fête de St. Lou's*;

the other is held the first Sunday after the 30th of August, and is called the *Fête des Loges*, which also lasts three days. There are some 20 trains per day, in 40 minutes from the station St. Lazare; fare 1 fr. 60 c.

St. Ouen, on the road to St. Denis. This village is situated in one of the finest plains in the vicinity of Paris. It was a favorite residence of King John, who erected a chateau here in 1331. It was the place where the Knights of Malta held their annual meetings. The chateau passed successively into the hands of Charles VI., Louis XI., the monks of St. Denis, and Louis XIII., who presented it to Count d'Evreux. It was still later inhabited by Mme. Pompadour. Louis XVIII. presented it to Madame du Cayla, and stopped here on his return to Paris in 1814, and here signed the charter, *Declaration de St. Ouen*, wherein he promised a charter to the people. In this village are immense subterranean store-houses for corn, where it can be kept undamaged for years. It also possesses a mammoth ice-house for supplying Paris with ice.

Neuilly.—This beautiful village is situated west of Paris, about two miles from the Barrière de l'Etoile. It is famous on account of its splendid bridge, which is considered one of the finest in France and in all Europe; it is 750 feet long, composed of five arches of 120 feet span, and 30 feet high. This was the favorite summer residence of Louis Philippe up to the time of the Revolution of 1848. There is a monument erected in the park marking the spot where a cannon ball fell at his feet in 1830: it was fired from the Bois de Boulogne. A few days subsequently a deputation presented the crown of France to him on the same spot: he was then Duke of Orleans. During the revolution a mob broke into the palace and penetrated to the wine-cellars, which contained large quantities of wine. In the midst of the general intoxication that prevailed the palace was set on fire, and a great part of it destroyed. Numbers of the mob, unable to escape, were either drowned in a well in the cellar or suffocated by smoke. The town suffered most severely during the reign of the Commune in 1871; few of the houses were left standing.

Rambouillet.—A small, dull town of 3500 inhabitants, lying some 32 miles south-

west of Paris. It is remarkable only for its Gothic church, chateau, and park. It has been the residence of many of the kings of France. Francis I. died here. Diane de Poitiers, Catharine de Medici, Charles IX., Rabelais, Louis XIV. and Madam de Maintenon, Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, all lived here at different times. In the park is a beautiful Doric pavilion, erected by the last-mentioned person: it is called the *Laiterie de la Reine*, where Marie Antoinette and her suite used to partake of basins of fresh milk. In the background is a beautiful artificial grotto, with a marble basin; in the centre is an exquisite marble statue, by Beauvallet, of Venus entering the Bath. From a reservoir on the top of the building the water falls over her shoulders, and jets spout up from the pavement. Near by is the *Pavilion of the Four Seasons*, where Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette used to partake of breakfast during the summer months. It was likewise a habit of Napoleon I. breakfasting in the park, and examining his charts and maps when projecting a campaign.

Having devoted as much time as we can possibly spare to Paris and its suburbs, we shall now give a description of the leading and most important places on the line of the different railways in France; and then the route to Italy *via* Lyons, Marseilles, and Genoa, and *via* Mt. Cenis; to Switzerland *via* Dijon and Geneva; to Germany *via* Strasbourg; to Belgium *via* St. Quentin and Mons; to Spain *via* Bordeaux and Bayonne; to Russia *via* Cologne, Berlin, and Warsaw, also *via* Sweden and Norway; and to the East *via* Mt. Cenis Tunnel and Brindisi.

ROUTE No. 1.

From *Paris to Cherbourg*, by railway.

Time, 10 hours. *Distance*, 229 miles.

Fare, first class, \$8 30.

We pass *Evreux*, one of the most ancient cities of France. It has a population of about 13,000 inhabitants. It is situated 53 miles W.N.W. from Paris, and is very beautifully located, being shut in from the cold of winter by hills on the north, and the heat of summer by hills on the south. The

noble English family of Devereux, Viscount Hereford, trace their descent to this city. It contains a very respectable hotel, *Hôtel du Grand Cerf*. It is well built, and contains many antique houses, a fine cathedral, the church of St. Taurin, a clock-turret, built during the English domination in 1417, a town hall, episcopal palace, theatre, and botanical garden. It has a large share in the ticking, cotton, woolen, and leather manufacture. In the environs is the chateau of Navarre, in which the Empress Josephine resided a great portion of her time after her divorce.

The next town of any importance is *Bernay*, situated 26 miles from Evreux: it has a population of about 8000, *Hôtel Le cheval Blanc*, and is the seat of a tribunal of commerce; has a college, manufactories of linens, cloths, woolens, and yarns. The Benedictine abbey, founded in 1018 by Judith, wife of William II., duke of Normandy, has been converted into a warehouse. The largest horse-fair in France is held here, and is often attended by over 50,000 people. The next place worth mentioning is *Lisieux*, a manufacturing town of 12,000 inhabitants. It has a cathedral of the twelfth century, a bishop's palace and gardens, a hospital, and theatre: its principal manufactures are coarse woolens, flannels, and horse-cloths: it contains several tanneries, cotton-yarn factories, brandy distilleries, and dye and bleaching works. Its thoroughfares are very gloomy; its houses are built of wood, and very antiquated. The lady-chapel of the church of St. Pierre was founded by Pierre Cauchon, bishop of Beauvais, who was president of the tribunal that condemned Joan of Arc. He emphatically states it is in expiation of the false judgment he pronounced against an innocent woman. There is a line of coaches running from Lisieux to Trouville, a very good place for sea-bathing.

The next place of importance is *Caen*, which lies 27 miles due west from Lisieux, and 139 miles west-northwest from Paris. It contains 46,000 inhabitants. There are several small hotels, which are very good. The principal are *Hôtel d'Angleterre* and *Victoire*. The principal objects of interest here are the *Church of St. Etienne*, founded by William the Conqueror, and destined

as a resting-place for his own remains. Before the high altar may be seen the spot where he was buried, and where once stood the monument erected by William Rufus to his memory. The Huguenots in 1562 rifled the grave of its contents, scattering the bones in every direction. One thigh-bone alone was discovered and reinterred, but that again disappeared in the Revolution of 1783. The church, which is exceedingly plain, was finished and dedicated during his lifetime. It is 370 feet long, by 100 high, and is surmounted by two noble towers and spires. There are few names better known in history than William the Conqueror; yet, notwithstanding he had reached the very pinnacle of glory and wealth, he died a miserable death. His sons forsook him, his servants robbed him, and he was indebted to a stranger knight for the means to convey his body from Rouen, where he died, to Caen, where he had erected his own tomb. Before his body was lowered into the grave, a demand was made by one of the townspeople, claiming that the site of the church belonged to him. His assertions were confirmed, and the bishop was obliged to pay sixty sous for a piece of ground seven feet by four, to bury the conqueror of England! Caen was his favorite residence, and the frequent head-quarters of the English armies. Queen Mathilda, his consort, also founded a church and abbey, called *Abbaye aux Dames* and *Church of la St. Trinité*. In the centre of the choir are preserved the pieces of her tombstone broken by the Calvinists, who dispersed her bones. They were collected again, and now lie here. The *castle* built by William is now used as a barrack, and the *Hall of the Exchequer of Normandy* as a store-house.

The city is quite handsome. It contains a university, academy, and chamber of commerce, a college, and normal school. The *Hôtel de Ville*, on Place Royale, has a collection of paintings. There is a "Marriage of the Virgin" by Perugino, "Melchizedec offering Bread and Wine to Abraham," and a "Virgin and Saints" by Albert Durer. There are quite a variety of manufactures carried on, such as lace, blonde, black and white crape, cutlery, cotton-spinning, wax-bleaching, brewing, dyeing, and ship-building. It has a large maritime commerce with the United States.

It supplies the London market with large quantities of grain, cider, brandy, wine, cattle, fish, fruit, butter, and eggs. It was an important place under the dukes of Normandy, who fortified it. It was taken by the English in 1346, and again in 1417, and held by them thirty-three years. Previous to the Revolution, it was the seat of a university founded by Henry VI. of England. Charlotte Corday set out from here to visit Paris for the purpose of assassinating Marat the Terrorist. Beau Brummel, for a long time the leader of fashion in England, here died a miserable death in a mad-house.

From Caen an excursion can be made to *Falaise* to examine *Falaise Castle*, the birthplace of William the Conqueror. This is one of the few real Roman fortresses remaining in France. From *Caen to Havre* steamers run daily, making the trip in four hours. It is quite a pleasant excursion. On your trip you pass the mouth of the River Dives, where William the Conqueror collected his fleet of 8000 sail and 50,000 men to invade England.

From Caen to Cherbourg, we pass the town of *Bayeux*, about 17 miles west from Caen. It has a population of 10,000 souls. *Hôtel du Luxembourg* is the best; prices moderate. The principal object of interest here is the Cathedral, a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, built in the early part of the twelfth century. It formerly contained the celebrated *Tapestry of Bayeux*, now removed to the public library. This singular historical record is a piece of cloth 20 inches wide, and over 200 feet long. It is the needle-work of Mathilda, wife of William the Conqueror, and represents his exploits in the conquest of England. This city contains a commercial college, a public library, a tribunal of commerce, manufactures of lace, damasks, calicoes, cotton-yarn, and has an extensive trade in cattle, horses, and butter.

We next pass *Carentan*, a town of over 8000 inhabitants. It contains some old fortifications, a castle, and a curious Norman church. It has a large export trade in cattle, hogs, and corn. The district surrounding it is pleasing, and highly cultivated. From this region are descended many of the noblest of England's nobility—the Percys, the Beaumonts, the Bruces, and Pierponts. Five miles east of this place

King James II. of England witnessed the great naval battle of *La Hogue*, where the French were defeated by the English and Dutch fleet combined. The expedition was prepared by Louis XIV. for the purpose of regaining for James the English throne.

We next arrive at *Valognes*, distance 11 miles from Cherbourg. It is the seat of a commercial college, and has large manufactures of hats, lace, and gloves. William the Conqueror had a castle here. It was here his court fool discovered to him the plot for his assassination, and he had barely time to escape with his life to his Castle of *Falaise*.

We now arrive at *Cherbourg*, one of the principal naval ports and dock-yards of France. It is nearly opposite Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight; the harbor is protected by a *digue*, or breakwater, of vastly greater proportions than that of Plymouth, and its approaches seaward are protected by numerous strong forts. Every means has in fact been adopted by the successive governments of France for a long period past to render it impregnable. Cherbourg contains a population of 88,000 inhabitants. The principal hotels are *de l'Université de France*, and *de l'Europe*. Its climate is remarkably mild; the houses are of stone, slated. It is celebrated for its naval docks, which are cut out of the solid rock. The harbor is protected on three sides by land; and to protect the fourth, and build the necessary forts and redoubts in the rear of the town, over one hundred millions of dollars have been expended. The works have been under progress since 1784, but were completely destroyed in 1808 and in 1836 by the violence of the storm. The breakwater, as it now stands, is nearly three miles long, 810 feet at the base, 60 feet deep, averaging 40 feet under water and 20 above. It is defended by three immense fortifications, and by forts on every available situation in the neighborhood. An English force of 7000 men landed here in 1758, and, although opposed by 16,000 regular French troops, they kept possession of the place for three days. In the mean time they blew up all the docks, arsenals, and other military works, burning all the vessels of war and commerce, and levying a contribution on the town.

Cherbourg has now a maritime tribunal,

a commercial college, a national academic society, a naval school, and museums. It has an active trade in wines, cattle, lard, butter, and eggs, and other produce exported to England and the Channel Isles. Charles X. embarked here with his family, taking a last farewell of his country, after abdicating his throne in 1830. The first French transatlantic steamers arrived at New York from Cherbourg July 8, 1847. Vessels belonging to the English Yacht Club are often found lying here, taking in stores of brandy, provisions, and Champagne. The *Hôtel de Ville* contains a small collection of very good pictures. The *Chapelle de Notre Dame du Vœu* was built by the Empress Maude, in accordance with a vow made while in a storm at sea. There are no antiquities possessing any interest to be found in Cherbourg. A United States consul resides here. Steamers leave twice a week for Havre. We should advise the traveler, if he be returning home by the way of Havre, to take this route from Paris.

ROUTE No. 2.

From Paris to Brest—distance 336 miles—passing through Versailles, Rambouillet (described in the environs of Paris), Chartres, Le Mans, Leval, Rennes, St. Brieuc, and Morlaix.

This route is through the bleak and poverty-stricken *Brittany*, a province much resembling Scotland in its barren heath-moors and stormy unprotected coasts. Its inhabitants are of Celtic origin, and differ in language, costume, and usages from the mass of the French people. An English writer says that "Englishmen, and especially Welshmen, should feel an interest in Brittany. When the Saxon invasion and domestic troubles drove portions of the ancient Britons from England, they settled in Brittany, which has since borne their name. Of their origin numerous traces still exist. The language is so similar to the Welsh, that Welshmen coming to Brittany can communicate with the natives. Numerous are the words which are the same in both languages."

In many respects the Bretons of the present day are what they were in the time of Cæsar; nor has Time's hard tooth destroyed their salient points. Primitive, too, and world-old is now, as was then, the

appearance of the country, reminding one of the barren hills surrounding Jerusalem. Huge rocks of granite and gneiss, vast tracts of furze and heath, here and there sprinkled with Druidical remains—these and the strange aspect of the people, clad in undressed skins and wooden shoes, with hair, as of old, flowing as a mantle over neck and shoulders, lead us back to the commencement of the Christian era. Many of the peasants are little better than savages, with all the appearance and many of the habits of wild animals. In truth, civilization seems to have halted on the frontiers of Brittany, affrighted by its rough exterior. Some of the towns may give a good idea of the towns of England two or three centuries ago. The narrow streets, destitute of channel or causeway, abound with lofty timbered houses of curious build, rising tier above tier like the stern of a three-decker, and approaching so close at top as almost to shut out the light, with uncouth figures at the angles, and quaint devices on the walls. Some of the shops are open to the street like booths in a fair. In Brittany now, as in the Middle Ages, the markets and fairs are the great events. Rare is the buying and selling that takes place at other times; but, when the market occurs, the country people, from a distance of twenty or thirty miles, throng the roads, bringing all imaginary articles to exchange for money, for money is as greedily sought in Brittany as elsewhere. The Breton works hard, and with difficulty earns his poor pittance of fifteen sous per day, from which, by a wonderful alchemy, he contrives to reserve one sou, which he puts carefully by.

After passing Versailles and Rambouillet, we arrive at *Maintenon*, situated at the confluence of the Euse and Voise. It has the ruins of the gigantic aqueduct commenced by Louis XIV. to convey water from the Euse to Versailles; it would have exceeded thirty miles in length if completed. Forty thousand troops were at one time employed on this great work; but, owing to the unhealthiness of the air, from which a great mortality ensued, and the war of 1688, the works were interrupted, and never again resumed. The *Château de Maintenon*, from which the town derived its name, was given to Françoise d'Aubigne, widow of Scarron, with the estate

surrounding, and the title Marquise de Maintenon, at the time Louis made her his wife. They were married in the chapel of the chateau by the king's confessor, Père le Chaise, the king being 47, and Françoise 50 years of age.

Chartres, 47 miles southwest from Paris. The hotels are all very indifferent, *Hôtel de France* the best. The town contains nearly 20,000 inhabitants. It is noted particularly for two things—its corn-flour market and cathedral. The latter is one of the most magnificent in France. It is built in the early Gothic style, and was the first church in France dedicated to the Virgin. Its length is 425 feet; height of the tallest spire, 304 feet; height of apex of the roof, 112 feet. It contains a vast number of beautifully-painted windows, and the Gothic sculpturing of the screen that separates the choir from the aisles is considered superior to any thing of the kind in France. It was in this church that St. Bernard preached his second crusade in 1145. Henri IV. was crowned here in 1594, Rheims being at the time in the hands of the Leaguers. There are two other remarkable churches, well worth a visit—that of *St. Pierre* and *St. Andre*. There is an obelisk to the memory of General Marceau, who was born here in 1769; it stands in *Place Marceau*, and bears the following inscription: "*Soldat à 16 ans; Général à 23; il mourut à 27.*" It also contains an episcopal palace, vast barracks, a public library of 30,000 volumes. *Chartres* was long held by the English, from whom it was taken in 1432. It was the birthplace of Regnier, the poet, and Pierre Nicole, the mathematician. After passing *Noyent-le-Rotrou*—a town containing some 6000 inhabitants, built in a curious form, having only four streets with a meadow in the centre, and which contains an ancient fortress, formerly inhabited by Sully—we arrive at Le Mans, population 46,000. The principal edifice is the *Cathedral of St. Julien*, erected in the 13th century, in the Romanesque and Gothic style. The windows are filled with beautiful painted glass. It contains the monuments of Francis I. and Henry II.; that of the queen of Richard Cœur de Lion, and Charles of Anjou. Le Mans was formerly the capital of the province of Maine. It was the birthplace of Henry Plantagenet—Henry II. of En-

gland; the name is derived from *plant* and *genet*, a kind of broom which grows abundantly in Maine; his father used to wear a sprig of it in his hat. Le Mans consists of a lower and upper town, and is partly inclosed with Roman walls. In addition to its cathedral, it has several other churches, a town hall, prefecture, theatre, and two hospitals, a college, seminary, museum, and public library, with manufactures of coarse linen, woolen fabrics, and wax candles. It was the scene of the frightful slaughter that took place in 1793, when the final dispersion of the Vendéan soldiers took place. The Republicans not only slaughtered the soldiers, but their miserable wives and children: *H. de la Boule d'Or*.

From Le Mans there is a branch railroad to *Alençon*, which has a population of 15,000 souls. The principal hotels are the *Grand Cerf* and *d'Angleterre*. It contains a court-house, cathedral, and public library. The industry of this town has changed much within the last 20 years; it now consists of tanneries, cider distilleries, bleaching; spinning, and printing; the manufacture of embroideries is extensive, also the celebrated lace called point d'Alençon, which still occupies five or six houses. The crystals called d'Alençon diamonds are found in its vicinity. One of the most atrocious villains among the revolutionary leaders was born here (Hebert the Anarchist); when led to the scaffold, where he had sacrificed thousands, he proved himself to be what villains generally are—a consummate coward.

The next place of importance on our route to Brest is *Leval*, a city of 17,000 inhabitants. Its principal hotels are *Hôtel de Paris* and *Hôtel de Tête Noire*. It is the chief town in the Department of Mayenne, situated on a steep declivity, inclosed by old walls; and comprises an old quartier, with narrow, tortuous streets, and black overhanging wooden houses, and a new quartier, with wide, regular, and well-built streets. One of the principal buildings is an old castle situated on the right bank of the river; it belonged to the seigneurs of La Trémoille; it is flanked by a round tower, built in the 12th century; it is now used as a prison. The town has a curious Gothic cathedral, two hospitals, prefecture, town hall; a Hall au Toiles, where a market is held weekly for the sale of linen, cot-

ton and linen thread, all of which are largely manufactured here. It has bleach and dye works, tanneries and marble-works. It was taken by the English in 1466, but retaken by the French the following year. It suffered greatly in the Vendéan war, at the close of the last century; and one of the most glorious victories was gained by the Vendéans near the town. After numerous defeats, and they had been driven across the Loire by the Republicans, the leader of the Republican forces wrote to the Convention in Paris, "La Vendée is no more." At this moment Lescure, who was mortally wounded, insisted on being carried through the Royalists' ranks on a litter; the Vendéans rallied, and rushed upon the Republicans in close column, carrying every thing before them, and completely routing the enemy, with a loss of 12,000 men. So complete was the rout that the remnants of the Republican army were not again collected for twelve days. We pass the town of *Vitre*, a place of little importance, although noted as the birthplace of Savary in 1750; it has a population of 9000, and does considerable in the cotton, hosiery, and leather trade. Two miles south of the town is the *Chateau des Rocher*, which was for a long time the residence of Madame de Sévigné, and where she wrote most of her charming letters.

We now arrive at *Rennes*, formerly the capital of Brittany, which contains nearly 50,000 inhabitants. The city is nearly all modern, it having been destroyed by fire in 1720; the fire lasted seven days, and consumed nearly every building in the town. The lower or new town is rebuilt on a regular plan; it contains a theatre and a university, academy, a school of artillery, an arsenal and seminary, schools of law and medicine, a normal school, and library containing 30,000 volumes. It has an extensive trade in butter, honey, wax, and linen goods. The Duke of Lancaster besieged it unsuccessfully in 1357; in 1555 Henry II. held a Parliament here. Daily communication with *St. Malo*, 40 miles distance north from Rennes; it is a strongly fortified town of about 10,000 inhabitants, situated on a peninsula, and connected by a causeway with the main land; it is defended by a castle and strong bastioned walls. Its public buildings are a cathedral, a bishop's palace, a town hall,

exchange, and theatre, a chamber of commerce, school of navigation, and naval arsenal; it has a large number of vessels employed in the mackerel, cod, and whale fisheries. It is the birthplace of Jacques Cartier, the discoverer of Canada, and of Chateaubriand. The latter was born in the house now used as the *Hôtel de France*, a very good house. *St. Malo* has been bombarded by the English several times, with very slight result. There is a delightful view to be had from the walls. From Rennes the railroad continues to Brest.

Our next place of importance is *St. Brieuc*, containing some 15,000 inhabitants; it has nothing to recommend it to the traveler but its size, so we pass to *Morlaix*, a town of 15,000 inhabitants, 34 miles distant from Brest. It is situated at the foot of two hills, and still retains its old air of antiquity, although in some portions of the town modern improvements are springing up. The best place of entertainment is *Hôtel de Provence*. It has a commodious harbor, capable of accommodating vessels of 400 tons; a town hall, fortified castle, and public library. In 1522, Francis I. having committed some depredations on English merchants in French ports, Henry VIII. dispatched the Earl of Surry, who entered the port of Morlaix with fifty vessels, pillaged the town, set fire to the houses, and massacred the inhabitants. In retiring to their ships 600 of the last were intercepted by the inhabitants, and slaughtered near a spring now called *Fontaine des Anglais*, near which is the *Cour Beaumont*, a very fine promenade, two miles in length. Steamers run from Morlaix to Havre once a week in 18 hours.

We now arrive at the terminus of our route, the chief naval arsenal and dockyard of France, the city of *Brest*, Brustum of the Romans, situated on the north shore of a small gulf called the Road of Brest. It is the "land's end" of France. Its bay, which is capable of containing all the ships of war in Europe, communicates with the German Ocean by a strait called the "Goulet," which is defended by forts and batteries, and rendered difficult of access to an enemy. Its immense harbor is one of the most secure in Europe, and could accommodate 60 ships of the line; it is protected by batteries, and a citadel built on a rock, and communicates by a canal with

the port of Nantes. Its population is 80,000; principal hotel *des Voyageurs*. Its gates are closed at 10 P.M. in summer, and 9 P.M. in winter.

To visit the dock-yard, you must obtain a written permit from the *Ministre de la Marine* before you leave Paris. Its barracks are capable of accommodating 10,000 men. The city is built on the slopes of considerable hills, and is divided by the port into two parts, which communicate only by boats. Among its most important works are five large basins, extensive quays, an arsenal, vast magazines, and building-yards.

Brest has many important educational establishments, a medical school, a naval school, a commercial college, a school of hydrography, a public library, botanical garden, and observatory. The *Hôpital Marine*, capable of containing 1400 invalids, is one of the cleanest, most comfortable, and best conducted establishments on the Continent; the rooms are large and airy, and the beds are hung with white curtains, as well as the windows of each *salle*.

In 1548, Mary, Queen of Scots, landed at Brest on her way to St. Germain, where she was affianced to the Dauphin Francis. She was then only five years old. Brest has been frequently occupied by the English—in 1372, 1378, and 1397. It was attacked without success by the Spaniards in 1597, and by the English in 1694. The last is one of the most memorable defeats in English history. Through the treachery of the Duke of Marlborough, who informed Louis XIV., and his former master, James II., of the proposed expedition one month before the intended descent, the French had thrown up masked batteries where none before existed, and 900 men were cut to pieces in an instant; every point was found bristling with cannon; extra troops had been collected, and the place had been put in such a condition of defense that defeat was inevitable.

The entrance to the harbor through the *Goulet*, which is only 5000 feet wide, is so admirably defended that not less than 500 cannon can be brought to bear on any vessel or vessels attempting the passage. A steamer makes daily excursions through the harbor and roadstead. It is well worth the time to see the fortifications. The

cemetery, also, on the east side of the roadstead, is well worth a visit.

The Transatlantic Mail Steamers sail every other week from Brest for New York; also lines to Havana and St. Lazare. This company's steamers are ably managed and are deservedly popular.

Passengers who wish to remain in Paris one day longer can go by railway to Brest, leaving on Friday night instead of Thursday, when they are obliged to leave to take the steamer at Havre; also, if wishing to disembark at Brest, they will gain very often one day. The time from Brest to Paris is 18 hours. The trains generally leave Brest at 7 P.M.

ROUTE No. 3.

Starting from Paris, we pass through the provinces of Maine, Anjou, Touraine, and Orleannois, among the richest and most fertile in the empire. They are all situated within the basin of the Loire. Many parts of Anjou and Maine are covered with brushwood and heath; but Orleannois exhibits, in its fullest perfection, the rich banks of the Loire, which winds its way through broad and verdant meadows, diversified by vineyards, gardens, and forests. The whole of this region is rich in memorials of former ages, and many of the cities which it contains have played a conspicuous part in the annals of English as well as French history.

We pass through Orleans, Blois, Tours, Angers, to Nantes, all cities of great historical importance. From Paris to Nantes the distance is 256 miles. Fare, first class, \$9 50; second class, \$6 33. Express train in 10 hours.

Nearly half the distance between Paris and Orleans we pass through the ancient town of *Etampes*, population nearly 9000: it contains a Gothic church of the 13th century, and the remains of the royal castle and palace built by King Robert in the 11th century. It was in very good condition up to the time of Henri IV., who dismantled it. It was given as a patrimony

by three different French kings to their different mistresses—by Francis I. to Anne of Pisseleu, by Henri II. to Diane of Poitiers, and by Henri IV. to Gabrielle d'Estrees. In the town and vicinity are numerous flour-mills; and it is estimated that Etampes supplies Paris with nearly half the quantity of flour consumed in the capital. It has also manufactories of soap, hosiery, and linen thread.

Thirteen miles from Orleans is the village of *Artenay*, near which the famous "Battle of the Herrings" was fought, where 2000 English soldiers—who were conveying provisions to the English army, which was at the time besieging the city of Orleans—defeated 4000 French soldiers who were sent to intercept them. A few months later the same English forces were defeated at the first onset of the French, led on by Joan of Arc, showing the effect of superstition over the minds of men. The Duke of Mecklenburg here defeated the Army of the Loire December 2, 1870.

We now arrive at *Orleans*, one of the most ancient cities of France. It contains a population of 49,000. The principal hotels are *Hôtel d'Orleans* and *Hôtel d'Loiret*. Orleans was taken by the Germans October 11, 1870. They were defeated and driven out November 10, and again took it December 5, the same year.

Orleans formerly ranked next to Paris. It is situated on a rich plain, and contains many fine squares, but is in general ill built. The *Cathedral*, or church of St. Croix, is one of the finest in France: it is surmounted by two towers, each 280 feet high. It has a university, academy, a national college, a primary normal school, a secondary medical school, a public library of 25,000 volumes, a museum of natural history, a botanical garden, and theatre. In the town hall, or *Hôtel de la Ville*, is a cast of the fine statue of Joan d'Arc, executed by the Princess Marie, daughter of Louis Philippe. Its industrial establishments comprise manufactories of hosiery, woollens, cottons, pottery-ware, vinegar, and saltpetre; sugar refineries, breweries, and metal foundries. It has also an extensive commerce in the wine, brandy, and vinegar of its district. Orleans was the capital of the first kingdom of Burgundy, and since the time of Philippe de Valois it gave the title of duke to a

member of the royal family. In 1428 Orleans was besieged six months by the English: in the following year the celebrated Joan of Arc entered the city with inferior French forces in the face of the English, bearing supplies to the besieged; and as she rode through the streets on a spirited charger, dressed in full armor and bearing a sacred banner, she was looked upon by the famished townspeople as a guardian angel. In opposition to the opinion and wishes of the most skillful and experienced of the French commanders, she insisted in organizing a chosen band of troops, at the head of which she crossed the Loire in boats, and attacked a portion of the *Bastille des Tourelles*: for many hours she was kept at bay by a picked body of 500 troops. In attempting to scale the wall, an arrow pierced her corselet, and she fell into the ditch; but what was the feeling of supernatural horror and dismay with which the English saw her, whom they supposed mortally wounded, waving on high her magic banner, and again leading on the assault. The spirits of the French increased; and their enemies, believing that a supernatural power was exerted against them when they saw the body of their leader hurled into the river as he was crossing the drawbridge, began to falter. Joan carried the fort, and the next day the English broke up the siege. Thus, in seven days after her arrival, she crossed the bridge in triumph that had been for months blockaded by the English forces, after which time she was called the "Maid of Orleans." In 1567 Orleans was pillaged by the Calvinists. It is the birthplace of Robert, king of France; Francis II., husband of Mary Queen of Scots, here ended his days. The *Forest of Orleans* is one of the largest in France.

Thirteen miles from Orleans we pass the village of *St. Ay*. It is celebrated for being the place where Louis XI. is buried; he selected it in preference to St. Denis, where his forefathers were buried, because he supposed he had recovered from a serious illness by the interposition of the Virgin while residing here. His monument consists of a very elegant statue in marble, representing him on his knees in an attitude of prayer. The architectural proportions of the church are very fine. Near the town of *Beaugency*, which we pass, is

the very beautiful and picturesque chateau of Eugene Sue.

We now arrive at *Blois*, population 20,000: *Hôtel d'Angleterre*. It is situated on the Loire, and possesses a fine old castle standing on a rock which overhangs the river. This castle belonged to the Counts of Blois; Louis XII. was born here; the States-General held their meetings here in 1576 and 1598. Blois was captured by the Germans December 13, 1870. It has been for ages the residence of kings and queens, princes, and dukes of royal blood, as well as the scene of many crimes and murders, foremost in the rank of which stands the cold-blooded murder of the Duke of Guise, the mighty Henri le Balafre, and his brother, the unfortunate Cardinal de Lorraine. The room is shown where Catharine de Medici contrived the plot, and where her cowardly son, Henri III., put forty-five daggers in the hands of his suite to stab the Duke of Guise as he entered the chamber. Coming unarmed and unprotected, in obedience to the summons of his king, he fell, pierced by every dagger. His brother, the following day, shared the same fate. The observatory of Catharine de Medici may be seen, where she used to retire with her astrologer to consult the stars. The castle is well worth a visit. There is in Blois an ancient aqueduct, cut in the rock by the Romans. The magnificent dikes for the protection of the valleys from the encroachments of the Loire, one of the most remarkable works of the kind in Europe, commence at Blois. It has manufactures of gloves and porcelain, and an extensive trade in wine, timber, and Orleans brandy. In addition to Louis XII., Peter the divine, and Papin, the inventor of the steam-engine, were born here. The last imperial decree of Napoleon I. was dated here, having, in 1814, dispatched the remnant of his court hither, as well as the Empress and the King of Rome.

A very interesting excursion, occupying two hours, may be made from Blois to the *Castle of Chambord*. It was built by Francis I., and has been the residence of that monarch, as well as Henri II. and Charles IX. Louis XIV. presented it to Marshal Saxe, who died here in 1750. It is now owned by the Duke of Bordeaux, to whom it was presented by a body of Loyalists. Omnibuses run daily.

Not far from Blois is the *Château de Valençay*, interesting to the traveler from its being the residence of Prince Talleyrand during the later period of his life; his remains were interred in a small nunnery at *Valençay*. It was in this chateau that Napoleon I. kept Ferdinand VII. of Spain a prisoner for six years. Before we arrive at Amboise we pass the *Château of Chaumont*, the birthplace of Cardinal d'Amboise, minister under Louis XII. Catharine de Medici lived here at the time of the death of her husband, Henri II.

We now arrive at *Amboise*, 14 miles from Tours. It is a meanly-built and dull town of 5000 inhabitants, but has an extensive manufacture of files and other steel goods, fine wines, and woolsens. It is noted principally for its castle, long the residence of the kings of France. Here it was that the plot against the Guises was formed, known as the "Conjuratoire d'Amboise." The plot was discovered, and 1200 Huguenot conspirators were either hung or beheaded in and around the castle. The stench of dead bodies was such that, for some time, the court was compelled to leave Amboise. The famous Arab chief, Abd-el-Kader, was detained here a prisoner by Louis Philippe, but was set at liberty by the present Emperor Napoleon III. In the time of Francis I., the chief officer of the castle had three lovely daughters, each of whom, in turn, became his mistress; their name was Babon, and two of the favorite mistresses of Henri IV. were daughters of two of these ladies. Morals at that time were not at a high premium.

Ten miles south of Amboise is situated the *Château Chénanceau*, built by Francis I. It was given by Henri II. to his mistress, Diane de Poitiers, who inhabited it up to the time of his death, at which time she was dispossessed of it by his mother, Catharine de Medici. At the time of the Revolution it escaped the fate of nearly all the old royal palaces, on account of the popularity of its amiable owner, Madam Dupin. She was very accomplished, and during her residence here, Voltaire, Rousseau, and Bolingbroke were among her constant visitors. The chateau contains a fine collection of historical paintings; among the principal are one of Agnes Sorel, Sully, Henri IV., and Rabelais.

We now arrive at *Tours*, the principal

city of the province of Touraine. Population about 43,000. Principal and best hotel, *Hôtel de l'Université*, a short distance from the station. The junction of the Paris and Bordeaux road is here formed. This city is situated at the extremity of a fine plain, and its bridges across the Loire are the finest in Europe. One of the principal buildings is a Gothic cathedral, built by Henry V. of England. Its length is 256 feet; height, 85 feet: it is flanked by two towers each 205 feet high. It contains an episcopal palace, Exchange, and Hotel de Ville. It has a Tribunal of Commerce, a National College, a library of 32,000 volumes, a cabinet of Natural History, numerous schools, and learned societies. The manufacture of silk goods is still important; it was introduced by Louis XI. There is also an important manufacture of woolen cloths, hosiery, and leather. The Museum contains a gallery of paintings, but they are very indifferent. The only surviving portion of the ancient castle, which was converted into cavalry barracks, is a round tower, from which Charles of Touraine (son of the Duke of Guise who was murdered by Henri III.) let himself down by a rope. On either side of Rue St. Martin stand two ancient towers, visible from all parts of the city. One of them contains a clock, and is called *Tour St. Martin*; the other *La Tour de Charlemagne*, from the fact that Luitgarde, wife of Charlemagne, was buried beneath it. The *Plessis les Tours*, so notoriously known by the descriptions of "Quentin Durward," built by Louis XI., is well worth a visit. The new *Palais de Justice* is one of the finest buildings in the city. Tours is a favorite residence of English families.

From Tours to the castle of *Loches* the distance is 30 miles. This castle acquired a terrible reputation as a state prison under Louis XI. The blood curdles at the recital of the deeds of cruelty committed in this den of infamy when under the governorship of the barber Le Daim. At one end of the terrace is the monument erected to the memory of Agnes Sorel, mistress to Charles VII., in whose praise it can be said that she never exerted her influence over her royal lover but for the purpose of doing good.

After passing *Saumur* (a town containing 11,000 inhabitants, beautifully situated

on the left bank of the Loire, containing a Tribunal of Commerce, a college, a library, a riding-school for the army, and manufactures of linens and cambrics), we arrive at *Angers*, formerly the capital of Anjou. It contains 37,000 inhabitants. The principal hotels are the *Cheval Blanc* and *Hôtel le Roi*. It contains a large number of antique churches and buildings of a sombre cast, but is generally ill built. It has recently been much improved. Among its ancient structures are the ruins of a castle, once the strong-hold of the Dukes of Anjou. It has recently been converted into a prison and powder magazine. Taking its size and preservation into consideration, it may be considered the finest castle in France. It is surrounded by a broad ditch, the gateway and portcullis being almost perfect. The *Cathedral of St. Maurice*, from its elevated position, is conspicuous from all parts of the town. It dates from the 12th century, and is in a very fine state of preservation. Margaret of Anjou was buried in this church, but her tomb was destroyed by the Revolutionists. In the Museum, situated contiguous to the Cathedral, are some very fine pieces of sculpture by David; also a marble bust of Napoleon I. by Canova. Among the relics is a water-pot purporting to be one of those used by the Savior at the marriage in Cana of Galilee. It was brought from the East by King René. The Museum of Natural History in the upper story of the same building contains many valuable and interesting relics. There are vestiges of a Roman aqueduct in the neighborhood. Close to the castle is the suspension bridge. During the passage of a regiment of soldiers over it in 1849 it fell, and over 250 men were drowned. One of the best conducted establishments in Angers is the *Hospice St. Jean*, founded by Henry II., king of England and Duke of Anjou. It dates from the middle of the 12th century. The Mayenne divides Angers into an upper and lower town, and its walls are converted into extensive boulevards, planted with trees, and lined with handsome houses. It contains a riding-school and an Academy of Belles-Lettres. The Military College, where Lord Chatham and the Duke of Wellington studied, is now removed to Saumur. Angers is the seat of a royal college, university, and academy. Man-

ufactures of linen and woollen stuffs, cotton and silk twists, and hosiery, sugar and wax refineries, and does considerable trade in wine, corn, and slates quarried in the neighborhood. Bernier, the traveler, and David, the sculptor, were both natives of Angers.

We have now arrived at the terminus of Route No. 8.—*Nantes*, 256 miles southwest from Paris, contains a population of 112,000 inhabitants, and ranks the fourth city in France in regard to population. *Hôtel de France*—good. It is situated at the junction of the Loire and Esdre. Nantes was the ancient residence of the Dukes of Brittany, and is one of the handsomest and most pleasing towns of France. It is remarkable for the regularity of its public squares. It is connected by twelve bridges with its isles and the suburb Madeleine, on the left bank of the river. The chief edifice is the *Cathedral*, with two towers 170 feet high. Some portions of the structure are of the 11th, 18th, and 15th centuries. The principal object of curiosity it contains is the splendid monument of Francis II., last Duke of Brittany, and his wife, Marguerite de Foix. It was erected to their memory in the Carmelite convent by their daughter, Anne of Brittany, but was removed from there to its present position. It is a magnificent work of art, by Michel Colomb. On an altar of red, white, and black marble repose the figures of Francis and his wife; three angels support their heads, their feet resting on a lion and greyhound. At the four corners are statues of Wisdom, Temperance, Power, and Justice. The twelve apostles are arranged at the sides of the tomb, Charlemagne and St. Louis at their heads, St. Francis and St. Marguerite at their feet.

Next in importance is the *Castle of Nantes*, a massive structure flanked with bastions: it dates from the fourteenth century. It was the birthplace of Anne of Brittany, and she was here married to Louis XII. It had been for a time the residence of all the kings of France, from the time of Charles VIII. down to the Revolution. It was here that Henri IV. signed the famous *Edict of Nantes*, which gave protection to the Protestants. It was from this castle that Cardinal de Retz, who was a prisoner, escaped by letting himself down into the Loire by a rope. Nantes contains also a

town hall, mint, and corn exchange. In its environs are many handsome villas. Merchant vessels of 1000 tons are built on the Loire, and it has numerous manufactures of cottons, muslins, and woollens, cannon foundries, distilleries, potteries, ship-building yards, and an extensive maritime commerce. The port admits vessels of only 200 tons. Larger vessels unload at Paimbœuf. Nantes is the birthplace of Fouché, formerly Minister of Police for Napoleon, and of Bouguier, the mathematician. It sustained numerous sieges, and was united to France with the rest of Bretagne.

Nantes is noted for its butcheries during the Revolution. Over thirty thousand souls, principally women and children, were murdered in cold blood. Carrier, the most detestable monster of the Revolution, when tired of single murders by the guillotine, invented the *noyades* and *republican marriages*. By the first process, boats were filled with miserable victims, rowed into the stream, and by an ingenious contrivance a valve was opened, and boat and crew sank. Bands of inhuman wretches were stationed along the shore to cut off the hands and fingers of any poor unfortunate who succeeded in swimming on shore. The "republican marriage" consisted in binding a male and female back to back, and after being exposed for an hour to the gaze of the multitude, they were dragged to the banks of the Loire and plunged into the "natural bath," as the villains facetiously termed the river. *Paimbœuf* is situated on the Loire, thirty miles below Nantes. Steamers run daily in four hours. There are several very good hotels in Nantes: the principal are *Hôtel de France* and *Hôtel des Colonies*. *Hôtel de Paris* is also very good.

Nearly opposite the *Oudon* station, on the road from Angers to Nantes, is the small village of *Champtoce*, noted for its feudal castle, which was the residence of the famous *Blue Beard*, of English juvenile literature. *Gilles de Retz*, Lord of Laval, or "Barbe Blue," as he was called, having been informed by an Italian magician that bathing in infant's blood would renovate his constitution—impaired by the excesses of youth—he was in the daily habit of kidnapping the children of the *manor* for the purpose of bathing in their warm blood. He carried this butchery to such an extent

that the whole country raised against the cold-blooded wretch; he was seized and conducted before John V. of Brittany, tried, and condemned to be burned at the stake. He died confessing his horrid crimes.

ROUTE No. 4.

From Paris to La Rochelle, by Orleans, Tours, Poitiers (described in Route No. 3): distance, 486 miles; fare, first class, \$10 70; time, 12 hours. From Tours to Poitiers the distance is 62 miles: trains daily. On our way we pass *Villeperdue*, near which Joan of Arc found the sacred sword which she carried in all her battles. We next pass the enterprising town of *Châtellerault*, which contains 13,000 inhabitants; it is one of the principal seats of the manufacture of French cutlery, the production of which occupies about 600 families. It has a castle, from which it derives its name, a theatre, exchange, and hospital. James Hamilton, second Earl of Arran, received the dukedom of Châtellerault from Henry II. in 1548 as the price of his consent to the marriage of his ward, Mary, queen of Scots, with the Dauphin Francis.

We now arrive at *Poitiers*, the most considerable town in the ancient province of Poitou, the western portion of which constitutes the modern department of Vendée, celebrated under that name for the wars which, during the earlier years of the Revolution, its inhabitants waged so devotedly on behalf of the monarchical cause—one of the most gallant and high-minded struggles recorded in the pages of history. The hardy and vigorous peasantry of the district, strongly attached to the proprietors of the soil, who, unlike the landlords of France in general, resided much on their estates, retained feudal attachments and ties unknown elsewhere; with their masters, they staked life, and all that makes life dear, in behalf of the ancient régime.

Poitiers contains about 35,000 inhabitants. The principal hotel, and a very good one, is the *Hôtel de France*. It is inclosed by old walls, and has several old churches, the principal of which are the *Cathedral*, the *Church of St. Radegonde*. Inclosed by iron bars is a small chapel in this church, in which is contained "*Le Pas de Dieu*," covered with an iron case. Here, the legend tells us, the Savior appeared

to the saint. In the crypt is the black marble coffin of St. Radegonde, to which a pilgrimage is made in the month of August by the poorer classes. It was said her body had the virtue of curing the sick; but that being burned by the Huguenots, they think her coffin still retains its healing qualities. The churches of *St. Porchaire*, *St. Hilaire*, and *St. Jean de Moutiersneuf* are all well worthy a visit on account of the antiquity of their architecture. There are also the remains of a Roman amphitheatre. It is now used as a vegetable garden by the *Hôtel d'Evreux*. Poitiers also contains a castle, university, academy, and several schools, hospitals, a public library of 25,000 volumes, a theatre, botanical garden, manufactures of woollen goods, hosiery, lace, and hats. It has some trade in corn, wool, and wine. It came by marriage into possession of the dukes of Normandy, and was for three centuries attached to the crown of England.

Near Poitiers was the scene of the ever-memorable conflict between Charles Martel, at the head of as many Christians as he could collect under his banners, and Abderrahman, commander-in-chief of the Mohammedan forces. The Saracens had nearly made their caliph arbiter of the civilized world, when the Koran received its death-blow in the West on this spot. It is said by some writers that over 300,000 Mohammedans were left dead upon the field. It was also the scene of a signal and most unexpected victory, gained Sept. 9, 1356, over the French by the English under Edward the Black Prince, who captured and brought to England John, king of France. The prince was on his way home from Bordeaux with some 12,000 men, when he unexpectedly encountered King John at the head of 60,000 men. Edward, to prevent the useless effusion of blood, offered to relinquish all the cities and castles he had taken, and give up his prisoners; but the French, believing and trusting in the superiority of numbers, refused every offer. The English were then led on by the Black Prince and Lord Chandos, and the result is well known. Poitiers contains a very celebrated school, called *Ecole de Droit*, numbering a large number of students. Lord Bacon was among the number who studied there.

From Poitiers to Rochefort, distance 80

miles, trains daily. The first place of importance we pass is the small village of *Lusignan*, population 1500. It is only celebrated as the cradle of the Lusignan family, sovereigns of Jerusalem and Cyprus during the Crusades. The old castle belonging to the family was destroyed by the Catholics in 1574, and a public promenade now occupies its site.

We now arrive at *Niort*, a modern town of 21,000 inhabitants. It is situated beautifully on the slope of two hills, inclosed by well-planted promenades, and contains an ancient castle surrounded by two keep-towers, and is remarkable as the birthplace of Madame Maintenon. Her father, Constant d'Aubigné, was confined in it. There is a fine Gothic church built by the English, a market-hall, two hospitals, a theatre, barracks, public library, a college, Athenæum, and botanic garden, with manufactures of woolen stuffs, gloves, shoes, leather, and confectionery. It is the entrepôt for the wines of Gironde, timber, wool, hides, and cattle. Principal hotel, *Hôtel de France*.

We now arrive at *La Rochelle*, once a place of considerable importance, and for a long time the strong-hold of Protestantism; but it was taken by Louis XIII. in 1628. At that time it contained nearly thirty thousand inhabitants; it now numbers nineteen thousand. Its best hotel, *Hôtel de France*, very good. It is entered by seven gates, and its streets are mostly bordered by arcades. Its principal edifices are a cathedral, town hall, exchange, courts of justice, hospital, arsenal, docks, and good bathing establishment. An inner harbor opens from the outer port, capable of containing vessels of 500 tons. The roadstead is protected by the isles Ré and Oleron. It has schools of navigation and drawing, a public library containing 20,000 volumes, a botanical garden, and cabinet of natural history. Its manufactures are glass and earthenware, cotton-twist, and sugar refineries. It has an extensive trade in wines, brandies, and colonial produce.

In 1628 Richelieu ordered an immense dike over 5000 feet in length to be thrown into the sea, which contributed much to the capture of the town, preventing the English from sending supplies. The courageous Guiton, when he accepted the office

of mayor at the commencement of the siege, said he would do so, with the distinct understanding that the dagger which he then held in his hand should lie on the council-chamber table, to be plunged into the heart of the first person who should breathe the word "*surrender*." The siege lasted fourteen months, and the population was reduced from 30,000 to 5000. The city was at length compelled to yield. One of the articles of capitulation were that the heroic Guiton should retain his office of mayor, with all the dignities appertaining thereto. His table and chair are shown among the relics of the Hôtel de Ville. The two towers at the entrance of the harbor, the Tower of la Lanterne, the Porte de l'Horloge, and several of the old city gates, with one or two old houses, are all that remain as relics of this most memorable siege. La Rochelle is the birthplace of Réaumur, the inventor of the Thermometric Scale. Trains run daily to Rochefort, the end of Route No. 4.

Rochefort contains 30,000 inhabitants. It is strongly fortified, and forms the third military port of France. It is built on the right bank of the Charente, ten miles from its junction with the sea. The town is comparatively modern, having been founded by Louis XIV. in 1644. To obtain permission to visit the dock-yard, or *Porte Militaire*, application must be made to our consul. *Hotels des Etrangères et du Grand Bacha*. The town is surrounded by ramparts planted with trees; has a tribune of commerce, a school of hydrography, a national college, two libraries, a botanic garden, and a maritime museum. In the military port the largest vessels float at all seasons. Attached to it are the *Bagne*, or convict prison, containing 1000 convicts, and the *Hôpital de la Marine*, the handsomest building in Rochefort. There is an anatomical museum attached to it. It is admirably conducted, and is capable of accommodating 1200 invalids. The commercial port admits vessels of 800 tons close to the quays. The arsenal is one of the largest in France. It has immense magazines, cannon foundries, and ship-building docks. Napoleon I. arrived here July 8, 1815, endeavoring to make his escape to America; but, seeing there was no possible means of avoiding the English man-of-war *Bellerophon*, then lying in the

roads, he boarded her, and tried to obtain a promise of safe-conduct from her commander, Captain Maitland, *which he refused*. As it is generally supposed that a promise of safe-conduct was given and then violated, the error should be corrected. *No pledge* was given. In 1809, the English, under the command of Lord Cochrane, penetrated into the roads and burned five ships. Lord Cochrane's vessel had 1500 barrels of gunpowder on board; notwithstanding this, he himself steered through the fire of the combined forts, amounting to 1000 guns. Steamers run daily from Rochefort to Bordeaux in seven hours; fare, \$1 60.

ROUTE No. 5.

From Paris to Bordeaux by Orleans, Tours, Poitiers, Civray, and Angoulême. Orleans and Tours are described in Route No. 3, and Poitiers in Route No. 4. Distance, 391 miles; fare, first class, \$13; time, 13 hours and 40 minutes.

We first pass near the old town of *Civray*. There is nothing of special interest here to detain the traveler. The distance is about 30 miles south of Poitiers. It contains 2000 inhabitants, has a very old parish church and castle, also some manufactures of woolen fabrics, and has considerable trade in corn, chestnuts, and truffles.

We now arrive at *Angoulême*, the ancient capital of Angoumois. It stands on a rock in the middle of the beautiful valley of Charente, which winds its way beneath. The city proper contains about 25,000 inhabitants. The principal hotels are *Hôtel des Etrangeres* and *La Poste*. On the *Promenade Beaulieu* a magnificent view may be obtained of the beautiful valley below: the winding Charente, bordered with verdure, threads its way through the *real Cognac* of France, 21 miles below.

One hour and forty minutes on the railroad which branches off at Angoulême for Rochefort, we arrive at Cognac. It contains about 2000 inhabitants, is situated on the left bank of the Charente, and contains a castle in which it is said Francis I. was born, while his mother, Louise of Savoy, duchess of Angoulême, was residing there; some historians say he was born under a large elm-tree, his mother being unexpectedly confined while out *airing*! The event is commemorated by a stone placed on the

spot. The quantity of Cognac distilled does not exceed 6500 tierces a year, but the quantity sold as *Champagne-Cognac* amounts to double that quantity. The vines for the manufacture of this brandy are allowed to run along the ground, thereby acquiring additional strength. Cognac is the entrepôt for nearly all the brandies distilled on the Charente up to Angoulême.

Farther down the Charente is the ancient town of *Saintes*, containing 12,000 inhabitants. Its population is principally employed in the eau-de-vie trade. The brandy is shipped on barges and sent down the river for exportation. At *Saintes* may be seen the ancient remains of a Roman amphitheatre, also a Roman arch of triumph. The principal brands of *Champagne-Cognac* may be purchased of the agents, John Arthur & Co., of Paris.

Angoulême is 275 miles from Paris, and 74 from Bordeaux. It is built of stone, and has a clean and cheerful appearance. The old castle, with its donjon and towers, is now turned into a prison. It was formerly the residence of the counts of Angoulême; and Marguerite de Valois, queen of Navarre, the most beautiful and accomplished princess of her day, was born there. It contains a cathedral, court-house, theatre, and public library, hospitals, paper-mills, and distilleries, a cannon foundry, and manufactures of serges and earthenware. It was for some time the residence of the Black Prince. In the Rue de Genesee is a house shown as the residence of John Calvin, when flying from persecution; he here taught Greek to maintain himself. Montalembert, the originator of the system of fortifications, and Ravailiac, the assassin of Henri IV., were both natives of Angoulême. We next pass the town of *Libourne*, one of the "Bastides," or free towns, founded by Edward I., king of England, in 1286. It is inclosed by walls, and contains a population of 9000 inhabitants. Distance 17 miles from Bordeaux, with which city it has considerable traffic in wine, brandy, and salt. Its port admits vessels of 200 tons at high water. It has a large cavalry barrack, and some manufactures of woolen, glass, and cordage. We now arrive at *La Bastide*, connected with Bordeaux by one of the most magnificent bridges in Europe. It cost nearly one and

a half million of dollars. Passengers are conveyed in omnibuses across this superb structure, and we arrive at the end of our route.

Bordeaux, situated on the left bank of the Garonne, 60 miles from its mouth; population 195,000. Principal hotel, *Hôtel de France*; the proprietor, M. Hue, is an extensive wine-producer: his cellars should be visited.

Bordeaux is one of the most flourishing cities in Europe in point of industry, commerce, and the cultivation of the arts and sciences: it is the second sea-port town in France; the river, which is here 2600 feet wide, is nearly 60 feet deep, and can at all points of its long quay accommodate vessels of over 1200 tons burden. Its quay is nearly 3 miles long, and is lined with beautiful buildings, principally of an Italian style of architecture. No other city in Europe can boast of such a quay. It has docks and building-yards for every size of vessel, even ships of the line. It is an archbishop's see, the seat of a national court, and of a university, academy, an exchange, banks, a secondary school of medicine, a school of navigation, college, normal school, and mint. It is put in communication with the Mediterranean by the River Garonne and Canal du Midi. Its commerce is carried on chiefly with the United States, Great Britain, the French colonies, South America, and Mexico. It is the entrepôt of prohibited goods; has manufactures of all kinds, especially tobacco, vinegar, liqueurs, and chemical products; sugar and saltpetre refineries, numerous distilleries, cotton and woolen spinning, and manufactories of printed calicoes, and iron founderies. Its principal exports are wine, brandy, and fruit; chief imports, colonial merchandise, cotton goods, iron, coal, and building timber. The principal merchants are engaged in the wine trade. Nearly half of the best wines are sent to England, since little of the finest Medoc is used in France. Paris takes only the second, third, and fourth rate wines; perhaps a very small quantity of the best. Russia consumes considerable of the best. Holland is the great mart for the second and third qualities; the United States the third, fourth, and fifth, with a *little* of the

best. Before the Revolution the annual export of wine amounted to 100,000 hogsheads; in 1827 it was about 55,000; it now amounts to over 200,000. The principal fruits exported from Bordeaux are plums and almonds.

Among the most remarkable public edifices of Bordeaux are the remains of the palace of the Roman Emperor Gallianus: it has every appearance of a circus, capable of containing 15,000 people; the cathedral of St. André, a fine Gothic structure, distinguished by its two elegant spires 150 feet high; the church of the Feuillants, which contains the tomb of Montaigne; the great theatre built by Louis XIV., one of the finest in Europe, capable of seating 4000 persons. The Hôtel de Ville contains a gallery of very indifferent paintings. The museum contains some very valuable antique Roman fragments. The Hôtel de la Marine and the triumphal arch of the Port Bourgogne are especially deserving of notice.

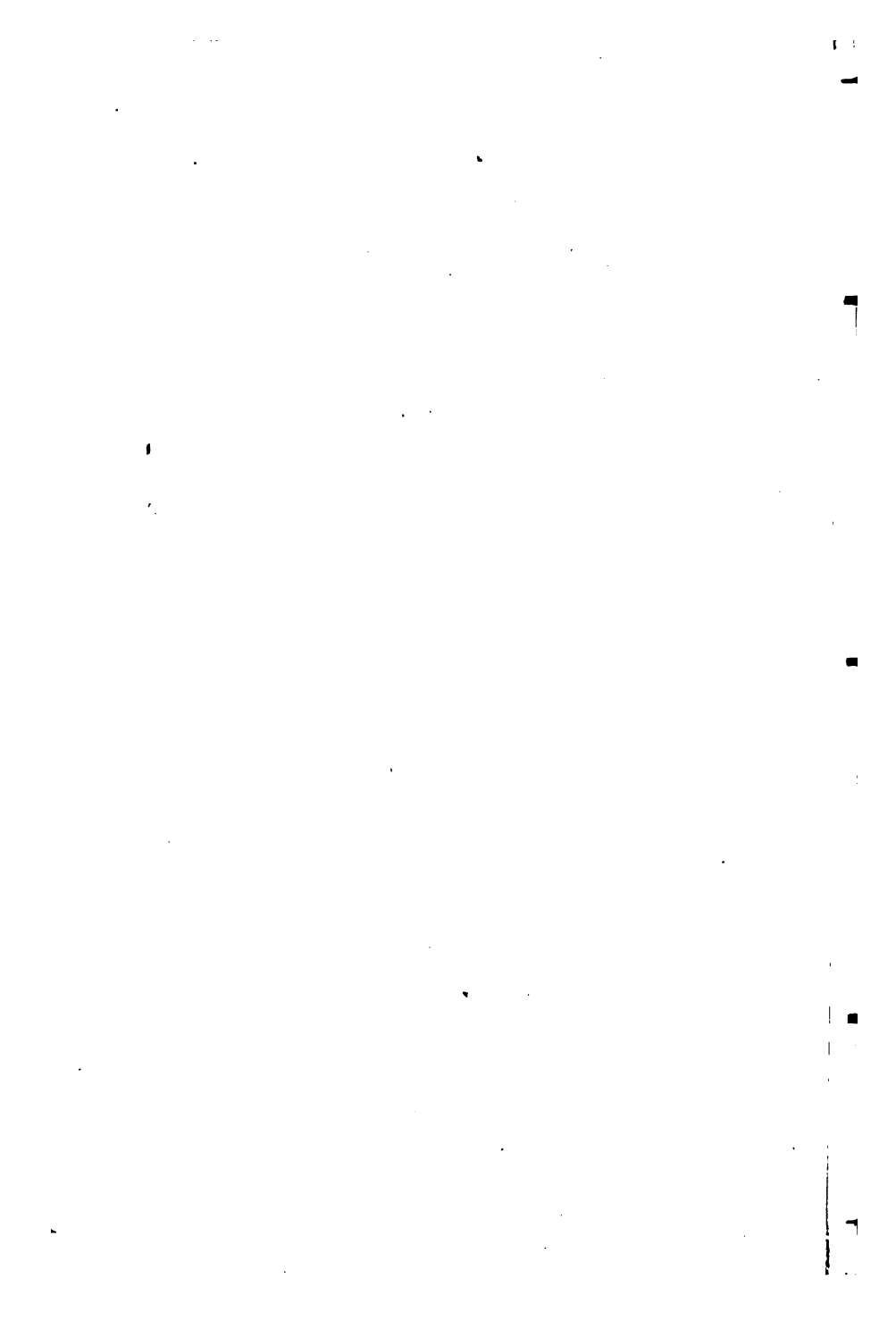
Bordeaux, under the name of Bordigala, was a place of considerable importance when conquered by the Romans: its wines were celebrated as far back as the 4th century. It was sacked by the Visigoths, who were driven from it by Clovis, and was taken by the Saracens and Normans in the 8th and 9th centuries, and came into possession of the Dukes of Gascony in the 10th. In 1152 it passed, by the marriage of Henry Plantagenet with Eleanor of Guienne, sole heiress of the last native duke, and remained under the dominion of England for over 300 years, since which time it has belonged to France. The Black Prince, while governor of Guienne, resided at Bordeaux, and held a brilliant court. His son, Richard II., was born here, and surnamed Richard of Bordeaux. One of the most important events in the history of Bordeaux was its siege, undertaken by Louis XIV., his mother, and Cardinal Mazarin. The wife of the great Condé, while he was confined at Vincennes, having escaped the clutches of Mazarin, threw herself on the protection of the citizens of Bordeaux: having captured all hearts by her eloquence, beauty, and unfortunate circumstances, the magistrates permitted her allies to enter the city, and prepared to resist the forces of Louis. She conducted the defense with so much heroism

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obstinacy that Mazarin was fain to make terms, and raise the siege at the end of a few weeks.

One of the most noted "lions" of Bordeaux are the cellars of MM. Barton and Guestier, bankers and wine-merchants. M. Barton is owner of the vineyards of *Château Langoo* and *Château Léoville*; M. Guestier of *Château de Beycheville*, *Château Lacroix*, and *de Floriac*. Their cellars contain generally from 8000 to 10,000 hogsheads and 500,000 bottles of claret and other wines. Their agents are Aigon Bène, 1 Rue Laffitte, Paris, and E. Lamontagne, 53 Beaver Street, New York. Messrs. John Arthur & Co., of Paris, also have here large supplies of *Château Lafitte* of 1865, *Haut-Brion* 1865, *Latour* 1865, *Léoville* 1865, *Château Yquem* 1861 and 1865, etc., which they sell in Paris at Bordeaux prices.

Below Bordeaux, on the left bank of the Gironde, is the district of *Medoc*, to which an excursion can be made daily by diligence or steamer down the river. This is the great seat of the wine-culture, and the tract which furnishes the wines so celebrated under the names of *Château Margaux* and *Château Lafitte*. This dry and sterile peninsula is the richest wine district of France.

"Medoc is the north termination of the extensive district of sand-hills and sand-plains called *Les Landes*. Extending from Bayonne north, which changes to a bank of gravel on approaching the left bank of the Garonne, and forms a narrow strip of land nowhere more than one or two miles wide, raised from 50 to 80 feet above the river, which is planted with vines, and contains some of the most precious vineyards in the world. The transition is abrupt from this gravel-bank near the river to the Mère Landes, or sandy waste running to the west and south of it, producing nothing but firs, furze, and heath. The soil of Medoc is a light gravel, and, indeed, on the spots where some of the best wine is produced, it appears a mere heap of white quartz pebbles rolled, and about the size of an egg, mixed with sand. The best wine is not produced where the vine-bush is most luxuriant, but on the thinner soils, where it is actually stunted—in ground fit for nothing else; in fact, where even weeds disdain often to grow. Yet this stony soil is congenial to the vine, retaining the sun's

heat about its roots after sunset, so that, in the language of the country, it works (*travaille*) in maturing its precious juices as much by night as by day. The accumulation of sand and pebbles of which this soil is composed is apparently the spoils of the Pyrenean rocks, brought down by the torrents tributary to the Garonne and other great rivers, and deposited, in former ages, on the borders of the sea. At the depth of 2 or 3 feet from the surface occurs a bed of indurated conglomerate, called *alios*, which requires to be broken up before the vine will grow, as it would stop the progress of the roots, being impenetrable to their fibres. The vine is trained exclusively in the fashion of espaliers, fastened to horizontal laths, attached to upright posts, at a height not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 feet from the ground, running in an uninterrupted line from one end of the vineyard to the other. Manure is scarcely used in the culture; only a little fresh mould is laid over the roots from time to time. But the plow is driven between the vines four times each season, alternately laying open and covering its roots. This is performed by oxen, who with steady and unvarying pace thread the ranks without treading on the plants. Manure destroys the fine quality of the wine, and moisture or standing water is most injurious to the plant. The vine begins to produce at 5 years of age, and continues productive sometimes when 200 years old, provided its roots have found a congenial soil to insinuate (*pivoter*) their fibres, which they sometimes do to a distance of 40 or 50 feet, when the soil is dry and deep enough to protect them from the sun. The wines are classed into growths (*crus*), according to their excellence; and only a very small part of the strip of land before-mentioned is capable of producing the premier *crus*. Indeed, so capricious is the vine, that within a few yards of the finest vineyards it degenerates at once. The following list will show the classification of Bordeaux wines, or clarets, as they are called in England (though whence the name, or what its meaning, are unknown in Medoc), together with the average quantity of each produced in one season. The tun, or *tonneau*, contains 4 hogsheads, called *barriques*:

First Growths	(Château Margaux.....140-160)	Tuns.
	(Château Lafitte.....120)	
	(Château Latour.....100)	
	(Haut Brion.....60-80)	

The last is properly a vin de Grave, grown on the Garonne, above Bordeaux, yet it is classed with Medoc wines. It is less in repute now than formerly.

Second Growths	(Mouton (Lafitte).....130-146)	Tuns.
	(Leoville, the best of the wines of St. Julien.....145-186)	
	(Rauzan (Margaux).....75-95)	

La Rose Gruau, Pichon Longueville, Darfort, Degorse, Lascombe, Cos-Destournelle, in all about 800 tuns. It is needless to enumerate those of 3d, 4th, and 5th rate growths, many of which are produced in the vicinity of the first-rate vineyards, at the villages, or in the communes of Margaux, Lafitte, Latour, without partaking in their excellences. The goodness of a season will sometimes give an excellence to second class wines, while in bad years those of first class sink to mediocrity, and are not fit for exporting to England (such is the importance of maintaining the character of these wines there), but go to Holland, or are retained in France. This is so well understood that, some years ago, the proprietor of the vineyard La Rose used to hoist, on a flagstaff above his house, the English flag in good years, the Dutch in middling, and the French in bad years. England consumes more than one half the *premier crus*, and very little of inferior sorts. Russia takes a good deal, Paris little of the best; Holland is the great mart for wines of second quality; and the third-rate sorts, or vins ordinaires, are chiefly used in France. An erroneous idea prevails in England that clarets are prepared for the English market by a certain mixture of brandy. This is not the case; brandy would destroy the wine. A mixture does take place, to adapt the wines to the English, but they are doctored with strong-bodied (*corsés*) Rhone wines, and chiefly with Hermitage, the principal consumption of which is for this purpose. The practice of mixing is very general. The characteristic of the good wines of Bordeaux is their aroma or bouquet; spirit they have none, and will distill away into nothing, yet the aroma will be retained and penetrate even through the Rhone wine, when it is judiciously added. The average price of a hogshead (*barrique*) of

genuine wine of the first growth, in the cellars of the first houses of Bordeaux, is £50 (\$250), which, with carriage, duty, bottling, etc., amounts to £80 (\$400), rather more than 70s. (\$17 50) a dozen. A first-growth wine of a fine vintage is scarcely to be had at a less price; indeed, the whole produce of Chateau Margaux has been sold on the spot for 1000 francs the hogshead, in the case of a very first-rate vintage. Very great skill is shown, and much experience is required in the making of the wine, in the compounding the various growths, and in the preservation of it. A promising vintage often disappoints expectations, while a bad one sometimes turns out excellent; indeed, all that can be said of the *premier crus* is, that they are the wines which most often succeed. The total produce of Medoc in average years is from 150,000 to 170,000 hogshheads, of which about 6000 go to England.

“Travelers desiring to visit the principal vineyards of Medoc may take the steamer to Pauillac (which may be reached in four hours, or six against the tide), which is not far from Lafitte and Latour; or the coaches which run daily will convey them to Margaux. The high road thither, and thence to Pauillac, traverses the centre of the narrow strip of land forming the wine-district. For some distance out of Bordeaux it passes a series of country-houses.

“The Garonne below Bordeaux is a fine broad tidal river, but very much charged with mud, having few features of interest, its banks being chiefly low, while an intervening fringe of marsh and meadow-land, grown over with willows, separates the river from the vineyards, little of which can be seen from the deck of the steamer. Nothing can be finer than the view of the long crescent quay of Bordeaux, and the broad river covered with shipping, many of them three-masted vessels. As the steamer casts off from the quay, opposite the rostral columns, and skirts the long Faubourg des Chartrous, right foremost is a picturesque eminence, covered with wood and vineyards, interspersed with some neat country-houses on its top and below its steep sides. In a recess under the hill stands the village with a domed church, surmounted with a chateau. Below *Montferrand*, a small village hid by

poplars, is a large chateau, the residence of the late M. de Peyronnet, one of the ministers of Charles X., who signed the ordinances.

"The tongue of land between the Garonne and Dordogne, called Entre-Deux-Mers, which produces a vast quantity of wines of an inferior quality, draws to a termination at the low point called Bec d'Ambés. The union of the two rivers forms the broad estuary of the Gironde, whence the department is named. The monsters of the Revolutionary Mountain, after overwhelming, in 1793, their antagonists, the Girondins (so called because the leaders came from this part of the country), swamped even the name of the department, which for several months bore that of 'Ambés.' A long line of low hills, faced toward the water with cliffs, lines the left bank of the Gironde and Dordogne. Looking up the Dordogne you perceive on an eminence *Bourg*, a small town of 8855 inhabitants, where Louis XIV., when a child, resided with his mother, Anne of Austria, for nearly a year (1649-50), during the continuance of the siege of Bordeaux. Mazarin, in order to superintend the operations and watch the leaders of the Fronde within the city, had repaired in person to the south, dragging with him the king, the regent, and the court. The ladies in waiting complained bitterly of the want of a theatre to enliven the ennui of their residence, and the cardinal got angry with the mayor because the whole place could not furnish a sedan-chair to carry him through the steep and dirty streets. The extensive vineyards around Bourg produced the wines (claret) esteemed the best in the district 200 years ago, before the cultivation of the vine in Medoc had commenced, which does not date farther back than 250 years.

"The steamer stops to set down or take up passengers at the Pain de Sucre, a landing-place at the mouth of the Dordogne, close under the Bec d'Ambés, and about one and a half miles below Bourg. Two large islands are here formed in the middle of the Gironde.

"Nearly abreast of the Pain de Sucre a glimpse may be obtained of the *Chateau Margaux*, situated some distance inland; it is an Italian villa, the handsomest in Medoc, and belongs to the heirs of the Spanish banker, the Marquis d'Aguado,

though rarely inhabited, owing to the malaria which prevails around it. It stands in the middle of the vineyard producing the Chateau Margaux, the most esteemed growth of Medoc. The grape which yields it is small and poor to the taste, with a flavor slightly resembling that of black currants. The chateau is about half a mile from the village of Margaux, which abounds in neat whitewashed villas, seated in little gardens amid acacia hedges and trellised vines; it is 20 miles from Bordeaux. At Delas is a tolerable inn. The yellow cliffs along the river-side are pierced to form cellars, in which is deposited the wine grown above them; and for a considerable extent near Gauriac they are excavated in quarries of building-stone. At the base of the cliffs are several small villages.

"*Blaye*.—The dead walls and gloomy-looking modern bastions of the citadel of Blaye are seen projecting over the river at a height considerably above it. In the midst of them stands a fragment of the old feudal fortress, whose towers may be seen surmounting the turfed ramparts. This citadel was chosen as the prison of the Duchess de Berri, who was here confined in a double sense after her capture in La Vendée (see Nantes), having been brought to bed of a daughter in 1833. After a detention of seven months she was sent back to Naples. The body of Roland the Brave was, according to tradition, transported hither from Roncesveaux by Charlemagne, and interred in the church of St. Romain, with his sword Durandal at his head, and his famous horn of ivory (Oliphant), with which he had awakened the echoes of Fuente Arabia, at his feet. The body was afterward transported to St. Sernin at Bordeaux. Opposite Blaye several islands have been formed in the middle of the river by the deposits brought down by the Dordogne and Garonne, and are constantly increasing. On one of them is planted the little fort *Du Pâté*, so called from its round shape. It crosses its fire with that of the fortress of Blaye on the right bank, and of Fort Medoc on the left, and thus commands the passage of the Gironde.

"To the north of Margaux the wines decline; and it is not until after an interval of several miles of inferior vineyards that we reach others producing wine of reputa-

tion in the vicinity of *Beycheville*, lying within the commune of *St. Julien*, a name of note on account of the wine grown in it. The *Château de Beycheville*, situated on the heights in the midst of valuable vineyards, is the seat of M. Guestier, pair de France, ancien député, and one of the first wine-merchants of Bordeaux.

"Here begin some of the most renowned vineyards of Medoc, which lie crowded together in almost uninterrupted succession within a narrow space, stretching within six miles north of *Beycheville*. About 1½ miles off is *Château Leoville*, which produces one of the best second growths, nearly equaling the first growths. The estate is divided between M. Bantre and M. Las Cases. In the same commune is the vineyard of *La Rose*, a prime second growth, and in the adjoining one of *St. Lambert* is the vineyard of *Château Latour*, yielding a well-known wine, *premier cru*. The estate, which does not exceed 330 acres, was sold a few years ago for £60,000. The second growths, *Pichon-Longueville* and *Mouton*, come from the same quarter.

"*Pauillac* (inn *H. de France*), a small sea-port, behind which, at the distance of 1½ miles, is the vineyard of *Château Lafite*, producing one of the three best wines of Bordeaux. It is the property of Sir Claude Scott, and does not yield more than 400 hogsheads yearly. The region of good wines extends north as far as *Lasfranc*, but the wines are far inferior to those of the commune of *Pauillac*.

"The aspect of the wine district of Medoc is that of an undulating country, slightly raised above the Garonne, affording here and there peeps of the river between the gentle hills and shallow gulleys which intersect it. It abounds in marshes and stagnant pools, which render it unhealthy, so that the chateaux which occur in it are inhabited only for a small part of the year by the proprietors. Yet the district is populous, a group of cottages being attached to almost every vineyard, and inhabited by the peasants who cultivate it. The vineyards are open fields; even those of greatest value being, for the most part, unprovided with walls or even hedges, in order to avoid the loss of any space of ground which must be left round the margin, to allow the plow to turn. When the grapes

begin to ripen, a temporary fence is formed round the vines of twisted boughs interwoven with furze, to keep out the dogs; which are most destructive consumers of grapes. Farther, to deter both bipeds and quadrupeds from committing depredations, guards armed with guns are posted on the watch both day and night, while streaks of paint, and bits of white paper stuck upon poles, announce that the vineyard is strewn with poisoned sausages, and that the grapes themselves are smeared with some deleterious mixture. The vines are planted in quincunx order, on ridges about three feet apart. They are trained to espaliers, and not allowed to raise more than two feet above the ground. In the best vineyards they barely cover the soil, but allow the singular mass of pebbles, of which it almost exclusively consists, to appear between the rows. The growth of the vine is confined within a narrow line of demarcation, and the transition is most abrupt from the most precious land to an uncultivated sandy desert. The distance of a few feet makes all the difference. The vintage takes place in the month of September, and it is then that Medoc presents a scene of bustle, activity, and rejoicing. The proprietors then repair thither, with their friends and families, to superintend the proceedings and make merry. *Vignerons* pour in from the left bank of the Gironde to assist in the gathering; busy crowds of men, women, and children sweep the vineyard from end to end, clearing all before them like bands of locusts, while the air resounds with their songs and laughter. The utmost care is employed by the pickers to remove from the bunches all defective, dried, mouldy, or unripe grapes. Every road is thronged with carts filled with high-heaped tubs, which the laboring oxen are dragging slowly to the *cuvier de pressoir* (pressing-trough). This is placed usually in a lofty out-house resembling a barn, whence issue sounds of still louder merriment, and a scene presents itself sufficiently singular to the stranger. Upon a square wooden trough (*pressoir*) stand three or four men, with bare legs all stained with purple juice, dancing and treading down the grapes as fast as they are thrown in to the tunes of a violin. The labor of constantly stamping down the fruit is desperately fatiguing,

and without music would get on very slowly. A fiddler, therefore, forms part of every wine-grower's establishment; and as long as the instrument pours forth its merry strains, the treaders continue their dance in the gore of the grape, and the work proceeds diligently. The next process is to strip (*égrapper*) the broken grapes and the skins from the stalks with an instrument called *dérappoir*, and to pour the juice and skins into a vat to ferment. The skin rises to the top, and the wine is drawn off into hogsheads as soon as fermentation is carried to the proper extent; in judging of which the utmost experience is required, as on it much depends the quality of the vintage."—*Murray's Hand-book*.

From Bordeaux to Bayonne the distance is 120 miles. Trains daily. If on your way to the Spanish frontier, this is your route. There is little to interest the traveler here. Bayonne is one of the strongest fortified cities of France; it contains a population of 17,000 inhabitants. The principal hotel is *du Commerce*. It is a well-built and agreeable city, with handsome quays and promenades; its cathedral is small and of not much importance; but its citadel is one of the grandest works of Vauban. It has a mint, theatre, schools of commerce and navigation, naval and commercial docks, tribunal and chamber of commerce, distilleries, sugar refineries, and glass-works, and exports large quantities of superior hams, timber, chocolate, and tar. The military weapon, the *bayonet*, takes its name from this place, where it was invented in the seventeenth century. A Basque regiment, having been short of ammunition, assaulted the Spaniards opposed to them by sticking their long knives, which they commonly carried, in the barrel of their guns. This city, though often besieged, *has never been taken*, and gained immortal notoriety by refusing to participate in the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

If the traveler intends visiting *Pau*, and he certainly should do so, on his way to Spain, he had better change cars at the Station Dap, thirty-one miles from Bayonne, and two and a half hours from Pau, and return direct to Bayonne in three hours.

Pau is beautifully situated on the mountain stream of the Gave, and has lately become a most fashionable place of resort for

Americans and English. The *Hôtel de France*, a splendid new building finished in 1868, is situated in one of the most lovely positions in France, and is admirably managed by M. Garderes. The promenade is in front of it, with a glorious view of the beautiful Pyrenees. There are two English churches, and one Presbyterian; two good English physicians, viz., J. Bagnall, M.D., and Sir Alexander Taylor.

Pau now contains 18,000 inhabitants, and was formerly the capital of Bearn and Navarre, and celebrated for being the birth-place of Henri Quatre, the "good king," who won the decisive battle of Ivry:

"Hurrah! hurrah! another field hath turned the chance of war;

Hurrah! hurrah! for Ivry and Henri of Navarre."

The principal square contains a bronze effigy of the king. The distance to Pau is 56 miles. The principal object of interest in the town is the ancient castle in which Henri was born. It is said that his grandfather, Henri d'Albret, requested his daughter, at the time of her confinement, to sing, that the offspring might neither be a crying or sulky child, and that she had the courage to accomplish his desires. In the castle are shown his cradle and bed. His cradle, which is a large tortoise-shell, was removed during the Revolution, and another substituted, which the Revolutionists broke to pieces, thinking it a symbol of royalty.

Bernadotte, late king of Sweden, was born here. He was the son of a saddler, and left Pau as a drummer-boy. He sent, while King of Sweden, some fine specimens of Swedish porphyry, which now decorate the chambers of the castle. Bernadotte abandoned the Catholic religion to procure the throne of Sweden, and Henri abandoned the Protestant to procure the throne of France.

The rates at the different hotels are almost as high as those of Paris: they have been rapidly increasing of late years; but still it is very desirable as a residence, owing to its clean and airy appearance, and abounding as it does in all the conveniences and luxuries of life. Many English and American families reside here during the season, and one of our countrymen keeps a pack of hounds. It contains a picture-gallery, public library, school of

design, and numerous manufactures, and does considerable in hams and wines. Pau is the birthplace of Orthes, who, when governor of Bayonne, refused to execute the order of Charles IX. for the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Rides around Pau in Carriages or on Horseback on the Hills of Jurançon.

1st. The ride to Guiraudet or Perpignan, during which on a fine day the whole chain of the Pyrenees may be seen. The road crosses the plain and the village of Jurançon, and returns to Guiraudet in another direction. Price 12 frs.: time about 2 hours.

2d. Ride to Piétat. To go and return takes about 4 hours. One of the finest rides in the environs of Pau. Price 20 frs.

3d. Ride from Pau to Betharan. To go and return, 5 hours: price 20 frs.

There are also several other pleasant rides.

1st. On the road to Bordeaux as far as the Hippodrome. $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

2d. The road to Bayonne as far as the village of Lescar, where an old church is to be seen, returning by the road to L'Arroin and crossing the iron bridge. $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours: price from 10 to 12 frs.

3d. The route to Tarbes, returning by the route to Trespoly and the boulevards. Time $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours: price 5 frs.

4th. By the route to Eaux-Bonne to the village of Gan, one of the favorite rides of the invalids. $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

5th. The road to Nay.

The hills of Jurançon are crossed by many newly-made roads, where the traveler may every day vary his ride.

Trains leave Pau daily for Toulouse, Oloron, Bayonne, and fine excursions may be made to Eaux-Bonne and Eaux-Chaudes, and to the famous Pic du Midi, one of the highest summits of this lovely mountain region. The excursion to Eaux-Bonne will cost about \$9 if by private conveyance, and occupy two days' time. From Eaux-Bonne to the Spanish watering-place of Panticosa will occupy another day. The atmosphere here is much brighter and clearer than in the Alps. The fashionable watering-places of Eaux-Bonne and Eaux-Chaudes are mostly visited by persons afflicted with disease of the lungs. Average prices of the hotels, about \$1.50 per day.

A drive of five miles from Bayonne, through a beautiful avenue of trees, brings you to the celebrated watering-place of Biarritz, lately become quite noted since the erection of the *Villa Eugénie* by the present emperor.

The principal hotels are *Hôtel des Ambassadeurs*, *Hôtel de St. Martin*, *Casino Hôtel*, *d'Angleterre*, and *Hôtel de France*. The imperial family spend a portion of each season here, and, as a natural consequence, the place has become very fashionable. The climate is very bracing, and in the winter living is quite reasonable. The beach is very smooth, and a large portion of the day is spent in aquatic amusements. There is a club, with a well-supplied reading-room and café. The town may be reached by rail in fifteen minutes from Bayonne.

ROUTE No. 6.

From Paris to Narbonne. (From Paris to Bordeaux, see Route No. 5.) From Bordeaux to Narbonne by Agen, Montauban, Toulouse, and Carcassonne: distance 297 miles: time 15 hours: trains daily.

At seventy-three miles from Bordeaux we reach the ancient town of Agen, beautifully situated on the right bank of the Garonne; population 19,000. It has some good public edifices, including the Prefecture Seminary, and a public library of 12,000 volumes. Its principal manufactures are sail-cloth, starch, and leather. It is the entrepôt for the trade between Bordeaux and Toulouse. Marshal de Matignon carried the town by storm during the wars of the League; and Marguerite de Valois and her maids, who were in the town at the time, had some curious adventures in escaping. Jasmin, the last of the Troubadours, whose songs are so universally sung throughout the south of France, was born here.

We next arrive at Montauban, an ancient town situated on the right of the Tarn. It contains a population of 17,000 inhabitants. *Hôtel de l'Europe* is the best place of entertainment in the city. This city

was founded in the middle of the 12th century; was ineffectually besieged by Mont-luc in 1580, and by the troops of Louis XIII. in 1621. It was considered the strong-hold of Protestantism, and suffered much, both under Louis XIII., who besieged it three months in vain, and Louis XIV., who singled out its inhabitants for the purpose of the direst persecutions.

We now arrive at *Toulouse*, which stands foremost among the cities of the province of Languedoc. It is beautifully situated on the banks of the Garonne; is of large size, containing nearly 127,000 inhabitants, and of great historical fame. The principal portion of this city is old, with narrow, winding, and dirty streets, but the more modern portion exhibits a handsome appearance. Its principal hotels are *Hôtel de l'Europe*, *Hôtel des Empereurs*, and *Hôtel Souville*.

Toulouse was the capital of the kingdom of the Visigoths, and was besieged and taken by Clovis. At the *Hôtel de Ville* and *Museum* are many interesting historical relics and Roman antiquities. It has a national court, a university-academy, tribune of commerce, a school of artillery, an academy of floral games—the most ancient in Europe—a national academy of sciences, a school of law, a secondary school of medicine, a national college, seminary and normal school, two libraries, and an observatory. It is the entrepôt of commerce between the interior of France and Spain, and has a national manufacture of tobacco, a cannon foundry, manufactures of woollens, silks, paper, and brandy distilleries.

The celebrated battle of *Toulouse*, at which Wellington defeated the French, was fought April 10th, 1814. The French forces were commanded by Marshal Soult, one of France's best and bravest generals. The forces actually engaged were 38,000 French and 24,000 allies. The French were obliged to abandon *Toulouse*, with the loss of 8000 killed and 1600 prisoners.

After leaving *Toulouse*, the road runs some distance along the *Canal du Midi*. This stupendous work, completed about the middle of the 17th century, connecting the Atlantic with the Mediterranean, is over 150 miles in length, and cost nearly seven millions of dollars. We next arrive at *Carcassonne*, situated on the River Aude and Canal du Midi, 55 miles from Tou-

louse, population 22,000: principal hotels are *Hôtel Bernard*, in the new town, and *Hôtel de Bonnet*, on the Boulevards. The town is divided into two parts, the new town and old city. The former is beautifully laid out, on level ground, well built, traversed by running streams, furnished with marble fountains, and has many handsome squares and planted walks: one of the last leads to the aqueduct bridge of *Tresquet*, and is ornamented with a marble column to the memory of Riquet, the engineer of the Canal du Midi. The old city stands on an eminence, and is interesting "as retaining unchanged, to a greater extent than any other town in France, the aspect of a fortress of the Middle Ages." It is inclosed by walls of great solidity, portions of which are supposed to be as ancient as the time of the Visigoths, and contains the *Castle* and *Church of St. Nazaire*. This last contains the tomb of Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, that brave but cruel warrior, who lost all the laurels he had gained in the holy wars by his butchery of heretical Christians, the Albigenses; his tomb is a slab of red marble, and is situated at one side of the high altar. The other fine edifices are the new cathedral, with a fine spire, the public library, prefecture, town hall, barracks, theatre, covered market, and church of St. Vincent. *Carcassonne* has been celebrated since the 12th century for its manufacture of cloths, not less than 8000 persons out of the 19,000 being employed on that particular branch of industry: the trade in agricultural produce is extensive. *Carcassonne* suffered greatly in the wars against the Albigenses, the greater proportion of its inhabitants being Protestants. It was the birthplace of Fabre, a celebrated Revolutionist, who perished by the guillotine.

Thirty-two miles from *Carcassonne* we arrive at the lifeless town of *Narbonne*. It is situated on a branch of the Canal du Midi, about 8 miles from the Mediterranean, and contains 12,000 inhabitants. Principal hotels are *Hôtel de France* and *Hôtel de la Daurade*. It has a fine Gothic cathedral, and numerous remains of antiquity. The canal of *Narbonne* traverses the town, and communicates with the Mediterranean and with the Canal du Midi. It has a large commerce in honey, which is celebrated as being the best in France;

also in wine, oil, brandy, and salt. Narbonne is one of the oldest cities in Gaul: it received a Roman colony in 121 B.C., and was made the metropolis of S. Gaul. At that time it had a port, which does not now exist. The museum and picture-gallery are well worth a visit.

An excursion might be made from Narbonne to the thorough Spanish town of *Perpignan*: Spanish in its language, dress, and character, although belonging to France since the middle of the 17th century. It has a population of twenty-six thousand. It lies thirty-four miles south of Narbonne. *Hôtel de Perpignan*, *Hôtel de l'Europe*, and *Hôtel des Ambassadeurs*. It is a fortified town, and the citadel, considered impregnable, is separated from the town by a wide glacis. The spot is pointed out where the Emperor Charles V., going his rounds, discovered a sentinel asleep at his post; he pushed him off into the ditch, took his gun, and stood sentinel until the guard was relieved. The chief offices, next to the citadel, are the cathedral and military prison. It also contains a tribunal of commerce, a primary normal school of design, a library, and botanical garden; manufactures of woollens, paper, and hats. It has an extensive commerce in the wines of the country, wool, silk, iron, and cork. Philip the Bold died here in 1285. It was taken by Louis XI. in 1474, and by Louis XIII. in 1642. The French conquered the Spaniards near it in 1793. A magnificent view may be had from the top of the citadel.

ROUTE No. 7.

From *Narbonne* to the ancient city of *Nîmes*, by *Beziers*, *Cette*, and *Montpellier*. Trains daily, in about 6 hours; fare 20 fr.

We first arrive at *Beziers*, beautifully situated, and remarkable for the salubrity of its climate. It contains a population of 18,000 inhabitants. Principal hotel, *du Nord*. It has a fine Gothic church, situated on a commanding eminence, and is surrounded by battlements: it resembles a

fortress more than a church. In 1209 it was the scene of the barbarous massacre of the Albigenses. An army of Crusaders, under instructions from the Pope Innocent III., entered the city for the purpose of destroying the heretics: they were led on by the Bishop of *Beziers*. In the confusion of the assault, when it was found impossible to distinguish the heretics from the orthodox, the bishop gave orders to slay them all, for the Lord could pick out the chosen. The number massacred was immense; by some historians it is put down at 60,000, by some at 40,000. The bishop, in his statement to Pope Innocent, acknowledges that 20,000 were thus butchered. There is an aqueduct of Roman origin, also an amphitheatre, a public library, tribunal of commerce, agricultural society, and manufactures of silk, hosiery, and dimity; parchment, gloves, verdigris, and confectionery. It is the centre of considerable trade, and its brandy distilleries are very extensive. Riquet, the engineer of the Canal du Midi, was born here: there is a statue of him in bronze on the principal promenade.

We now arrive at *Cette*, a sea-port and fortified town of the first class; it contains 24,000 inhabitants. Its fortress is defended by a citadel. Principal hotel, *des Bains*. The town is entered by an elevated causeway, built upon arches: its piers and docks are the works of Riquet, engineer of the Canal du Midi. Its principal edifices are the church of St. Louis, library, and public baths. Its harbor is spacious and secure, from 18 to 20 feet in depth, formed by two piers, with a breakwater in front, defended by two forts, one on either pier. A broad and deep canal, bordered by quays and warehouses, connects the port with the Lagoon of Thau, and, accordingly, with the Canal du Midi, and canals leading to the Rhone, by which means *Cette* has an extensive traffic with the interior. Imports comprise Benicarlo wines from Spain, for mixing with French wines for the English and American markets. It has a large establishment where are manufactured sulphate of soda, magnesia, and potash, from sea-water; exports consist of 40,000 tuns of wine and 4000 of brandy annually, with almonds, Montpellier verdigris, sirups, liqueurs, soaps, and perfumery. It is the entrepôt of an extensive coasting trade, and possesses much foreign commerce. It

has ship-building yards, and an active oyster and anchovy trade. Steamers run daily to Marseilles in about 10 hours.

We now arrive at *Montpellier*, finely situated on the slope of a hill commanding extensive views. It contains a population of 56,000 inhabitants. Principal hotels are *Hôtel Nevet*, *Hôtel de Londre*, and *Hôtel de France*. This city was taken from the Calvinists in 1622 by Louis XIII.; it formerly attracted many strangers, especially English, by its economical and literary advantages, and was considered a very desirable situation for invalids. Its chief ornaments are the gate and splendid promenade of Peyrou, which is reached by a flight of steps and surrounded by balustrades; at its extremity is situated a beautiful fountain, which distributes its waters throughout the town. In the centre of the Peyrou is an equestrian statue of Louis XIV., the whole being shaded by splendid trees; it is considered one of the finest promenades in the south of France. Montpellier contains a university, a tribunal of commerce, a school of engineers, a seminary with schools of medicine and pharmacy, a national college, normal school, museums of painting and sculpture. In the first there is a portrait of Lorenzo di Medici and the head of a young man, both by Raphael, with many other very fine paintings both by ancient and modern masters. It contains two libraries of over 40,000 volumes, a botanical garden, and manufactures of blankets, cottons, muslins, paper-hangings, corks, and surgical instruments. The museum was founded by Fabre, from whom it takes its name; he was a great friend of Alfieri, the Florentine poet and author, and of his wife, the Countess of Albany.

We now arrive at *Nîmes*, the Nemausus of the Romans (improperly called Nismes). It contains a population of nearly 61,000 inhabitants. Its principal hotel, *Hôtel du Luxembourg*, one of the best in France. It has a Gothic cathedral, an old citadel, and fine promenade; this last is lined with beautiful buildings and planted with lofty trees. Its principal object of curiosity, however, is its Roman amphitheatre, which is fully as perfect as the Coliseum at Rome. It was considered capable of comfortably seating 20,000 persons; its greatest diameter is 437 feet, its lesser 332;

height 72. It was used as a citadel by the Visigoths, also by the Saracens, who were expelled by Charles Martel. It is now used by the inhabitants as the scene of their bull-fights. The next place of importance is the *Maison-carrée*, a beautiful Corinthian temple, which has been restored, and is now used as a museum, containing some exquisite statuary and some very good pictures; two of the best are, "Nero trying the effect of a poison on a slave which is intended for his brother," and "Cromwell violently opening the coffin of Charles I." It also contains the ruins of a magnificent "Nymphæum," or bath, called the *Temple of Diana*. Nîmes is a very ancient town, having been subjugated by the Romans 125 years before Christ; it was successfully ravaged by the Franks, Vandals, and Normans, in the 14th century, and was ruined by civil and religious wars. It rose from its ashes by the aid of Francis I. But in the 16th century it again suffered on account of its inhabitants having embraced Protestantism. In 1815, on the restoration of the Bourbons, it was the scene of a disgraceful persecution of the Protestants. Nîmes contains a modernized cathedral, a bishop's palace, a theatre, national college, seminary, and normal school, also a library containing over 35,000 volumes. It contains manufactures of silk, cotton, and woolen goods, and does a large trade in grain and medicinal plants. There is a very excellent cabinet of antiquities in the possession of M. Pelet, in which are imitations of all the ancient houses of Nîmes, made of cork. The *Place de Boucairie* is memorable for being the spot where the leaders of the Camisards were hung, roasted alive, and broken on the wheel. Railway to Avignon, trains daily. For description of Avignon, see *Route No. 9, from Paris to Marseilles*.

If not wishing to visit Avignon, a fine excursion may be made to the *Pont du Gard*, situated about 11 miles from Nîmes, on the diligence road to Avignon. This interesting and stupendous structure dates back to some twenty years before Christ. It is supposed to be part of the aqueduct erected by Agrippa, son-in-law of Augustus, for the purpose of conveying water from Uzes to Nîmes. It is built in the Tuscan order, and is composed of three

separate bridges or rows of arches, one above the other, the River Gardon flowing under the lowest, which is 530 feet long and 65 feet high; the next is 846 feet long and 24 feet high; the upper tier is 870 feet long and 25 feet high: the whole structure being 188 feet high, 19½ feet wide at the base, and 4½ feet at the top. The lowest bridge has 6 arches, the next 11, and uppermost 36. The water-course at the top, through which you can now walk, is 4 feet wide by 4½ deep. The stones of which it is constructed are of immense size, and devoid of all ornament. The wildness and picturesqueness of the valley over which this stupendous structure stands makes it one of the most desirable curiosities to visit in the south of France. It is confessedly one of the proudest monuments of Roman greatness. It is of the Tuscan order, little ornamented, but of a very picturesque appearance. It has been very fortunate in escaping destruction during the Middle Ages. The principal damage it sustained was in 1600, when a portion of the second tier of arches was broken away by the Duke de Rohan in making a passage for his artillery. It has since been repaired at the expense of the states of Languedoc, and it is now difficult to see in what part the injury took place.

ROUTE No. 8.

From Paris to Switzerland there are several different routes, that *via Orleans*, *Nevers*, *Vichy*, and *Lyons* being the longest;

that *via* Dijon and Dole to Lausanne, which is the shortest; and that *via* Dijon, Mâcon, and Geneva, which is the one mostly taken. Time, 14 hrs.; fare, 76 frs. 30 c. (see Route 9 to Mâcon, where you leave the route to Marseilles, taking the road which passes through the Mont Cenis tunnel as far as Culoz, thence to Geneva).

Switzerland may also be reached by Paris, Chaumont, and Mulhouse, and Paris, Strasbourg, and Mulhouse.

Berne, the capital of Switzerland, may be reached *via* Neuchâtel, which is one of the shortest routes; fare, 66 frs. 30 c. The better plan, however, would be to commence your tour from Geneva.

Orleans is described in Route No. 8. On our arrival at Vierzon Junction we may branch off to the right to *Chateauroux* and Limoges. The first is a town of some 17,500 inhabitants. It has an active trade in woolen yarn, in which one fifth of the entire population is engaged. Its principal edifice is the *Castle*, for 22 years the prison of the Princess of Condé, niece of Cardinal Richelieu. It was the last dying request of the great Condé, her husband, to Louis XIV., that she should never be set free. It is the birthplace of General Bertrand, who accompanied Napoleon to St. Helena.

Limoges contains a population of nearly 53,000 persons. Principal hotel, *H. Boule d'Or*. It is situated on the east bank of the Vienne, 110 miles from Bordeaux. It contains few objects of interest to the traveler. It was once strongly fortified, but was besieged and taken by the Black Prince in 1370. The upper or modern town contains an unfinished cathedral, a church with an elegant steeple, a bishop's palace, theatre, exchange, mint, and cavalry barracks, hospitals, and public baths. Among its antiquities are the remains of an amphitheatre and fountain. It is celebrated for its breed of horses, which are much sought after for the French cavalry, and contains manufactures of glass, porcelain, broadcloths, hats, paper, and cards, with tanneries, dye-houses, and brandy distilleries. It was the birthplace of Vergniaud, one of the leaders of the Girondists, who was beheaded by Robespierre; also of Marshal Jourdan, and Naylor, master of the art of enameling.

From the junction Vierzon the distance

is but short to *Bourges*, a city of 23,000 inhabitants. Principal hotel, *Hôtel de France*. On the most prominent point of the city is situated the *Cathedral of St. Etienne*, larger than that of Notre Dame at Paris, and considered one of the finest structures in Europe. The sculpture contained therein is particularly rich and original, the representation of the Last Judgment being admirably executed: Christ seated in the centre amid archangels, with the Virgin and St. John kneeling on either side; to the right the Gate of Paradise, to which the good are being led by St. Peter; and on the left the fiery caldron wherein the wicked were plunged, and the flames of which were being increased by the use of the bellows in the hands of the various imps. The subject certainly bears a striking contrast to that of "heavenly guardians" on the other side. The name of the sculptor, undoubtedly an eminent one, judging from his remarkable execution, is not known. The architect has unfortunately shared the same fate. There are smaller specimens of art, which, however, merit examination, such as the Death of the Virgin, etc. From the celebrated tower you have a fine view of the city, and the staircase by which you ascend is particularly beautiful. The numerous specimens of painted glass exhibited in the windows of the chapels and choir, from its quality and most excellent state of preservation, form one of the most attractive features of the building, particularly that contained in the chapel erected by Jacques Cœur and the archbishop, his son. Many of these specimens of art were executed as far back as the 13th century. The Ascension of the Virgin is very beautiful, and among the most modern specimens. The baptism of Louis XI. took place in the Cathedral, services being performed by the 89th archbishop, Huri d'Avanjour. Among other works of art is the statue of the Virgin and the monument of Jean le Magnifique. Built in the Italian style, we find the *Archêvêché*, where Don Carlos of Spain was imprisoned. It is a fine structure, and adjoins the Cathedral. The gardens attached contain an abundance of limes. Not far distant we find the Grand Séminaire, as formerly called; now, however, it is known as the *Caserne d'Artillerie*.

Bourges in ancient times was considered

a strong, fine city, until it was taken, and nearly all its inhabitants massacred by Cæsar. It was well protected by numerous towers, few of which, however, are now remaining. Two of these deserve particular mention, being specimens of Roman masonry; consequently, interesting mementoes. This city, believed by some to be the ancient Avaricum, is situated in the centre of France. It was the birthplace of Louis XI., also of the celebrated French pulpit orator Bourdaloue. The *Museum* contains some portraits worthy of notice, among which are those of Marie Antoinette and Louis XVI. The *Hôtel de Ville* is the building of most importance and interest after the Cathedral. It was the former residence of Jacques Cœur. He was minister of finance to Charles VII., an extensive capitalist, and celebrated jeweler and merchant; after being a good and faithful servant to his master, was sentenced by him to perpetual banishment. No cause has ever been attributed for the severe condemnation. The style of the building is Gothic, rich and magnificent, but not unnecessarily embellished. The walls and windows are all ornamented in a different manner, and yet all blend harmoniously together. The walls alone were immensely expensive. The entrance is very elegant, on each side of which are figures supposed to represent the servants of Jacques Cœur, faithful to the last, in their wish to preserve him from the approaching danger by being on the constant look-out for the officers of justice. His motto, carved in characters of stone purely Gothic, is most admirably executed. The chapel is of considerable importance, especially the upper portion, owing to the elaborate and artistic representations of Italian fresco-painting upon the roof; the subject being the figures of the angelic host, with the Gloria in Excelsis, etc., inscribed upon their skulls. In this palace resided the young Condé, to whose use it was appropriated during his studious career at the Jesuit's College. Not far from the *Hôtel de Ville* was the residence of Cujas, professor of the university, called the *Caserne de Gendarmerie*. The exterior decorations are very elegant. It was erected in a substantial manner of brick in the latter part of the 16th century. The convent of the *Sœurs Bleues*, in the Rue des

Vieilles Prisons, exhibits some very elaborate specimens of architecture. The *Little Oratory*, with its singular roof composed of thin stone slabs, ingeniously divided, and separating many peculiar devices and particular letters, are finely carved, but rather ambiguous in their meaning.

We next pass *Nevers*, a town containing 18,000 inhabitants, beautifully situated on the right bank of the Loire. Principal hotel, *H. de France*. Its principal buildings are the Cathedral of St. Cyr, situated on the top of the hill, and the Church of St. Etienne, which dates from the middle of the eleventh century. The building now occupied as the *Hôtel de Ville* was formerly the palace of the Dukes of Nevers, and the park formerly attached to the palace is now used as a public garden. It has iron and steel manufactures in its vicinity; in its neighborhood are the forges of Fourchambault, the copper-works of Sinpley, and the foundry of La Chaussade for cables and anchors for the national marine; also a royal cannon foundry for the navy. Near it are the mineral waters of Pougues.

Moulins, Hôtel de Paris, situated on the Allier, is a town containing about 20,000 inhabitants; it has two large squares adorned with handsome fountains. The Cathedral of Notre Dame is still in an unfinished state. The chapel of the college contains the monument to Henri, Duc de Montmorency, erected by his widow, Maria Orsina: he was executed at Toulouse by order of Cardinal Richelieu for conspiracy. The town owes its name to the great number of water-mills formerly on the Allier. It contains a modern *Hôtel de Ville*, courthouse, national college, two large hospitals, an old castle, theatre, public library, picture-gallery, and large cavalry barracks. In the suburbs along the river are well-planted walks. It has societies of rural economy, natural history, and fine arts; also manufactures of cutlery, silk, woolen, and cotton, and does a large trade in corn, wine, raw silk, timber, and live-stock. Marshal Villiers, the opponent of Marlborough, and the Duke of Berwick, natural son of James II. by Marlborough's sister, were both born here. Lord Clarendon, grand chancellor of England, who served under Charles I. and Charles II., having married a daughter of the Duke of York, his prosperity excited envy; he was con-

victed of high treason and banished from England, and while here, in exile, wrote his history of "The Great Rebellion." Sterne, the author of *Tristram Shandy* and *Sentimental Voyage*, made Moulins the scene of the melancholy story of Maria. Some 15 miles from here lies the mineral springs of *Bousson l'Archambault*. The town has a population of 4000 inhabitants.

After passing St. Germain Fessé, where travelers change cars for Vichy, we arrive at the well-built town of *Riom*, containing some 12,000 inhabitants. It is mostly built of basalt and lava from the quarries of Volvic. It contains some manufactures of linen and cotton, brandy and leather. On the Boulevards which surround the town, a monument has been erected to General Desaix. St. Gregory of Tours, one of the most ancient French historians, was born here in 539: he wrote the *History of France*, in 16 vols. The church of *St. Amable* is very interesting as a specimen of ancient architecture.

We now arrive at *Clermont Ferrand*, formerly the capital of Lower Auvergne. It is situated on an eminence, and contains a population of 38,000 inhabitants. Its principal hotels are *Hôtel de la Paix* and *Hôtel de la Poste*. It is composed of two towns, Clermont and Mont Ferrand, formerly separate, but now united by a fine promenade. Being situated near Puy-de-Dôme, it is surrounded by volcanic formations of the most varied aspect. In one of its suburbs is the fountain of St. Alyne, the incrustations of which, during the successive deposits of 700 years, have formed a curious natural bridge. Its principal edifices are the Gothic cathedral and church of Notre Dame. In the latter is a black image of the Virgin, which was found at the bottom of a well; it was reported as having the power to work miracles, and is much resorted to by pilgrims on the 15th of May. Clermont has a university, academy, normal school, and botanic gardens, a chamber of commerce, and school of design. It contains manufactures of linen and woolen fabrics, hosiery, paper, and cutlery. It is the entrepôt of commerce between Bordeaux and Lyons; but it is particularly noticed as being the place where Pope Urban II. held his grand assembly of cardinals, archbishops, and bishops. He was assisted by Peter the Her-

mit, who here proclaimed the first crusade. In the midst of the Pope's eloquent address, which melted every listener to tears, the red cloaks worn by the nobility were torn in strips, and laid on the breast in the form of a cross of all who took the vow. Clermont was also the birthplace of Pascal, the celebrated mathematician.

We next arrive at *Le Puy*, the end of our route. It contains 20,000 inhabitants; principal hotel *Des Ambassadors*. It is beautifully situated on the south slope of Mt. Cenis, crowned by the basaltic rock of Corneille, and has on its highest point a picturesque Gothic cathedral, dating back to the 10th century. This cathedral is celebrated for containing the miracle-working image of the Virgin and Child, called *Nôtre Dame du Puy*. Many of the popes and ancient kings of France have visited it. The numbers that flock to the cathedral are not so great as formerly, owing to the original figures, which were supposed to have been made by the Prophet Jeremiah, having been destroyed or removed, and the present ones made by a native artist. On the side of the church is a tablet recording the number of priests who were slaughtered here by the Revolutionists in 1793. The museum of *Le Puy* contains one of the most valuable collections of mineralogical and geological specimens in France. The manufacture of cotton-lace is carried on here to great extent, some fine specimens of which may be seen in the museum. The remains of Du Guesclin, the illustrious warrior and Constable of France, were removed and deposited here in the Church of St. Laurent.

A short distance from *Le Puy* lies the town of *Espailley*. On the summit of a rock stands the ancient castle in which Charles VII. was residing when the news of his father's death arrived; he was immediately declared his successor, while at the same moment Henry VI. of England was crowned at Paris with great pomp.

Paris to Vichy by *Fontainebleau*, *Montargis*, *Nevers*, and *Moulins*, by the Bourbonnais line. This route to Vichy is more direct than that *via* Orleans, and during the season at Vichy (from May to October) an express train makes the distance from Paris in eight hours and thirty minutes. If not wishing, then, to stop at Orleans or Bourges, this route is decidedly the most

preferable. *Fontainebleau* is described in the excursions in the vicinity of Paris.

After passing *Nemours*, a town of 4000 inhabitants, which contains an old castle, the former residence of the Savoy line of the Dukes of Nemours, and the Ferrière Station, five miles east of which, in the village of Bignon, Mirabeau was born, we arrive at *Montargis*, a town of 9000 inhabitants. It is situated at the junction of the Canal de Briare and Orleans, on the borders of an extensive forest. Its castle was the former nursery of the royal children of France. It surrendered to the rebel Prince Condé in 1652. The scenery is now much more beautiful as we approach the banks of the Loire, on the right bank of which is situated the town of *Briare*, from which Sully's celebrated canal takes its name. This canal, completed in 1642, connects the River Loing at *Montargis* with the Seine at St. Mammes. *Nevers* is described in Route No. 8, as is also *Moulins*. At St. Germain des Fossés the traveler changes cars for Vichy, and arrives at that town in 20 minutes. Fare, 1st class from Paris, 40 fr. 90 c. = \$8.

Vichy.—*Grand Hôtel du Parc* and *Grand Hôtel des Ambassadors*. These are the two best hotels in the place, and are both first class and very reasonable. Their terms are, first floor, per day, *vin ordinaire* included, 15 frs.; second floor, 13 frs.; third, 11 frs. The Ambassador is immediately opposite the beautiful Casino and music-stand, where a most capital orchestra performs twice each day. The Du Parc is opposite the beautiful park which connects the Etablissement-Thermal with the Casino. It is customary for all guests to breakfast and dine at a table d'hôte.

Vichy is a town of 6000 inhabitants, prettily situated in the valley of the Allier, and, with the exception of Baden-Baden, has more visitors during the season than any other watering-place in Europe. There were registered alone in 1868, 28,500. Although Baden is visited by 40,000 per year, few of those take the waters, whereas nearly every visitor to Vichy does. The proof of their efficacy is the steadily increasing number each year. Two hundred years

ago it was resorted to by the people of the vicinity, as well as many who could afford to come from a distance. The first inspector was appointed by Henry IV., in 1603. Visitors to Vichy should read the letters of Madame Sévigné; she graphically describes the manners and customs of the visitors to Vichy during her time.

The Thermal Establishment of Vichy is now decidedly the largest and best regulated in France. It consists of three separate buildings, each containing complete bathing apparatus: the largest owes its origin to the munificence of Adelaide and Victoria, sisters of Louis XVI.; then the hospital establishment; and, lastly, the immense and splendidly directed new building erected by the company, which has leased the establishment from the government for the term of fifty years. These three buildings contain over 300 cabinets for baths, with 40 others for different kinds of douches. Each bath occupying an hour, the company can consequently accommodate 3000 persons daily. In 1868 there were 172,600 baths and douches paid for; there were 2,416,500 pints of waters bottled and exported to different parts of the civilized world. The company also sold 224,000 bottles of other sources, as well as 52,000 bottles of Chateldon, a water much used in the hotels of Vichy; 80,000 lbs. of the salts of Vichy extracted from the water by *diffused crystallization* for the purposes of drink and bath, and 450,000 boxes of pastilles of different forms. There is a government stamp on all boxes of pastilles and jars of salts, placed there by a commissary of the government, that purchasers may not be imposed upon by the carbonate of soda used in trade to make Vichy water. Nature is the best chemist. Use the genuine, or don't use any, is the advice of all first-class physicians.

The springs of Vichy are twelve in number, eight of which are natural and four artificial. The principal are *La Grande Grille*, *Le Puits-Carré*, *Le Puits Chomel Lucas*, *L'hôpital*, *Les Célestins* (these are all from natural sources), and *Hauterive*, *Mesdames*, and *Parc*, artesian. These are all the property of the state. The sources *Lardy* and *Larbaud* are private property.

All these springs have the same physical property; they only differ in their temperature, which gives them different tastes.

They are composed of the same ingredients, and have the same chemical properties, but they differ slightly in the quantity of the ingredient, the bicarbonate of soda predominating. They are also largely impregnated with carbonic acid. They are gaseous, alkaline, and thermal in various degrees. In all the natural springs the quantity and the temperature are in direct ratio, that is, they increase or diminish at the same time. Where the water is most abundant it is always the warmest. The *Célestins* is the only exception to this rule. These waters are used internally and externally as drinks, baths, and douches. The usual time to perform a cure is twenty-one days, but many physicians say there is no fixed time; it depends on the patients and on the disease. The springs of Vichy are good for nearly all diseases of a chronic order, but only certain in those affecting organs below the diaphragm.

The principal diseases for which the waters are known to be efficacious are diseases of the *liver*, *skin*, *gravel*, *gout*, *rheumatism*, *womb*, *indigestion*, *diabetes*, and *catarrh*. It is said that in cases of *gout* and *diabetes* the soothing effects of the Vichy waters are superior to all known remedies. The steady increase in the number of visitors proves their efficacy. The prices for baths of the first class are three francs; the same for douches; second class, two francs; the difference between the two being in the quantity of linen. There are some reserved cabinets where you can repose on a bed after your bath for one franc extra.

The new Cassino, the charm and pride of Vichy, is perhaps the most elegant of the kind in Europe; it covers over twenty-five thousand square feet. The theatre alone contains 800 large arm-chairs, all numbered, each subscriber retaining his own seat during the term of his subscription. The price per month is fifty francs; this gives you also the right to all parts of the Cassino as well, viz., the *salles de jeux* (no *tapis vert* or *roulette*), the balls, concerts, chairs in the park, at the Célestins, reading-room, etc. Subscribers to the Cassino alone pay twenty francs, and enjoy all the rights except to the theatre. Entrance to the theatre (when not occupied by subscribers), four francs; boxes containing four chairs, ten francs.

In addition to the theatre (where per-

performances by the best artists are given nightly), the Casino contains a splendid concert and ballroom, a *salle de jeux*, reading-room for both gentlemen and ladies, billiard-room, smoking-room, all splendidly furnished and decorated. The billiard-room contains four good tables, and is under the charge of Professor Gibelin, probably the best teacher in Paris. He spends his summers at Vichy.

In 1862, a beautiful park, containing twenty-six acres, was laid out along the banks of the Allier; it contains many beautiful promenades; it is protected by a dique $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long; behind this park may be seen the *Rocher des Celestins*, at the foot of which that spring rises; it takes its name from a convent of that name which formerly stood on its top. Its geological construction is very curious.

The Emperor Napoleon III. has done much toward the advancement of Vichy. Its *digue*, park, reservoir of fresh water for the use of the town, a *hôtel de ville*, lighting with gas, in addition to three beautiful chalets built for his own use and at his own expense, are all due to him.

There are numerous pleasant excursions in the vicinity of Vichy, viz., to the *Chateau of Raudan*, distance ten miles: this was formerly the property of Madame Adelaide, the sister of Louis Philippe, who bequeathed it to her nephew, the Duc de Montpensier. The tariff for two horses to Raudan is 24 fr. to the Chateau de *Bourbon Busset*, distance ten miles. Some very beautiful views may be had during this excursion; fare, two horses, 22 fr. to *Chateldon*, the source of the celebrated water by that name; price 20 fr. to *Les Malavaux*, a romantic wild gorge. Here may be seen the ruins of an ancient castle which belonged to the Knights Templars, 10 fr. *La Montagne Verte*, a very fine view on the other side of the Sichon, 10 fr. The tariff in the town from six A.M. until midnight, one horse, 1 fr. 25c. the course, and 25c. the hour; for two horses, the course 2 fr., the hour 3 fr.

The principal consulting physicians at Vichy are Dr. Amable Dubois, inspector; Dr. Willemin, assistant, and Dr. Casimir Daumas. The last-named has written an admirable work on the Vichy waters, and stands high in the profession.

If entering Switzerland from Vichy, the most direct route is to Geneva *viâ* Lyons;

time to Lyons 7h. 30m. Expense, 1st class, 18 f. 60 c. = \$3.72.

Returning to *St. Germain de Fossés*, where the traveler changes cars, and soon passes the important town of *Roanne*, which contains 20,000 inhabitants. It is finely situated, on the left bank of the Loire, at the head of that river's navigation. From hence the productions of Lyon and the Levant, the coal of St. Etienne, and the iron of Southern France, which have been brought here by canal or rail, are conveyed to Nantes, on the western coast of France, or by the Loire, and *Canal de Briare*, and the Seine to Paris. Notice the admirable bridge over the Loire, which cost \$600,000. After passing through a tunnel nearly two miles long, we arrive at *Tarare*, a town of 15,000 inhabitants, noted for its manufacture of muslin, the town and all the immediate vicinity being employed in that branch of industry. The muslin is remarkable for its fineness, and the weavers are obliged to work in the damp and cold, the moisture being necessary to keep the thread from breaking.

Perrache, the Lyon station. For description of Lyon, see Index.

From Lyon to Geneva, express, 4h. 45m. Fare, 16 f. 90 c. = \$3.37, *viâ* Amberieu, Culoz, and Bellegarde. At Amberieu you change cars, taking the train from Paris. [At Culoz, if on your way to Italy by Mount Cenis, you change cars.] Take your seat in the right-hand side of the cars, as the rail keeps close to the banks of the River Rhone, and the scenery is very beautiful. Bellegarde is the frontier station in France; passengers from Switzerland are here asked for passports, and their baggage is examined. You had better have a passport, as the authorities have the *right* to demand them from Americans, not from Englishmen.

The river here becomes exceedingly narrow, and the scenery wild and picturesque. After passing several tunnels of more or less length, we enter the *Tunnel of Credo*, two and a half miles long, which cost one and a half million of dollars to France, and three years of time. It is one of the longest in Europe. After passing this tunnel, notice on the left the powerful fortress of *Ecluse*, originally erected by the Dukes of Savoy. It is built on the side of a wild and narrow gorgo, formed by Mont

Vouache on the side of Savoy, and Mont Credo, a spur of the Jura, on the side of France. It was rebuilt by the celebrated Vauban, but dismantled by the Austrians after the downfall of the first Napoleon, but has since been repaired, at great expense, by the French government, and is one of the greatest strong-holds in Europe.

Eight miles from Bellegarde we pass the station *Chancy*, the frontier town of Switzerland. No examination of baggage nor passports.

For *Geneva*, see Index.

ROUTE No. 9.

From Paris to *Marseilles*, *Toulon*, *Nice*, *Mentone*, and *Genoa*, by *Fontainebleau*, *Dijon*, *Mâcon*, *Lyons*, *Valence*, *Avignon*: railroad finished at the close of the year 1871 all the way to *Genoa*. Fare to *Marseilles*, 105 frs. 25 c.; to *Nice*, 133 frs. 10 c. Time to *Nice*, 27 hours.

Fontainebleau is described among the suburbs of Paris. The next place of importance is *Dijon* and the wine-growing district of Burgundy. It contains a population of 40,000 inhabitants, and has many fine public walks and beautiful environs. Principal hotel, *Hôtel de Jura*, in front of the station, and most admirably managed. The principal buildings are a palace of the Princess of Condé, a castle built by Louis XIV., which now serves for barracks, the church of *Nôtre Dame*, built in the purest Gothic style, and remarkable for the boldness of its construction: it contains the cathedral clock, made by Jacques Marques, and seized upon by Philippe le Hardi at Courtrai, as one of the most curious works then in existence; its bells are struck by two hammer-men, appointed for that purpose, and called *Jacquemars*, a corruption of the maker's name. *Dijon* contains a prefecture, a large old court-house, theatre, hospitals, prisons, and orphan asylum, also a national court for the departments, courts of assize and commerce, a university-academy, numerous colleges, schools of medicine and fine art, and a botanic garden.

It contains manufactories of woollen fabrics, linen, cotton, earthenware, soap, beer, and candles. Its principal dependence, however, is in its wine-trade, being the principal dépôt and market for the sale of the Burgundy wines which grow in this neighborhood.

As our travelers are, as a general thing, a wine-drinking people, and as commodities can be sold or withheld at pleasure, and be mingled and adulterated with no regard to the natural principle of the article in adherence to blind cupidity, and where the price, too, ceases to be the natural market value, it is absolutely necessary to become well acquainted with the different brands, manner of preparation, and the amount distilled, in self-protection, that every petty dealer in the article may not have it in his power to call wines by fraudulent names, not only imposing upon you, but every friend who partakes of your hospitality. For this purpose, the author has made a short extract from Redding's "Modern Wines," on the subject of Burgundy wines. We have described the Bordeaux wines in Route No. 5, and will describe the Champagne wines on our route to Strasbourg.

"Ancient Burgundy now forms the three departments of the Côte d'Or, the Saône et Loire, and the Yonne. The wine district is situated between 46° and 48° lat., and is about 60 leagues long by 30 wide. The most celebrated district is the Côte d'Or, thus named on account of the richness of its vineyards. It consists, for the most part, of a chain of gentle calcareous hills, which extend northeast and southwest from *Dijon* into the department of the Saône and Loire, including a small part of the arrondissement of *Dijon* and all that of *Beaune*. One side of these hills presents an eastern, and one a south and southeastern aspect, both of which are highly favorable to the growth of the vine. The vineyards cover the elevations nearly the whole length of their range, at the bases of which a plain of argillaceous, deep-reddish earth extends itself, rich in agricultural produce of another species. The training of the vines is after the low method, on sticks about three feet long. They are set much closer together than is in general customary. The superficies devoted to vine cultivation in the depart-

ment of Côte d'Or is about 63,378 acres. The department of the Saône and Loire, the least important district of Burgundy as respects the quality of the wines, contains 76,775 acres of vineyards. The third district of Burgundy, the department of the Yonne, nearly equals the Côte d'Or in the quality of its produce, while its vineyards are more extensive, containing no less than 84,075 acres of surface.* The total of acres in the vineyards of Burgundy are 224,223. The value of the wines produced in the whole of Burgundy, in years of ordinary production, amounts to 52,139,495 francs—over ten millions of dollars. The wines of France are grateful and beneficial to the palate and to health; they do not, by being too strongly impregnated with brandy, carry disease into the stomach at the moment of social joy; they cheer and exhilarate, while they fascinate all but coarse palates with their delicate flavor. About a million of hectolitres,* out of 2,125,798, are consumed in the three departments composing the ancient province; the rest is sent to different parts of France, and to foreign countries, and naturally consists of the wines of the best quality. The red wines of Champagne resemble them most in character. The vine districts of Burgundy are known in the country by the divisions Côte de Nuits, Côte de Beaune, and Côte Châlonnaise.

"The difference of the qualities of the wine may be judged by the following lists of prices, taking for example the arrondissement of Beaune, in the centre of Côte d'Or. There 2300 hectolitres of superior wine are produced at 125 francs each, 17,700 at 95, 45,000 fine wines at 60, 60,000 of good ordinary at 30, and 113,670 at 18 francs. This may serve as a specimen of the other districts in respect to quality, except in the department of the Saône and Loire—80 francs the hectolitre is the highest price, and 15 the lowest. In the department of the Yonne, the higher classes of real Burgundy fetch from 300 to 400 francs the *muid*,† or rather 125 the hectolitre, while the lowest brings but 14 francs. The white wines bring from 98 to 23. Thus the white wines neither rise as high nor sink as low as the red. The quantity of alcohol in these wines is said to be 18.50

per cent., but, in this respect, there is a considerable variation in the experiments, as no two wines are exactly alike in point of strength. The results yet obtained are not, therefore, very satisfactory.

"Burgundy is perhaps the most perfect of all the known red wines, in the qualities which are deemed most essential to vinous perfection. The flavor is delicious, the bouquet exquisite, and the superior delicacy which it possesses justly entitles it to be held first in estimation of all the red wines known. It can not be mixed with any other; even two of the first growth mingled deteriorate the quality and injure the bouquet.

"It is unnecessary to go into the history of the lower growths of the wines of Burgundy, because they are rarely exported. It will suffice to take a cursory notice of them, and dwell longest on those wines which are best known out of France. The three more celebrated districts have been previously enumerated, namely, those of Beaune, Nuits, and Châlonnaise.

"The fine wines of Upper Burgundy, in the arrondissement of Dijon, are the produce of about 700 hectares, while in the arrondissement of Beaune 7000 are cultivated for making the better growths. The arrondissement of Dijon, near Gevray, 5 miles from Dijon, produces the red and white Chambertin. The vineyard is very small. The soil is gravelly, with loam. The gravel is calcareous, and the subsoil marl, with small shells. It is a wine of great fullness, keeps well, and has the aroma perfect. It was the favorite wine of Napoleon. The first class never passes out of France. They make an effervescing Chambertin, a wine inferior to good Champagne. It wants the delicate bouquet of Champagne, by the absence of which it is easily detected. The French complain of its having too much strength; but this would commend it in England or America. It is a very delicate wine notwithstanding, and highly agreeable to the palate. It has been frequently imported into London, and is much commended by those whose regard for the delicate bouquet of Champagne is less than that for the carbonic effervescence of similar growths. In spirit it is, perhaps, a little above the average of Champagne, which it resembles so much that persons not judges might easily mistake the one

* A hectolitre is equal to 26½ Eng. gallons.

† Equal to 74 gallons.

for the other. The principal plants used are those called the *Noirien* and *Pineau*. The *Gibaudot* and the *Gamet*, which last grape has an ill name, are used for the inferior kinds of wine. The *Gamet* yields largely, sometimes a thousand gallons an acre. It is manured, and is called the poor man's wine. The *Chaudenay*, for white wine, is gathered here at the latest period, and carefully assorted. There is a saying that a bottle of Chambertin, a *ragoût à la Sardanapale*, and a lady *causeuse*, are the three best companions at table in France.

"At Bèze, St. Jacques, Mazy, Vérolles, Musigny, Chambolle, the Clos Bernardon, du Roi, of the Chapitre, of Chenôve, of Marcs d'Or, of Violettes, of Dijon, in the commune of that name, most excellent wine is made. In the Clos de la Perrière, in the commune of Fixin, belonging to M. Montmort, a wine in quality and value equal to Chambertin is grown. Many of these vineyards produce white wines as well as red.

"In Beaune, as already stated, the wine country is much more extensive than in Dijon. The aspect, as before observed, is northeast and southwest, being the direction of the main road conducting from Dijon to Chalon-sur-Saône, passing through the towns of Beaune and Nuits, both names familiar to connoisseurs in wine. The first commune is Vougeot. Upon the right hand on leaving the village, the vineyard of that name, once belonging to a convent, is seen extending about 400 yards along the side of the road: it forms an inclosure of about 48 hectares, 112½ acres English, and sold for 1,200,000 francs; the aspect is E.S.E., and the slope of the ground makes an angle of from 3° to 4°. Here is produced the celebrated wine Clos-Vougeot. The upper part of the land turns a little more south, forming an angle of 5° or 6°. The soil upon the surface differs in this vineyard; the lower part is clay, while the uppermost has a mixture of lime, and there the best wine is grown. The average is about two hogsheads and a half the English acre. No manure is used; but the soil from the bottom is carried up and mingled with that at the top. The cellars contain vats, each of which contains about 14 hogsheads, in which the must is fermented: the time occupied is uncertain. The wine is best when the fermentation is

most rapid. Above this vineyard is another choice spot, called Esséjaux, which is much esteemed, but less so than the higher part of Clos-Vougeot. Farther on is Vosnes, a village which produces the most exquisite wines that can be drank, uniting to richness of color the most delicate perfume, a racy flavor, fine aroma, and spirit.

"The most celebrated of these wines are the *Romanée-vivant* (so called from a monastery of that name), *Romanée-Conti*, *Richebourg*, and *La Tache*. The vineyard producing the first-mentioned wine is below those which yield the Richebourg and Romanée-Conti, and contains only 10 hectares of ground. The Romanée-Conti is considered the most perfect and best wine in Burgundy. Ouvrard, the contractor, bought this vineyard for 80,000 francs. The wine is produced in an inclosure of about 2 hectares in extent, forming a parallelogram, and the quantity made is very small. The Richebourg inclosure, of the same form, contains only about 6 hectares. The aspect of the Romanée-Conti is southeast, and the ground forms an angle of 5° in slope. There is no difference in the management from that of the neighboring growths.

"Continuing to follow the road, about a league from Vosnes is the small town of Nuits. A part of the ground extends southwest, and is mostly flat. Upon this superior wines are grown; and among them, on a spot of only 6 hectares in extent, in a slope with a southwestern aspect of not more than 3° or 4°, the well-known St. George's, of exquisite flavor, delicious bouquet, and great delicacy. The other vineyards on the road produce wines of ordinary quality. In the commune of Aloxe a wine called Corton is grown, which is in repute for its bouquet, delicacy, and brilliant color. The ground upon which this wine is made gives only 10 or 12 litres of wine each hectare, of which there are but 46. Nothing is more remarkable or unaccountable than the difference of production in these fine wine districts. The most delicious wines are sometimes grown on one little spot only, in the midst of vineyards which produce no other but of ordinary quality; while, in another place, the product of a vineyard, in proportion to its surface, shall be incredibly small, yet of exquisite quality; at the same time, in the

soil, aspect, treatment as to culture and species of plant, there shall be no perceptible difference to the eye of the experienced wine-grower. In such a district as the Côte d'Or it is difference of site rather than treatment to which the superior wine owes its repute, for there is no want of competition in laboring after excellence.

"Bordering on Aloxe is the vineyard of Beaune, a well-known wine of a very agreeable character. Not far from thence is produced the *Volnay*, a fine, delicate, light wine, with the taste of the raspberry, and Pomard, of somewhat more body than Volnay, and, therefore, better calculated to keep, especially in warm climates. These are wines which, when genuine, bear a good character all over the world.

"Between Volnay and Meursault the vineyard of Santenot is situated. It consists of twelve hectares upon a southern slope. The higher part produces a celebrated white wine, called Meursault; the middle and lower a red, which is considered preferable to Volnay. In the neighborhood of Meursault are grown the wines denominated 'passe-tous-grains' by the French, and the dry white wines, of a slight sulphurous taste, and much drank in hot seasons, called wine of Genévrières, of the Goutte d'Or, and of Perrières. The quantity of hectares on which these last wines are grown is but sixteen. The situation to the southwest of Meursault, where it joins Puligny, is noted for the delicious white wine called Mont-Rachet, of exquisite perfume, and deemed one of the most perfect white wines of Burgundy, and even of France, being the French Tokay, in the opinion of many connoisseurs, but only in renown, for these wines bear little resemblance to each other. The vine-ground of Mont-Rachet is divided into l'*Aîné* Mont-Rachet, le *Chevalier* Mont-Rachet, and la *Batard* Mont-Rachet. The vineyard of the Chevalier, which is on the higher part of the ground, is a slope of about twelve or fifteen degrees, and contains about eighteen hectares. L'*Aîné*, or the true Mont-Rachet, is about six or seven hectares. The Batard is only separated from the two other vineyards by the road which leads from Puligny to Chassagne, and contains about twelve hectares. These vineyards have all the same southeastern aspect, yet the wine from them is so different in quality

that, while Mont-Rachet sells for 1200 francs the hectolitre, the Chevalier brings but 600, and the Batard only 400. There are two vine-grounds near, called the Perrières and Clavoyon, which produce the white wines, sought after only from their vicinity to Mont-Rachet.

"Chassagne, four leagues southwest of Beaune, called Chassagne le Haut, and Le Bas, not far from Puligny, is productive vine-land. The canton of Morgeot contains twenty hectares, which produce a red wine much sought after. It faces the southwest, and owes its good qualities to its excellent aspect. The village of Santenay, on the borders of the department terminating the elevated land, grows some choice wines, such as Clos-Tavannes, Clos-Pitois, and the Gravières, though not equal in quality to those already enumerated. There is an infinite variety in the wines of Burgundy which an Englishman can hardly comprehend. Accustomed to wines less delicate than intoxicating, and regardless rather of the wine taken from habit than quality, his favorite beverage is chosen more from that cause than perfection of flavor. The nature of the soil, the aspect, the season, the plant, and mode of culture, as well as the making, each and all equally affect the quality of these wines more than wines in general, on account of their great delicacy. The most finished and perfect Burgundies, the French say, are deteriorated by so short a voyage as that across the Channel from Calais to Dover, including, of course, the journey to the former place. They are never sent away but in bottle.

"The best Burgundies, called *les têtes de cuvées*, are from the select vines, namely, the *Noirien* and *Pineau*. Grown on the best spots in the vineyard, having the finest aspect, these rank first in quality, and are wines, when well made in favorable seasons, which include every excellence that the most choice palate can appreciate: fine color, enough of spirit, raciness, good body, great fineness, an aroma and bouquet very powerful, strong in odor, and that peculiar taste which so remarkably distinguishes them from all other wines of France. The next, called the first *cuvées vins de primeur*, approximate very closely to the first class in quality, except that the perfume is not quite so high. Good wines,

les bonnes cuvées, which are grown on a soil less favorable than the foregoing, are in an aspect inferior, fairly rank third in quality. Then come *les cuvées rondes*, having the same color as the foregoing, and equal their strength, but wanting their full fineness and bouquet. Next, they distinguish the second and third *cuvées*, the color of which is often weak to the preceding growths. They are deficient in spirit, and destitute of fineness and flavor. These three last classes of the wines of Burgundy come from the same species of wine as the two first, but the soil is inferior, or the aspect not so good, being, perhaps, more humid, or less exposed to the sun. Their abundance compensates the grower for their inferiority.

"Of the common red wines of Côte d'Or there are two sorts, called wines *de tous grain*, or *passé tous grains*, which come from a mixture of the *Noirien* and *Pineau* grape with the *Gamay*. The wine *de tous grains* is an ordinary wine, which, when good, is much esteemed in hot seasons. It has a deep color, tending to the violet, much body, sufficient spirit, and, after a certain age, a little bouquet. It is a coarse wine, but will keep a long time without sickness of any kind, and is much valued for sustaining such wines as tend to dissolution. It is often much better than those which are called '*les seconde et troisième cuvées*' of a middling season.

"There are only two sorts of white wine in the Côte d'Or; the first made from the white *Pineau*, and the second from the common plant mingled with it. These two sorts are marked by two or three subdivisions. The first in quality, the finest and the best, is the Mont-Rachet, already mentioned. It is distinguishable in good years for its fineness, lightness, bouquet, and exquisite delicacy, having spirit, without too great dryness, and a luscious taste, without cloying thickness. In making, they endeavor to keep it with as little color of any kind as possible; no doubt for the purpose of preserving that lightness of hue which white wines rarely possess, being yellowish, probably by the absorption of oxygen, which incorporates with them while in contact with the atmosphere. Most of the other white wines of the Côte d'Or differ most essentially from that of Mont-Rachet. The common kinds

are more or less flat, acid, without body, and deficient in firmness and strength.

"The prices of the wines of the Côte d'Or differ greatly, and can not be fixed. The *têtes de cuvée*, or choice products in the best years, are not sold under 1000 francs the queue or tonneau, or 215 francs the hectolitre. '*Les premier cuvées*' in such seasons bring 700 or 800 francs, according to their grades of distinction; '*les bonne cuvées*,' from 600 to 700; '*les ronde*,' from 400 to 500; '*les deuxième et troisième*,' from 350 to 400 and above; the others not more than two hundred francs.

"The Mont-Rachet brings 1200 francs, the other white wines from 300 to 600, and the common sorts from 50 to 70 the queue.

"It often happens in superior years that the best wines, after making, do not bear a higher price than 400 francs; and yet, in fifteen months, 1200 or 1500 are demanded for them. It may easily be judged, therefore, that no scale of prices, when the wines are perfect, can be permanent, owing to this circumstance. The following is a list of the prices the Burgundy wines brought from the vineyards on the hills of Beaune, on an average of ten years; but it must be borne in mind that the time of purchase was at the vintage, immediately upon making, and paid by the highest bidder, and not when the wines had been kept. Volnay, the queue, 460 francs; Pomard, 450 fr.; Beaune, 440 fr.; Savigny, 420 fr.; Aloxe, 430 fr.; Aloxe, the Corton wine, 490 fr.; Chassagne, 410 fr.; Chassagne Morgeot, 470 fr. The product of Puligny, viz.: Mont-Rachet, 1000 fr.; Perrières and Clavoyon, 380 fr. Meursault wines, viz.: Les Genévières, La Goutte d'Or, 450 fr.; and Saulenot red wine, 480 fr.; the common red wines sell for 90 or 100 fr., and the white from 75 to 90 fr., including the cask.

"The wines from the Nuits district are superior to those of Beaune for aroma, body, softness, raciness, and will bear transport to any distance: Prémaux, 500 fr.; Nuits, 500 fr.; Nuits St. George's, 580 fr.; Vosnes, 580 fr. The wines of Vosnes, viz.: Richebourg, 600 fr.; La Sache, 600 fr.; Romanée St. Vivant, 700 fr.; Romanée-Conti, 6 or 7 fr. a bottle; Vougeot, 580 fr.; Clos de Vougeot, 5 or 6 fr. the bottle, at ten or a dozen years old, if the vintage has been very fine; if otherwise, at

three or four years from the vintage. It is preserved in large vats till bottled, in which it mellows better than in the cask. The quantity produced is but about two hogsheds and a half to the English acre. The white wine made here has been long diminishing. The grape is the black and white *Pineau* and the *Chandenay*. No manure is permitted. The vines are fifteen inches apart.

"The proprietors of the vineyards of Vougeot and Romanée-Conti do not usually sell their wines in wood, nor, except in years of bad quality, do they sell them immediately, and then generally by auction. They keep them in their cellars for years, and only at last dispose of them in bottles made on purpose, and bearing their own seals. In the arrondissement of Dijon the following were not long since the price of two-year-old wines. It may be judged, from what has already been stated, that such a list can only be an approximation to the truth for consecutive years. The white wines less celebrated in this district than the red carry a price generally of 456 litres the queue, or about 114 gallons; Chambertin, 800 to 1000 fr. the queue; Gevray, 500 to 550; Chenôve Montrual, 350 to 400; Violettes, 310 to 350; Marsannay, 300 to 330; Perrières, 200 to 240. The red wines are, per queue, Chambertin, 1400 to 1500 fr.; Gevray, 700 to 800; Chambolle, 700 to 800; Chenôve, 400 to 450; Dijon, 300 to 400 fr.; Marsannay, and other ordinary wines, 200 to 300; Fixin and Fixey, light wines, good ordinary, 150 to 250 fr., the cask included.

"The wines of the Côte d'Or most in repute, and of the best class, are those which generally develop their good qualities the slowest, when they have not been cellared for the purpose of rendering them potable too soon. Opinions are different upon the most eligible period to bottle them. Some think that they preserve their good qualities best when they are bottled, at the end of 15 months, from the vat; but more think the third or fourth year a better time, when the proprietor can afford to delay it so long. The inferior sorts are delivered for consumption at the end of the second or third year, according to the quality. The fine wines are not commonly delivered until the month of March of the second year after

the vintage. The good ordinary wines are bottled at the end of the first year, or they remain longer, if convenient to the consumer. The care bestowed upon the making accelerates or retards the perfection of these wines. The longest duration of the finest wines most capable of keeping does not exceed 12 or 15 years from the season in which they are made. After that time, though they will support themselves some years, they decline instead of improving. From the second year in bottle the fullest bodied and hardest wines have attained their highest degree of perfection. All that can be desired after this period is that they shall not deteriorate. The duration of the ordinary wines is not so easily defined. They are rarely kept long, in bottle, for after the second or third year they would become good for little. The produce of some of the wines of the Côte d'Or is nearly a thousand English gallons the acre.

"The manner of making the best and most celebrated wines of the Côte d'Or is sufficiently coarse: the grapes are commonly trodden before they are thrown into the vat; a part of the stalks are then taken out, and the must is suffered to ferment. The gathering takes place in the hottest sunshine. The fermentation in the vat, which contains about 18 hogsheds, and is usually left uncovered, lasts from 30 to 48 hours if the weather is hot, and from three to eight days, and even 12 days, if it be cold, for the first class of wines. The white wines are longer. The wine is then drawn off into vats containing each about 700 gallons. The management consists of a racking in the month of March following, the vintage, and a second racking in September, repeated every six months, for the red wines. The casks are kept exactly filled, and the wine is fined. Many persons make the first racking soon after the first frost happens, fine immediately, and rack again in the month of March, and then in the month of September.

"The next division of Burgundy considered as respects the excellence of its wines, is the Department of the Yonne. It contains, as has already been stated, more space devoted to the culture of the vine than the Côte d'Or; but, though it produces some wines of very good quality, they are inferior to those of that renowned

district. The prices in the arrondissement of Auxerre are 40 francs the muid of 280 litres, to 300 and 350.

"These wines may be arranged in three classes: The first is made from the black *Pineau* grape alone; it has a good color, and agreeable bouquet, with strength and spirit, and yet does not injure the head or stomach. In this class may be placed the following wines in their order of superiority: Chainette, Migraine, Clairion, Boivins, Quetard, Pied de Rat, Chapotte, Judas, Boussicat, Rosoir, Champeau, the Iles. These wines are produced on 130 hectares of land. Hence may be judged the vast variety of species. They bring from 300 to 400 francs the muid; the mean price is about 350 francs. In the communes of Irancy and Cravant wine is produced. Palotte, worth about 90 francs the hectolitre, and much esteemed.

"This district produces red wines still lower in price. The second class of wines is made from the grapes called *Tresseau*, *romain*, and *plant du Roi*, alone or mingled. Of this class the *Tresseau* alone is the superior kind; the wine sells for 36 francs the hectolitre. The third class is made from the vine *Gamay* or *Gamel*, and is on that account a common wine, strongly colored, but cold. It is remarkable that this wine, mingled with white wine, becomes sooner ripe than in its natural state. Of the white wines of the Yonne, the best class is produced from the *Pineau blanc*. The chief of these is Chablis. If this wine is the product of a favorable year it should be very white. It is a dry wine, diuretic, and tastes flinty. The best wines of Chablis stand in the following order: first, Val Mur; secondly, Vauxdesir; thirdly, Grenouille; fourthly, Blanchot; fifthly, Mont-de-Milieu, forming together about fifty-five hectares of vineyards. These wines sell in the common run of the seasons at from 250 to 300 francs the muid.

"The third class of white wines is the product of the *Plant vert*, grown in a bad aspect and soil, and brings about 23 francs the hectolitre.

"The white wines of the first quality do not keep so well as the red. The first class of red wines is often kept in the wood for more than three years after bottling. It is excellent after it has remained a year in bottle, and will keep good for ten years

more. The white wines are perfect at three or four years old, but are subject to get thick as they acquire age. In the wine districts of the Yonne the wines are racked twice the first year, and not again except just before they are sold. They are never fined except for bottling. The vineyards of Avallon produce three distinct qualities of wine: the first delicate, fine, spirituous, and good, bringing 50 francs the hectolitre; secondly, a wine of ordinary quality, bringing 40 francs; thirdly, common wines, worth very little. The best wines of Avallon are those from Rouvres, Annay, Monthécherin, Monfaute, Clos de Vézeley, and Clos de Givry. Wines which form the ordinary wines of rich families are Vault, Valloux, Champgachot, Thurot, Girolles, and Etandes. These wines are treated very nearly the same as in Auxerre prior to bottling. The Champgachot is liable to a singular disease. In spite of racking, and all the care taken, it is sometimes loaded, in spring, with a cloudiness, which changes its taste and hue. In this state they are careful not to disturb it, and it soon works itself clear and of a good color. It is rarely better than after this sickness, which never happens but once. Some of the growers are pleased to see the wine put on this appearance. The best wines of the arrondissement of Poigny do not fetch more than 40 francs the hectolitre. In the arrondissement of Sens there are wines that bring about 60, such as that of Paron, but the quantity is small. The arrondissement of Tonnerre merits attention for its wines. The vines are planted on calcareous slopes, differing in aspect. Those of the south-east and south are very good; such as bear a southwest aspect are also much esteemed, and give the best wine. Of this latter aspect is the vine-ground from Tronchoy to Epineuil inclusively, where the most distinguished wines are grown, such as of Préaux, Perrières, des Poches, and others, particularly Olivotte, in the commune of Dannemoine. The wines of Tonnerre, of the finest kind, fetch 90 francs the hectolitre, on an average; and the other kinds, in gradation, from 60 to 85. The wine of Olivotte, one of the best, has a good flavor, is fine, and of excellent color, but it lacks the true bouquet unless in very favorable years. The communes which furnish the

best wines are Tonnerre, Epineuil, Dannesmoine, for the fine red wines; those of the second and third qualities are grown at Molosme, St. Martin, Neury, and Vezinnes. White wines are grown in the communes of Tronchoy, Fley, Bérù, Viviers, Tissey, Roffey, Serigny, and Vezannes. Those of Grize, in the commune of Epineuil, as well as that of Tonnerre, and, above all, of Vaumorillon, in the commune of Junay, are distinguished. These wines are treated in making as in the Côte d'Or, and will keep good in bottles from five to ten years. The department of the Saône and Loire is the other division of ancient Burgundy. The quality of its wines is by no means equal to those of the Côte d'Or or the Yonne, and they are, therefore, the Burgundies of the less opulent classes. These wines differ in prices: the arrondissement of Mâcon furnishes red wines, for example, to the extent of 4849 hectolitres, at 60 francs the hectolitre, and 219,782 hectolitres, of varying quality, at intermediate prices, down to 15. There are excellent wines in quality between those of Burgundy and the Rhone, which, at 6 or 7 years old, are in their prime age. They drink, with water, better than any other wines. Lyons is a great consumer of these wines. The wines of the commune of Romanèche, called Les Theoreins, sell for 56 francs; La Chapelle de Guinchay, Davayé, Creuze Noire, St. Amour, at different prices, down as low as 25 francs. The white wines of the first class, such as Pouilly, are of superior quality, and better adapted for carriage than the red, but the quantity made is much less. They sell at 56 francs; Fuissé at 47; Solutré, Chaintré, Loché, Vinzelles, Vergisson, Salomay, Charnay, Pierre-clos still lower. The annual value of the wine does not increase in consequence of the goodness of the quality. The wines of Burgundy are generally dearest in years when their quality is indifferent. This has given rise to the proverb among the wine-growers, *Vin vert, vin cher* — 'tart wine, dear wine.' The reason of this is, that the good quality of the wine always accompanies abundant years, and the reverse. The cultivation of the vine in these districts has been very much improved of late. The quantity of fruit produced is also more considerable. The system in the Mâconnais is for the

most part a division of the produce between proprietor and cultivator. The Vignerons here are a sober, economical, respectable class of men. The hectare of vines, or about two acres and a quarter English, represents a capital of 5000 or 6000 francs. Not less than 40,000 or 50,000 hectolitres might be sent out of the district, were wine demanded to that extent. Of other red wines, the little Cortin, named Moulin-à-vent, produces a light and delicate species, but it must be drank in the second or third year. It will not keep beyond the tenth. The wine of Davayé ameliorates best by age. It may be drank in the second year, and will keep till the twentieth. It approaches nearest the wines of Côte d'Or in excellence, though considered but an ordinary wine. When it is kept some time, it rises superior to the class denominated ordinary in the common sense of the word. The white wines of Pouilly rank superior to any of the red wines of the Mâconnais. In good years they rival the first products of the French soil, and compete with the best wines of Champagne, Burgundy, or the Bordelais, according to the inhabitants of the Mâconnais. Their characteristic is the nutty taste they leave on the palate. At one year old they drink smooth and agreeable, after which they much resemble dry Madeira both in color and strength. They will keep a long while. The wine of Fuissé does not taste of the nut like Pouilly, but has a flinty flavor; is fine and delicate. It becomes more spirituous by age. The wines of Solutré are more like those of Pouilly than Fuissé, but are inferior.

"These and the other white wines enumerated before are often sparkling or *mousseux* of their own accord in the first, and sometimes the second year, when bottled in March. They keep long and well. The red wines keep a good while in wood; but the white are bottled in the month of March of the first year. They are twice racked and fined only six days before bottling. In Autun there are three qualities of wines. The best is called Maranges; it is left in wood three years, bottled the fourth, and keeps well. Its mean price is 76 francs. The second quality of wine is that of Sangeot, and, indeed, all the wines of Dezize, except Maranges. These are ordinary wines, and bottled at three years

of age; will keep twenty. They increase in quality by age, and become from *vins d'ordinaire* to be *vins d'entremets*. The mean price is 35 francs the hectolitre. The wines of Châlons admit of the same divisions in quality as those of Autun. The best wines are from the noirien grape, and the best of the first growth fetch 66 francs, and of the second growth 44 francs. These wines have a fine and delicate taste; they please by their agreeable odor and aroma. In the ordinary wines the aroma is not present, still they are pleasant drinking of their class. The better ordinary wines of Châlons increase in value by age, augmenting a fourth in price every year they are kept. A bottle of the finest wine fetches from 2 to 3 francs. In the arrondissements, the produce of which is not here detailed, the mean price of the hectolitre is from 20 to 24 francs. Such are these wines, the most perfect ever grown, and yet the care taken of them by the maker from the press to the bottle is by no means equal to that taken of Champagne. Nature and the site, with the observance of a very simple and common process, are all that are demanded to bring to its present perfection the first red wine in the world.

"The secret of the excellence of Burgundy depends upon unknown qualities in the soil, which are developed only in particular places, often in the same vineyard, at all events within a very narrow district. Whatever be the cause, France has in these wines a just cause for boast, and a staple in which she has never been excelled. While much is owing to the climate and aspect, it is evident that the peculiar characteristics of Burgundy depend least upon the art or labor of man, since wines inferior in quality receive as much or more of his attention than those of Burgundy. There is very little of the first class of these wines exported from France, in this respect differing from Champagne, where the best finds its way into foreign countries. There are several reasons for this, and among the foremost the small quantity produced, which the French, who are choice in wines, know very well how to distinguish, but which foreign merchants very rarely do. As good a price can be obtained in France for the highest class of Burgundy, such as Romanée-Conti, of

which only a dozen pieces are annually made, or for La Tache, as can be obtained any where. The first of these wines, being grown upon less than four acres of land, is not beyond the supply of the Paris market; and to the second, grown upon a spot of ground of about six acres, the same remark will apply. The genuine Chambertin is a scarce wine with the foreigner. The other wines of the first class of Burgundy are, therefore, substituted for these to the stranger almost universally. This is, however, of less consequence, when it is considered that very few persons, except those of the best taste habitually acquainted with them, can discern the difference. In wholesomeness, and every essential quality to the ordinary drinker, they are equal to the first growths. To recapitulate the wines of the Côte d'Or, the finest Burgundies of the Côte de Nuits are, Romanée-Conti, La Tache, Chambertin, Romanée St. Vivant, Richebourg, Nuits, St. George's, Clos-Vougeot, Prémaux, Vosnes, and La Perrière. Of the Côte de Beaune, Chambolle, Musigny, Volnay, Pomard, Beaune, Savigny, Aloxe, Aloxe de Cortin. Of the Côte de Chalonais, Vosnes, Morey, Santenot, St. Aubin, Maranges. These are the three first and finest qualities among red wines. Of white, the celebrated Mont-Rachet takes the first place, then the Goutte d'Or and Genévrières of Meursault. The red wines of the second class above are many of them a little inferior to the first. The first class of the wines of the Yonne comprises those called Olivettes, near Tonnerre, and Perrière. Those of Auxerre have been enumerated in a preceding page, to which, in the second class, may be annexed the wines of Epineuil, Les Poches, Haute Perrière, Irancy, Dammemoine, and Coulanges la Vineuse. The white wines of the first class are Chablis, Tonnerre, Le Clos, Vauxdesir. The first class of Burgundies in the Saône and Loire are Moulin-à-vent, Torins, and Chenas. The second class comprise Fleuri, Chapelle de Bois, and, in short, all the district of Romanèche." The buffet at the station of Lyons is very fine, and the landlord, M. Paul, is a liberal wholesale dealer in wines.

After leaving Dijon we pass the Vougeot station, renowned for its celebrated wines, described by Mr. Redding. We next pass Nuits a town of 3000 inhabitants; its wines,

described above, were rendered famous as far back as 1676 by Louis XIV., whose physician prescribed their use exclusively, for the purpose of restoring his health.

Beaune, a town of 12,000 inhabitants. *Hôtel de France*, fair. It contains a fine hospital, founded in 1448; a public library of 10,000 volumes; it has manufactures of cloth, leather, and casks. Its principal trade, however, is in the wines of Burgundy, nearly 100 of the leading mercantile houses being engaged in that business. Over 40,000 butts are annually exported. Monge, the celebrated mathematician and favorite of Napoleon, was born here.

Chalon-sur-Saône, as its name indicates, is situated on both banks of the Saône; it contains 20,000 inhabitants. There is nothing in this town worth seeing. Here the *Canal du Centre* connects the Loire to the Saône. Hotels, *Hôtel du Parc* and *H. Trois Faisans*. There is a granite column supposed to be a relic of the Roman period, an obelisk to the memory of Napoleon, and a fountain with a statue of Neptune. The town has a school of design and a public library containing 10,000 volumes. The Hospital of St. Laurent, which is situated on an island in the Saône, is an admirably managed institution, as well as that of St. Louis. There is also a theatre, public baths, and college, manufactures of watches, jewelry, and linen, and exports a large quantity of wine, timber, and charcoal. The famous Abelard died here in 1142; he was buried at the Abbey of St. Marcel, but was afterward removed to Paraclete. Steamers go down the Saône to Lyons daily in five or six hours.

Macon, situated on the left bank of the Saône; population 19,000: *Hôtel de l'Europe*, decidedly the best house here. The proprietor is a grower of the celebrated Macon wine called "*Thorin*." The chief edifices are the *Hôtel de Ville*, cathedral, and old episcopal palace. Passengers for Geneva, Switzerland, *via* Bourges, Point d'Ain, here change cars. This is the most direct road to enter Switzerland.

Lyons, situated at the confluence of the Rhone and Saône: population 323,954. The principal hotels are *Grand Hôtel de Lyon*, Rue Imperiale, first class in every respect, and *Grand Hôtel Collet*, No. 60 Rue Imperiale and No. 99 Rue de l'Impératrice, near

Place Louis-le-Grand—good house, prices reasonable. Lyons is the centre of manufactures in France, and the second city in the empire in point of size and population. It is of great antiquity. Under the Latin name of Lugdunum, it was the capital of Celtic Gaul; in modern times, its share in the horrors of the Revolution, where it was one of the chief scenes of the Jacobin excesses, has aided in giving it notoriety. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has rendered its name enduringly popular in connection with scenes of an opposite and more attractive kind.

Along the banks of the Rhone and the Saône are magnificent quays; and the city possesses many fine public edifices which we will notice in detail. It is, however, for the most part closely built, with narrow and dirty streets, the usual characteristics of a manufacturing town. The regenerating hand, however, of the late emperor effected many changes. Lyons is the chief city of the silk manufacture, including that of velvets, satins, and other varieties of the same fabric; but the present number of silk looms is much below what it was at a former time, prior to the extensive pursuit of this branch of industry by Zurich and other places on the Continent, as well as the fuller development among the manufactures of England. There are in Lyons considerable factories for the produce of cotton, woolen, and other goods, besides gold lace, jewelry, and other articles.

To obtain a topographical view of Lyons, and at the same time a very beautiful sight, the traveler had better make the ascent of the heights of Fourvières: in reaching them from the Hôtel de Lyon, you pass the *Hospital of Antiquities*, built on the site of the Roman palace where Claudius and Caligula both were born. On the top of the heights stands the church of *Nôtre Dame de Fourvière*, surmounted with a dome on which stands a colossal copper figure of the Virgin. The church contains numerous offerings to the Virgin, whose intercession saved Lyons from being devastated by cholera. Close to the church an enterprising individual has built a tower which stands over 600 feet above the bed of the Saône, and on clear days Mont Blanc, 100 miles off, is often seen. Immediately behind Fourvières stands the church of *St.*

Iranée, of no importance in itself, but erected on the spot where that cruel tyrant, Septimius Severus, in the year 202, caused the massacre of nearly 20,000 Christians who had met here to pray. Their bodies were thrown into the vaults underneath the church. The museum contains several fine pictures by some of the best masters. The principal picture in the gallery is the *Ascension*, by Perugino, master of Raphael. There are also a number by Rubens, Guercino, Teniers, and Palma Vecchio. There are also some specimens of Roman antiquity, foremost among which are the bronze tables on which is carved a speech of Claudius, a native of Lyons, delivered before the Roman Senate in A.D. 48. Among the celebrated persons born in Lyons was Jacquard, inventor of the silk-loom. There is a very fine portrait of him in the picture-gallery; also one in the *School of Design*, or *Institution de la Martinière*; the latter is produced by the loom, and is in imitation of an engraving. Lyons also contains a *Museum of Natural History*, well filled in all its various departments, and a public library containing 10,000 volumes. Before the siege of Lyons it contained nearly 100,000; after the city was taken, the besiegers turned the library into a barrack, and insisted in using the books only for fuel. The *Hôtel de Ville* is rendered historically of great importance. It was here the Revolutionary Tribunal sat after the siege of Lyons, consisting of Couthon, Fouché, and Collot d'Herbois. The last named, who was chief of those tyrants, had been an actor, and had been hissed off the stage at Lyons. Maddened at his reception, he threatened the direst vengeance against the inhabitants; chance gave him the power; and the poor unfortunates were executed at the rate of a hundred per day. The guillotine being too tedious for the execution of both innocent and guilty, they were tied to a cable, sixty at a time, and cannon loaded with grape-shot were fired along the line; after over 2000 persons were butchered in this manner, the city was razed to the ground.

Lyons is well fortified by detached forts in a circle round the town: the most important are the heights of *St. Croix*, of *Fourvières*, and *Croix-Rousse*; the last stands above the suburbs of that name, which are principally inhabited by silk-weavers, who

live in houses of immense height, in narrow, dirty streets. This suburb is the hot-bed of insurrection, teeming with turbulence and sedition; nearly all the riots and revolts in Lyons sprung from this quartier: there are over 30,000 silk-weavers in Lyons, all of whom are, physically considered, an inferior set of men, and are generally exempt from military duties on that account. They do not work in large factories as with us, but the employer gives out the raw silk to the weavers and dyers. This manufacture of silk was first established at Lyons about the middle of the 15th century. The *Conseil des Prud'hommes*, alluded to in our description of Paris, is here brought into requisition with very beneficial effect, in settling difficulties arising between master and man. Omnibuses traverse the town in every direction, and voitures stand on the principal places: where the names of the streets are written in black, the streets run parallel with the two rivers, and when in yellow, at right angles. Steamers on the Rhone leave daily for Avignon and Arles, leaving from Place Belcour, on the right bank of the Rhone; but take the railway by all means. The scenery of the river can be seen just as well from the cars by sitting on the right-hand side, the road skirting the river on its left.

Vienne, a very ancient town, anterior even to Lyons, contains 20,000 inhabitants: hotel *Table Ronde*. It was made the metropolis of the Viennoise by the Romans, and was the capital of the first kingdom of Burgundy, and the residence of the dauphin. It has a Gothic cathedral, and numerous ancient remains, among which is the *Castle of Salomon*, supposed by some to be the prison of Pilate, he having been banished from Rome to Vienna, in Gaul, after his return from Jerusalem. Pope Clement V. and Philippe le Bel here held a council in 1311, and abolished the Order of the Templars.

Our next place of any importance is, after passing the village of St. Vallier, the *Château de Ponsas*, where it is said Pontius Pilate committed suicide by throwing himself from a rock! Nearly at the mouth of the River Doux, on our left, before we arrive at *Tain*, we perceive a small conical hill. Tradition says that an inhabitant of the town of Condrieu determined to

turn hermit, and established his cell on the top of this hill: he amused his leisure hours by breaking the stones and rocks which surrounded his dwelling, and planting among them some vine-slips of the Vionnier species from Condrieu. The Shiraz was afterward introduced. It succeeded to admiration: the hermit's example was copied by others, and the sterile hill side was soon converted into a vineyard of about 300 acres, which produces the celebrated white and red wines known as the *Hermitage*. The real *Hermitage* will not keep more than 20 years without altering: that of the first class is not bottled for 4 or 5 years; it is generally sold at that age for exportation; its average price on the spot is about 80 cents the bottle. The quantity produced is about 63,000 gallons, including every quality. A large quantity of the first quality is sent to Bordeaux to mix with the best qualities of claret, which gives the claret body, and fits it for exportation. The white *Hermitage* is made of white grapes only, and is divided into three qualities. This is the finest white wine France produces, and little or none of the first quality is exported. The French value it highly. The second quality is generally passed off as the first to the foreigner, and figures as such in the list of the foreign merchant: its color should be a straw yellow, its odor like that of no other known wine. It is of a rich taste, between that of the dry and luscious wines. It is often in a state of fermentation for two years, but is never delivered to the consumer, if it can be avoided, until fermentation is complete. The quantity of real white *Hermitage* does not exceed 120 tierces, or 8400 gallons annually. It keeps much longer than the red, even to the extent of a century, without the least deterioration; though after 25 or 30 years old it assumes somewhat of the character of certain old Spanish wines, and its aroma and taste undergo a change.

Valence contains 20,142 inhabitants. It is surrounded by orchards, vineyards, and woods, and inclosed by walls. Principal hotel, *de Poste*. It was formerly the capital of Valentinois, and Louis XII. created it into a dukedom for Cæsar Borgia. Its principal edifices are a cathedral, containing the tomb of Pope Pius VI., barracks, court-house, citadel, and theatre. The

principal occupation of its inhabitants is the reeling and throwing of silk.

A short distance east from Valence is the village of *St. Perey*, noted for its very excellent red and white wines, and are considered some of the very best of the Rhone wines. The sparkling *St. Perey* is a much sweeter and more wholesome wine than Champagne, its sweetness being derived from the natural juice of the grape. The red *St. Perey* derives its color from the skin of the grape, which is of a delicate rose tint. The Grand Mousseaux of *St. Perey* ranks equal to the first-class Champagne.

Avignon, situated on the left bank of the Rhone, contains a population of 36,407. Principal hotels *Avignon* and *l'Europe*. The ancient city of the Popes, whose residence it was for half a century, and under whose jurisdiction it remained for nearly 400 years. Their palace is now used as a military barracks. The city is surrounded by lofty walls, surmounted with battlements and flanked by watch-towers. Its chief edifices are the Cathedral of *Nôtre Dame des Doms*, which contains the tomb of Pope Jean XXII. In one of the chapels there is a statue of the Virgin by Pradier; the Church of the Cordeliers, in which Petrarch's Laura was buried, the *Hôtel des Invalides*, a theatre recently built, and the *Hôtel Crillon*. There are many Roman ruins, and the remains of a magnificent bridge built by the Popes. *Avignon* has many important scientific and literary establishments, a botanic garden, and museum of antiquities. It is the centre of the madder districts of France. the cultivation of which is very general. It contains founderies, forges, and numerous printing establishments. The museum contains many objects of great interest to the antiquarian. In the picture-gallery, where there are a number of very fine paintings, there is a bust of Horace Vernet, the great marine painter, by Thorwaldsen. The library has nearly 60,000 volumes. The Palace of the Popes is rich in historical associations. Here "the redeemer of bright centuries of shame," the immortal tribune Rienzi, was confined a prisoner, chained in a vault in the dungeon, until liberated through the intercession of his friend Petrarch the poet, who was entertained here as a guest. From *Avignon* to *Vaucluse*

is a very interesting excursion to visit the haunts of Petrarch. The trout at the little inn are exquisite.

Arles, a river-port situated on the left bank of the principal branch of the Rhone; contains about 6,367 inhabitants. Principal hotel, *du Nord*. This town is principally celebrated for its amphitheatre and other Roman antiquities. The amphitheatre is 459 feet long and 338 wide. It has five corridors and 43 rows of seats, and was capable of holding 25,000 people. It was excavated in 1880. It was used as a fortress in the middle of the eighth century by the Saracens at the time they were expelled from the city by Charles Martel. The town is inclosed with old walls. Its streets are narrow and intricate, and houses mostly old and mean; but it has some spacious quays, and several good squares. Around the Palace Royal: are a handsome town hall, the *Cathedral of St. Trophimus*. This saint was said to have been a disciple of St. Paul, and here it was the first cross was planted. The cathedral contains some very good statuary. Here also is an ancient theatre, in which was discovered the celebrated "Venus of Arles," now in the Museum of the Louvre. Arles is the entrepôt for goods passing from Marseilles and Lyons. It is also noted for being the birthplace of Constantine the Younger, and the seat of many celebrated councils. The most important was held in 814, at which the Donatists were condemned.

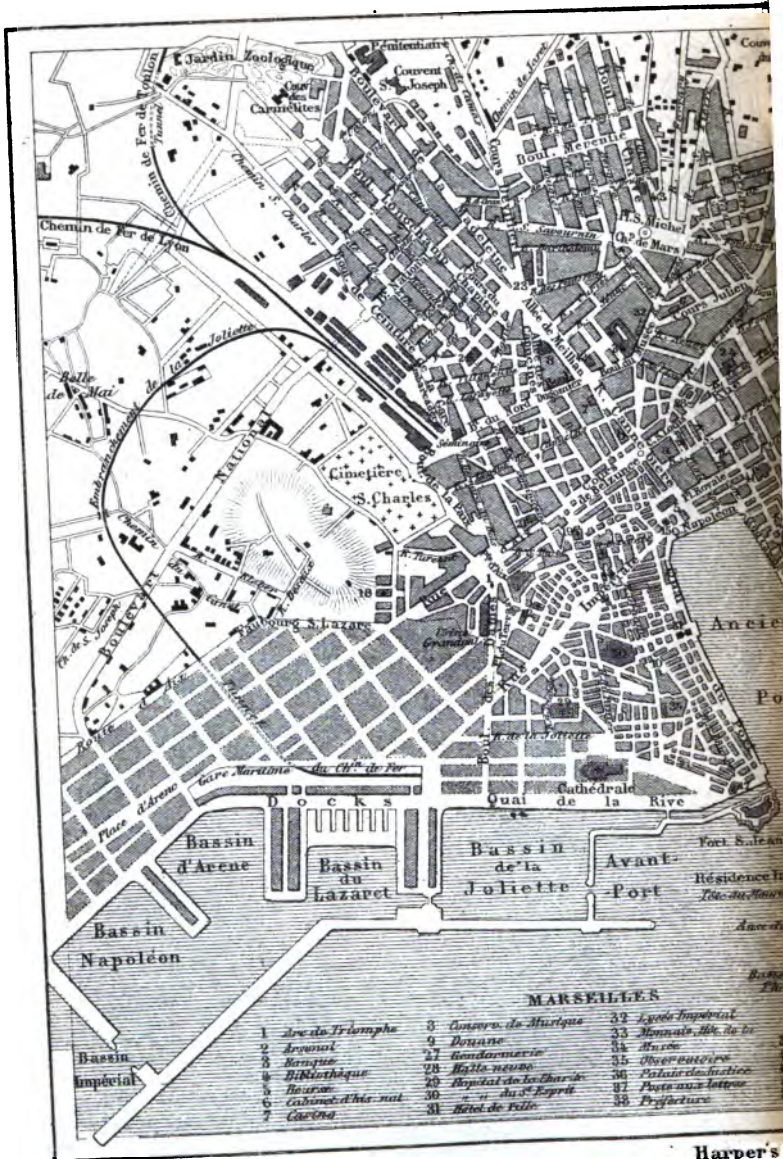
Marseilles, the commercial capital of France, and for a long time possessed of the most important share in the commerce of the Mediterranean. Its quays are very magnificent, and its harbor is always crowded with the shipping of Southern nations. It contains a population of 800,131 souls.

Principal hotels, and two of the best in France, are the *Grand Hôtel du Louvre et de la Paix* and the *Grand Hôtel de Marseilles*, both situated in the most beautiful position in Marseilles, and fitted up with all the comforts of the very best hotels. The first-named contains 250 sleeping-rooms and 20 saloons, a banquetting-saloon, table d'hôte, restaurant, public drawing-room, and elevator; baths on all the floors; numerous American and English journals; omnibuses at the arrival and departure of the trains. Terms moderate; *cuisine* and cellar first class.

In the *Grand Hôtel de Marseilles*, although every thing is first class, the prices are reasonable, and both landlords and servants polite. The splendid apartments are in suits or separately, furnished in the most approved style of luxury and comfort. In addition to the handsome bedrooms, there are beautiful drawing-rooms, lounging-rooms, reading-rooms, and bath-rooms. There is also an improvement which our American hotels might imitate with advantage, viz., on every floor, in the best position of the house, there is a public reception-room, where, if a party is traveling together, or acquaintances are made on the journey, they can meet to talk over affairs without descending to the lower floor. There is a fine table d'hôte.

Marseilles was founded by the Phœnicians 600 years before Christ, and served as a refuge for them from the vengeance of Cyrus. It soon became the entrepôt of all the surrounding countries; founded many fine colonies; was long celebrated for the cultivation of letters and arts; preserved its liberty under the Romans, and often acted as an independent republic; but it has left but few traces of its ancient wealth and grandeur. These consist of a few fragments of sculpture, and a few Greek inscriptions. The harbor is the most commercial in France, and capable of containing 1200 vessels. Its entrance, which admits only one vessel at a time, is defended by two hills, surmounted by the forts St. Jean and St. Nicolas, and the road is defended by the fortified islands Château d'If, Pomègue, and Ratoneau. The number of vessels that arrive and depart from Marseilles in the course of the year is over 25,000. The connection of Algiers to France has given a very great impetus to the prosperity of Marseilles, as it monopolizes nearly the whole of the trade of that colony. Marseilles suffered severely from the ravages of the plague in 1720. Over one half the population of the town was swept away. The scourge lasted the whole summer. It was from here St. Louis sailed with an immense fleet of galleys—all of which Marseilles furnished—on the crusade. Marseilles has been the birth-place of several very celebrated persons, among whom are M. Thiers, historian and premier, son of a blacksmith; the astron-

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omer Pytheas, the preacher Mascaron, and the sculptor Puget. It was united to the crown of France by Louis XI. in 1481. The public garden of Marseilles is very beautiful; by no means fail to take a drive or a walk to it. A new and magnificent museum, equal to any in Europe, will soon be finished, which will add much to the attractions of the city. New and beautiful buildings are being erected on every side, and the master mind which governs the country is seen in every direction. The principal churches are *St. Victor Chartroux* and *Nôtre-Dame de la Garde*. A few days may be well spent in seeing Marseilles.

Steamers leave Marseilles daily or weekly to nearly every port on the Mediterranean. The principal line is that of the French Messageries Maritime Company. They have one line of steamers that sail *direct* to Constantinople, stopping only at Messina and Athens; one line *direct* to Alexandria, in Egypt, stopping at Messina and Palermo; one line to Naples, stopping only at Civita Vecchia; a line to Naples, stopping at Genoa, Leghorn, and Civita Vecchia; also a line to Algiers. The company employ nearly sixty steamers, and the time is so admirably arranged that they all connect at different points. They also have a line from Alexandria, Egypt, to Constantinople, stopping at Jaffa, Beirout, Tripoli, Alexandretta, Rhodes, and Smyrna; also a line *direct* to Constantinople. These are decidedly the best boats, and their *table d'hôte* is excellent. The company publish a small book, giving the names of the different boats, their time of starting, and fares from all the different points, which is of incalculable benefit to the traveler; they may be obtained gratis at the Company's office in Paris or Marseilles. As the fare and time of sailing is changeable, it is bad policy to insert any time in a work of this description. The author was once kept waiting in Marseilles three days on account of following implicitly an English guide-book. Travelers to Spain, not wishing to return to Paris, generally take steamers from Marseilles. They leave here weekly for Barcelona, Valencia, Alicante, and Algiers.

From Marseilles to Nice: distance, 155 miles; time, 6 hours 20 minutes; fare, 27 frs. 45 c. To *Toulon*, 36 miles.

Toulon is the great naval arsenal of France on the Mediterranean, and second only to Brest in the empire. It contains about 71,126 inhabitants. Principal hotel, *Croix de Male*. It is strongly fortified, defended by a double line of bastioned fortifications, and strengthened by forts on the adjacent heights. The French consider it impregnable. Around the harbor are magazines and arsenals, ship-building docks, rope and sail works. Toulon was originally a Roman colony; it was taken by the Constable of Bourbon in 1524, and by Charles V. in 1536. It was taken by an English expedition in August, 1793, commanded by Sir Sidney Smith; but the 5000 British troops being inadequate to garrison so vast an extent of works, and the important pass of Ollioules—the only approach to the city on the west—being left unguarded, it was entered by 50,000 mad Republicans, reeking with the gore of the inhabitants of Marseilles and Lyons. Enraged that a place of so much importance should have been given up to the enemy, they massacred all who came in their way, friends or enemies. Two hundred of their friends, the Jacobins, who had gone out to meet them, shared the same fate. Six thousand unfortunate victims were murdered by order of the Committee of Public Safety, of which Robespierre was at the head, notwithstanding the French General Dugommier, and Bonaparte, who was acting under him as lieutenant, protested loudly against this wholesale massacre. Fifteen thousand of the inhabitants took advantage of the English fleet, embarking thereon. Here, at Toulon, young Bonaparte, for the first time in command, had an opportunity of displaying his vast military genius in planning and directing the batteries on the heights of Brégailion, Evesca, and Lambert, which positions commanded all the forts held by the enemy. A few days after they opened their fire the British and Spanish fleets were standing out to sea. In 1707 the English and Dutch fleets, and an Austrian and Sardinian army, bombarded the city, but were compelled to retire. The Musée de la Marine and the Botanical Garden—the last is outside the town—are well worth a visit.

Seven miles from Toulon is *Hyères*. Hotel *Des Ambassadeurs*. Hyères is one of the warmest, most sheltered, and popular win-

ter residences in the south of France. It is situated three miles from the sea, and is surrounded by lovely orange-gardens, while the olive, vine, and palm-tree flourish in abundance. Every comfort necessary for the invalid may be found here. The Casino contains a club, news-rooms, assembly-rooms, and library, with elegant saloons for balls and reunions. The excursions are numerous, horses and donkeys cheap, the latter only two francs per day. There are several Roman ruins in the vicinity—the city of Pomponia, the fountain of St. Salvador, etc., while the lovely villas peeping through the immense pine forests produce a most beautiful effect.

Nice, which in the Greek means victory, is beautifully situated on the Mediterranean, with a fine southern aspect, protected from the chilling winds of the North by a spur of the Alps, which rises behind it like a gigantic amphitheatre. Since its annexation to France it has rapidly improved, not only in population (now about 55,000), but in every thing which tends to promote comfort and pleasure. The principal hotels are the *Grand Hôtel Chauvin*, *Hôtel d'Angleterre*, *Grand Hôtel*, *Hôtel Méditerranée*, and *Hôtel de France*. The last, admirably conducted by Mr. Zundel, is beautifully situated on the Quay Masséna, near the Promenade Anglaise, commanding a fine view of the sea; contains reception, smoking, and reading rooms, with English and American newspapers; the proprietor and servants speak English. The *Hôtel d'Angleterre* has for a long time maintained its position as one of the best houses in Europe. The "Jardin des Plantes" and English Promenade are immediately opposite. The *Chauvin* is an immense establishment, admirably conducted by the proprietor, Mr. Chauvin, who uses all his ability to make his guests comfortable. The *Grand Hôtel* of Nice is a very large and elegant house, situated opposite the new square, containing splendid reception, dining, and reading rooms, billiards, etc., and is well managed. The *Hôtel Méditerranée* is a first-class, good house, situated on *Promenade Anglaise*.

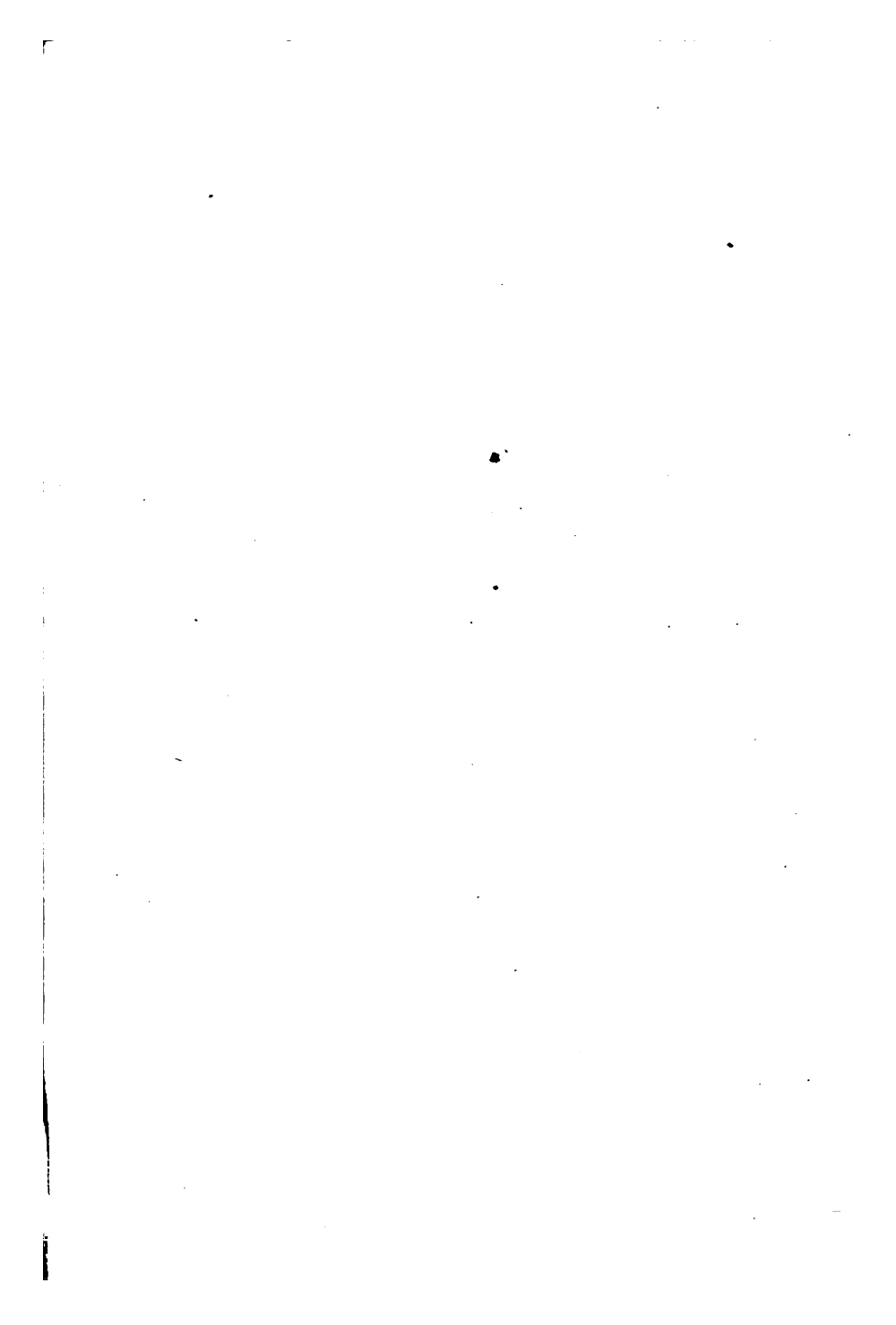
The climate of Nice is very regular, and the temperature, even in December, is seldom below freezing-point in the middle of the night, while during the day the sun is often inconveniently warm. The sea-bathing is very good, and there are few places in Europe where the invalid had better make a winter's residence, while for families spending the winter in Europe it offers all the advantages of a capital in the matter of education; masters of languages, of music, of design, of dancing, gymnastics, etc., are numerous. There is a public library, museum, Italian opera, theatre, and numerous clubs. The city is surrounded by numerous elegant villas. Carriages and donkeys, to make the numerous excursions, are plentiful and cheap.

The city of Nice is divided into three quarters, viz., the Old Town, the Harbor, and the *Quartier de la Croix*. This last, in which are situated the principal hotels and lodgings inhabited by foreigners, is so called from a marble cross erected in 1538 to commemorate the visit of Paul III., pope of Rome, who came to reconcile Francis I. of France with the Emperor Charles V. of Germany. Immediately opposite this stands a monument to commemorate the visits of Pope Pius VII. in 1809 and 1814. Here is situated the *Public Garden* and the *Promenade Anglaise*, a very beautiful promenade facing the sea, where for three hours every afternoon may be seen all the fashions of the world, from the Empress of all the Russias downward.

The climate and waters of Nice are noted for the cure of the following complaints: Indigestion, Scrofula, Nervous Affection, Paralysis, Neuralgia, all Lymphatic Maladies, and diseases peculiar to females.

The excursions and ancient ruins in the vicinity of Nice are quite numerous. To obtain a view of the lovely situation of Nice and the surrounding country, ascend to the top of the old chateau which is situated at the back of the Old Town.

A visit should be made to the house where the Italian patriot Garibaldi was born, July 4th, 1807; it is No. 4 Quay Cassini. Masséna was also born in Nice, May 6th, 1758. No. 1 Rue de Villafranca



NICE

- 1 Bibliothèque publique.
- 2 Douane.
- 3 Cathédrale.
- 4 Evêché.
- 5 Temple des Anglais.
- 6 Chapelle protestante Française.
- 7 Hôpital civil.
- 8 Café aux.
- 9 Poste aux lettres.
- 10 Ruines du Château.
- 11 Théâtre Impérial.
- 12 Théâtre du Cirque.



is the house where Napoleon I. lodged in 1794; and No. 15 Rue Droite is the palace of the Emperor Lascaris, who, when dethroned at Constantinople, fled to Nice in 1261, and resided with his daughter, who married one of the Grimaldi.

One of the most important excursions from Nice is that to *Monaco*. In fact, you might as well visit Rome and not see the pope, as Nice and not see Monaco. The kingdom of Monaco is the oldest and smallest in the world. For its age, the present prince is a descendant of the Grimaldi, of the tenth century, who drove the Saracens from his dominions. For its size, you can to-day shoot an arrow over it in any direction; yet it possesses a palace, ships, a harbor, a newspaper, a patron saint (whose remarkable fête takes place on the 27th of January), ramparts, cannon (?), etc.

The prince leases the most beautiful portion of his dominions to a French company, which has built a most magnificent casino and grand hotel. This company is the same which has done so much to improve Homburg and other fashionable watering-places. *Hôtel Beau Rivage*, new and elegantly furnished, where families may pass a season comfortably and in respectability. The beautiful Bath House is situated at the port: here one has both salt and fresh water bathing, the temperature being the same during the winter as the months of June and July in Paris. The Casino is open during the *entire year*, with play-rooms, ball-rooms, dancing-rooms, and reading-rooms, with daily concerts. Steamers leave Nice several times each day; time, 1 hour.

Visitors, if intending to take apartments in Nice, should consult a resident physician, as the climate varies considerably in different parts of the city. The best are Commandeur Pantaleone, M.D. (allopathic), who is one of the first scholars in Europe, and Dr. Montanari, homeopathic.

The principal English and American druggists in Nice are Daniel & Co., Quai Massena, who keep a good supply of first-class medicines.

Near the Hotel Grand Bretagne may be found a branch of the celebrated Watch and Jewelry Manufacturing Establishment of P. Reynaud & Co., of Geneva, noted both for the extensiveness of the business

and the beauty and value of the work. Here may be found large collections of enamel paintings, musical birds, etc., etc., at Geneva prices. Under the Grand Bretagne will be found a branch of the celebrated house of Henry Capt of Geneva, where all his watches, jewelry, etc., can be obtained at the same prices as at Geneva. This house has a branch in New York, No. 23 Union Square.

The excursions around Nice are rather limited, although the drives are numerous and delightful. The principal is that to the Franciscan monastery of *Cimella*, about 2½ miles from Nice. The monastery stands on the site of the Roman town of Corneli-um. Ladies, however, are not permitted to enter. There are some remains of a Roman amphitheatre extant. The *Cha-teau St. André*, 3½ miles from Nice, is another excursion; the view, however, is the same from both points. From Mt. Chevalier, where are the remains of an ancient fort, a magnificent view is obtained. For particulars of the trip, see Index, "Different Routes and Passes into Italy."

The town of *Mentone*, with about 6000 inhabitants, is some 15 miles from Nice, on the road to Genoa. The best hotel is the *Victoria*, beautifully situated near the sea, with fine gardens. This town is quite noted for the purity of its atmosphere, and is attracting much attention as a winter residence. A diligence leaves Nice for Mentone three times each day.

A short distance from Nice (one hour by rail), in a delightful position, is the town of *Cannes*, situated on a bay of the same name, noted for the salubrity of its atmosphere, and for the fact that Bonaparte, on his memorable return from Elba, landed in its vicinity. Principal hotels, *Hôtel Beau Site* (lovely position, and finely managed), and *Hôtel de Gray et d'Albion*, with beautiful gardens attached.

ROUTE No. 10.

From *Paris to Strasbourg*, by *Epernay*, the *Champagne Wine District*, *Châlons-sur-Marne*, and *Nancy*. Distance, 310 miles; trains daily in 10 hours. Fare, first class, 56 f.

Meaux, a town of 9000 inhabitants, 25

miles from Paris, beautifully situated on the Marne. Principal hotel, *Palais Royal*. It is a tribunal of commerce; has a commercial college, with a library of 18,000 volumes. It was taken by the English in 1520, after a siege of five months: its *Cathedral of St. Etienne* is a magnificent Gothic edifice, containing a monument of Bossuet, who was bishop of Meaux, and that of Philippe of Castile. The town does a large trade in grain and cheese.

Château Thierry, a pleasant town of 5000 inhabitants, named from the vast castle, built on a hill, by the celebrated Charles Martel, in 720, for King Thierry IV.: it is the birthplace of the poet Jean de la Fontaine, born 1621; in the public walk there is a very fine marble statue erected to his memory. The Russians were kept a long time in check here, in 1814, in attempting to cross the bridge.

Epernay, containing a population of 8000 inhabitants: it was formerly a fortified city: *Hôtel de l'Europe*. The town is kept neat and clean: it is the principal entrepôt for Champagne wines, which are kept bottled in curious vaults excavated in the sandstone on which the town is built: they contain many millions of bottles.

As we are essentially a Champagne-drinking people, it will be well to devote a few pages descriptive of the different brands of Champagne, their price, and manner of preparation, which we quote from Redding on Wines, the best authority:

"In 1328 Rheims wine bore a price of 10 livres only, while Beaune brought 28. In 1559, at the coronation of Francis II., Rheims wines were dearer than Burgundy; but the wines of the Lyonnais carried a still higher price. In 1561 these wines had risen in price. In 1571 there were nearly eight times increased beyond their former value. Champagne reached its present perfection and estimation about 1610, at the coronation of Louis XIII. The oldest anecdote which the French possess relative to the excellence of Rheims wine dates as far back as 1397, when Vincenslaus, king of Bohemia and the Romans, on coming to France to negotiate a treaty with Charles VI., arrived at Rheims, and having tasted the wine of Champagne, it is to be presumed for the first time, spun out his diplomatic errand to the longest possible

moment, and then gave up all that was required of him in order to prolong his stay, getting drunk on Champagne daily before dinner.

"It is said that Francis I. of France, Pope Leo X., Charles V. of Spain, and Henry VIII. of England, had each of them a vineyard at Ay, their own property, and on each vineyard a small house occupied by a superintendent. Thus the genuine article was secured by each sovereign for his own table. If this be true, it shows pretty accurately the length of time that Champagne wine has been in esteem. The vineyards on the banks of the Marne are those which possess the highest character, producing most of the wine known by the general term of Champagne in other countries. The wines are divided into those of the river and the mountain, the former being for the most part white. In a climate so far north, these and other French wines bear remarkable evidences of human industry. In the south Nature does every thing, and man is idle. In the north man is the diligent cultivator, and he is rewarded in the deserved superiority of his produce, and the estimation it justly holds.

"Champagne wines are farther divided into sparkling (*mousseux*), demi-sparkling (*demi-mousseux*), and still wines (*non mousseux*). Some are white or straw-color, others gray, others rose-color, and some red. They are of a light quality in spirit, the average of alcohol in Champagne wine in general, according to Mr. Brando, being but 12.61 per cent.

"The entire quantity of wine made in Champagne, of all kinds, varies with the season, but the average may be taken at 1,560,687 hectolitres, or 40,968,083 gallons, from 55,540 hectares, or 138,870 acres, of vines. The department of the Marne is that in which the most famous of these wines are made. There are 19,066 hectares of land devoted to the vine in the department, though some say above 20,000, and of this number 110 are situated in the *arrondissement* of Châlons-sur-Marne, 6866 in that of Epernay, 425 in that of St. Menould, 9029 in that of Rheims, and 2646 in that of Vitry sur Marne. The quantity of wine made in the whole department, 422,487 hectolitres, and the value about 11,235,397 francs. Of this sum, nearly four fifths in value are made in the arron-

dissements of Epernay and Rheims. Each hectare gives from 28 to 80 hectolitres. The produce has increased of late years, from the improved mode of cultivation. The quantity exported from the department is the best kind, and amounts to about 103,043 hectolitres annually; the residue is distilled or consumed by the inhabitants. The best red wines are sold in Belgium and the Rhenish provinces; the Sillery goes to Paris and to England, and the sparkling wines not only over France, but the entire civilized world. For England, this wine is made more spirituous than that for export to other countries, and it is valued here in proportion to its extreme effervescence in place of the contrary, which, as all judges of the wine allow, is best recommendatory of it. That which gently sends up the gas in sparkles is to be preferred, and the finest of all is the still *Vin du roi*. None should be purchased in France which does not cost three francs to the merchant on the spot. That of less price is good for little. The French merchants of Paris and Meaux take nearly all the wine grown in the arrondissement of Epernay.

"The vintage of 1882 gave 480,000 hectolitres, viz., 50,000 in white sparkling or still, 310,000 common red, of middling quality, and 120,000 choice red.

"The annual consumption of Champagne wine in France was estimated at 626,000 bottles in 1836, but the quantity was thought to be on the decline. The export was then reported to be, to England and the East Indies, 467,000 bottles, Germany 479,000, United States of America 400,000, Russia 280,000, and Sweden and Denmark 30,000.

"The mean price in the arrondissements of Châlons, St. Menesould, and Vitry, which are inferior kinds, is about 16 francs the hectolitre; those of Vitry bring 20 francs, St. Menesould 15, and Châlons about 12.

"Though in England most people understand by Champagne only wine that effervesces, this, as we have seen, is an error. There are many kinds of Champagne wine, but the best are those which froth slightly. They are improved in the drinking by ice, which tends to suppress the effervescence; the Sillery has no sparkle at all. Every connoisseur in wine will se-

lect wine of moderate effervescence, and such wine always carries the best price. When the glass is entirely filled with froth, on pouring out the contents of the bottle, the better qualities of the wine and spirit evaporate. The quantity of spirit in Champagne, as we have seen, is but small, and the residue is a flat, meagre fluid.

"There is an exquisite delicacy about the wines of Champagne, which is more sensible to the foreigner than that which distinguishes the richest kinds of Burgundy to the taste of the French amateur. The French have terms for distinguishing different qualities in their wines, some of which can not be translated; but the term 'delicate,' or 'fine,' as applied to the wines of Champagne, the peculiar 'aroma,' which remains in the mouth after tasting them, together with the 'bouquet,' which is understood alone of the perfume, applying to the sense of smell, are terms pretty intelligible to Englishmen who are drinkers of French wines.

"It is on the banks of the Marne that the best effervescing wines are made, or, to follow the French designation, in 'the vineyards of the river.' We have already noted the general divisions of river and mountain wines, which are of some antiquity in characterizing the wines of this part of France. The French farther divide this district or vine-ground of Rheims into four general divisions, namely, the river-vineyard district, that of the mountain of Rheims, that of the estate of St. Thierry, and that of the valleys of Norrois and Tardenois. There are, moreover, one or two other spots which do not come into these divisions; one of them is on the side of a hill, northeast of Rheims.

"The river district is situated on a calcareous declivity, open to the south, at the foot of which runs the Marne, from Bisseuil to the borders of the department of the Aisne. The chalk abounds here, mingled with stones in the uppermost soil. The vines are as closely planted as possible. On this declivity comes first in order the vine-ground of Ay, which produces on an average, year by year, about 4320 hectolitres of red wine, valued at 60 francs the hectolitre, and 3392 hectolitres of white wine, at 180; also the vineyards of Mareuil and Dizy, yielding 3220 hectolitres of red, at 40 francs, and 1970 of white wine, at

110. These are the districts which produce Champagne wines of the very first quality known. They are light and delicate, vinous, of the most agreeable taste, and preserve to a great age their virtues and effervescence. When these wines are destitute of the sparkling quality, they rival those of Sillery, as still Champagne, and are frequently preferred to Sillery, because they are lighter and more luscious. The red wines of this quarter also keep well. It yet remains to account for certain differences in wine of adjoining vineyards met with here, with apparently the same soil and exposure.

"The next vine-lands of this district in rank are those of Cumières and Hautvilliers, which yield about 7130 hectolitres of red wine of the second quality, at 50 francs. Hautvilliers was the spot where Father Perignon, a Benedictine, first introduced the mixing grapes of different qualities in making these wines. This wine resembles that of the hilly district of Rheims in lightness and delicacy, but will not keep to so great an age. In warm seasons it reaches maturity the first year. Formerly white wine made at Hautvilliers rivaled that of Ay, but of late the manufacture has ceased, in consequence of the division of the property on which the wines were produced, the greater part of the vine-lands which grew the finest qualities having got into the hands of wine-makers who have changed the quality of the wine. All the other wines of the river are common, and fetch in the market, on the average, only from 25 to 40 francs.

"The mountain or hilly district of Rheims is at the back of the preceding acclivity, and its slope is much less steep than that toward the river. The soil is of the same calcareous description. The prices, however, differ with the reputation of the vineyards. The aspect is east and north. The first vine-lands are those of Bouzy and Ambonnay, producing 2100 hectolitres, either of red or white wine at pleasure, at about 150 francs the hectolitre. Next come the vineyards of Verzenay, Sillery, Mailly, and Verzy, producing 2832 hectolitres of the same kind of wines, at 130 francs. It is here that the best red wines of Champagne are produced. They have good body, are spirituous, fine, and keep their qualities to an advanced age.

The red wines of Bouzy approach in bouquet the best wines of Burgundy.

"It is from this district that the exquisite white still Champagne, called Sillery, is produced. The vineyard is not more than fifty arpents in extent. The hill on which it stands has an eastern aspect. This wine has more body, is more spirituous than any other white Champagne wine, and is distinguished by a dry and agreeable taste. It is grown principally on the lands of Verzenay and Mailly, of the blackest grape, of which also the gray bright wine, having the complexion of crystal, is made. It is to be lamented that of late, owing to the changes of property there, they have planted white grapes, that make a very inferior wine, which will not keep half as long. The name of Sillery was given to the wine from that of the soil; after a marquis who improved it, the wine was also styled *Vin de la Maréchale*. Very little is now produced in the commune of Sillery, which covers a considerable space of ground. The grape is subjected, for making this wine, to a less pressure than for a red wine, and it is kept longer in wood than the other sorts generally are, or about three years. The quantity made differs every year, according to the orders received for it. It is chiefly manufactured for wine-merchants who buy the proper grape from the proprietors of the vineyards in proportion to the demand made on them for export. It is, perhaps, the most durable, as well as the most wholesome to drink, of all the wines of Champagne, the fermentation being more perfect than that of any other species.

"The second class of wines is generally valued at 50 francs, while there are others, such as those of Ville Domange, which are only worth from 25 to 30 francs the hectolitre on the spot. They are made from the vineyards of Ambonnay, Ludes, Chigny, Rilly, Villers-Allerand, and Trois-Puits, and in quantity produce about 9408 hectolitres. These wines are some of them of tolerable quality, and are mostly sold to foreigners. The rest of the wines of the mountain district are ordinary wines, bringing only from 30 to 40 francs the hectolitre, and some only 15 and 20.

"The third Champagne district, or that of St. Thierry, produces 6592 hectolitres of delicate wines, bearing prices from 30

to 60 francs, and some ordinary sorts as low as 20.

"The fourth district, namely, the valley of Norrois and Tardenois, as well as that of the hill-side near Rheims, produces only common red wines, the bulk of which sell from 25 to 30 francs the hectolitre.

"In all the distinguished vineyards of Champagne, as, for example, in the river district of Ay, Mareuil, Dizy, Hautvilliers, and Cumières; and at Bouzy, Verzy, Verzenay, Mailly, in the mountain, as well as in many other of the vine-lands, they cultivate the black grape, which is called the 'Golden Plant' (*plant doré*), being a variety of the vine called *Pinet*, and red and white *Pineau*. Crescenzo, who wrote in the thirteenth century, speaks of a vine near Milan called *Pignolo*, which was probably of the same species, especially as an ordinance of the Louvre, of the date of 1894, places the *Pinos*, as then called, above all the common species of vine. The product of the white grape produces a very inferior wine to that from the foregoing fruit. It seems at first singular that the blackest grape should produce wine of the purest white color, or straw, but such is nevertheless the fact. The price of the vine-lands differ much. It is greatly subdivided, there are vineyards not exceeding the tenth of an arpent in size. Some productive land will not bring £40 per acre, English, on sale, while spots have been known to sell for £800, which have yielded 750 bottles to the acre. The expense of cultivation at Ay, a small town on the right bank of the Marne, a little above Epernay, remarkable for the delicacy of its wines, is from 600 f. to 900 f. per hectare. The selling price of vineyards averages 5000 francs; the highest has been 24,000; the lowest 2500. These wines are grown in a southern exposure, upon a range of chalk hills, on the mid elevation of which the best wines are produced. The number of wine proprietors in the arrondissement of Rheims is 11,903; for the whole department they are not less than 22,500. The produce may average in the districts most noted from 440 to 540 gallons, English, per acre, some producing 660. But it is well known that certain spots in this department have given 1000 gallons the English acre.

"The still wines of Epernay, both red

and white, are inferior to those which are made on the lands of Rheims. The best red wines of Epernay are those of Mardenail, at the gates of Epernay, those of Damery, Vertus, Monthelon, Cuis, Mancy, Chavost, Moussy, Vinay, and St. Martin d'Ablouis. They fetch only middling prices, from 40 to 60 f. the hectolitre. The wines of Fleury, Venteuil, Vauciennes, and Bour-sault, on the Marne, are only to be classed as ordinary wines of the district. Those of Cuilly, Mareuil le Port, Leuvrigny, Crossy, Verneuil, and the canton of Dormans, rank as common wines from 22 f. to 30 f. on the spot. Among the lands where white wines are produced, the vineyard of Pierry, in the neighborhood of Epernay, is most esteemed. It is dry, spirituous, and will keep longer than any of the other kinds. Varying from 150 f. to 20 f., the difference in the wines may be easily conjectured.

"At Epernay, where the black grape is most cultivated, there are lands which produce wine approaching that of Ay in delicacy, in the abundance of saccharine principle, and in the fragrance of the bouquet. Though customarily arranged after the wine of Pierry, it may fairly be classed on an equality. The wines from the white grape of Cramant, Avize, Oger, and Ménil are characterized by their sweetness and liveliness, as well as by the lightness of their effervescence. To a still class, put into bottles when about ten or eleven months old, they give the name of *ptisanes* of Champagne, much recommended by physicians as aperient and diuretic. The grounds of Chouilly, Cuis, Moussey, Vinay, St. Martin d'Ablouis, and Grauve, as well as those of Monthelon, Mancy, and Molins, produce wine used in the fabrication of sparkling Champagne, being fit for that purpose alone.

"It is proper to explain that the wine is put into casks of 100 and 80 litres each. But white wines of Champagne are not intended for consumption at these prices in the piece; it is only to be understood of such wines as are thus preserved by the merchants at Epernay and Rheims, when, during the vintage, or for three months after, they wish to hold the stock of the growers, which it is not convenient at the moment for them to bottle, as it is the general custom among the wine-makers to

take upon themselves the expense and trouble of bottling. Thus they are enabled to dispose of a small quantity at once, if demanded, and can still wait to the end of the first year for ascertaining the whole of their stock. They suffer the less by breakage, leakage, and filling up of the bottles, and obtain a portion of the profits at once from the immediate sale of a part of their stock to the merchant. The price of a bottle of Champagne paid by the consumer, either in France or abroad, varies more according to the scarcity or abundance of the crop, and the agreement with the seller, than the difference of the quality at the place of growth. The following prices will give an idea of these variations:

"The wine of Pierry and Epernay, in a plentiful year, sells from 130 f. to 150 f.; in a medium year from 180 f. to 200 f.; in a year of scarcity from 200 f. to 250 f. the piece.

"Those of Cramant, Avize, Oger, Ménil, from 80 f. to 100 f., and from 100 f. to 200 f.

"Those of Chouilly from 60 f. to 150 f., under such circumstances.

"Those of Moussy, Vinay, St. Martin d'Abois, Cuis, Grauve, Monthelon, Mancy, and Molins, from 50 f. to 60 f., 60 f. to 80 f. or 80 f. to 100 f.

"Sold in bottles by the grower to the merchant in gross, the waste not replaced, and bottles not filled up, 1 f. 25 c., 1 f. 50 c., 2 f. to 2 f. 50 c.; in medium years, 1 f. 30 c., 2 f., and 2 f. 50 c.; in years of scarcity, 2 f., 2 f. 50 c. to 3 f. The bottles filled and no waste, in abundant years, 1 f. 50 c., 1 f. 75 c., 2 f. 25 c., 2 f. 75 c. In years of average product, 1 f. 75 c., 2 f. 25 c., 2 f. 75 c. In years of scarcity, 2 f. 25 c., 2 f. 75 c., 3 f.

"In bottles sold by the merchant to the consumer, in years of abundance, 2 f., 2 f. 50 c., 3 f.; medium years, 3 f. 50 c.; years of scarcity, 3 f. 50 c., 4 f. 50 c., 6 f. From 3 f. to 3 f. 50 c. is the average for good quality. Some class the qualities: the *first*, from 3 f. to 4 f.; the *second*, from 2 f. 50 c. to 3 f.; the *third*, from 2 f. to 2 f. 50 c. From 10 to 20 per cent. fluctuation in price is not common. England and her colonies consume this wine largely. The annual exportation is about 2,690,000 bottles, with an increasing demand.

"In 1818 there were effervescing wines sold at from 1 f. 25 c. to 1 f. 50 c., after the

first month of bottling; but this makes nothing against the foregoing prices. These wines are of a very inferior quality, and, being sweetened or seasoned with sugar and spirit, could only answer for instant consumption. Such wines are neither sound nor wholesome, and it is probable are the same that the advertising wine-quacks of London puff off by advertisements as the best Champagne. Those who have any regard for their organs of digestion should avoid them as poison, for, though good Champagne is one of the wholesomest of wines, the bad is more than commonly pernicious.

"Some of the more respectable growers and merchants never keep any Champagne but the best quality, and never sell under 3 f., let the season be as abundant as it may. These are the best persons of whom to buy. They have always the finest stock, and, after encountering the first year's loss by breakage, they have a certain property in their cellars, which covers the return of bad seasons.

"The best red wines of Epernay are fit for consumption the second year. They gain little by being kept above two years in the wood, but in bottle they lose nothing of their good qualities for six or seven.

"The wines of Champagne, whether still or effervescing, white, gray, or rose, whether solely of black or white grapes, or of both mingled, are generally in perfection the third year of bottling. The best wines, however, gain rather than lose in delicacy for ten and even twenty years, and are often found good at the age of thirty or forty.

"It will not now be amiss to give a cursory view of the mode in which the effervescing wines of Champagne are made. By this means some idea may be formed of the care required in bringing them to a perfection, which has aided in placing them beyond all rivalry.

"The vine-crop designed for the manufacture of white Champagne is gathered with the greatest care possible. The grapes for the purest wines consist only of those from an approved species of vine. Every grape which has not acquired a perfect maturity, every rotten grape, or touched with the frost, or pricked, is rejected. In gathering or in emptying the baskets, and in the carriage to the press,

every motion that can injure the fruit is avoided, as well as the sun's action. On arriving at the press, the baskets, or whatever the grapes are carried upon, are placed in a shade in a cool spot. When the quantity is sufficient for a pressing, they are heaped, with as little motion as possible, on the press, and the bunches are very carefully arranged.

"The must is not immediately casked, but is placed in a vat, where it remains six, ten, or fifteen hours, that the dregs may deposit. When it begins to ferment it is immediately transferred to the cask.

"Perhaps there are none of the productions of the soil that require more care than the grape, to make it produce the delicious wines to perfection. In no country is the art of making wine so well understood as in France, and being a commodity which it is impossible to equal, except in a soil and temperature of exactly the same character, it is improbable that country will be excelled by any other in her staple product. An advantage of no slight moment when compared to those of her manufactures, which time may enable foreigners to equal, and in many cases to surpass. The following is an account of the process of bottling, and the treatment of the wines of Champagne before they are ready for the market.

"About Christmas, after the vintage, the fermentation being complete, the wine is racked. This is always done in dry weather, and, if possible, during frost. A month after it is racked a second time, and fined with isinglass; before it is bottled it undergoes a third racking and a second fining. There are some makers of wine who only fine it once after the second racking, and immediately bottle it, taking care that it has been well fined in the cask. Others rack it twice, but fine it at each racking. The best wines are always able to bear three rackings and two finings, and the benefit of such repetitions is found of the utmost importance afterward in managing the wine when bottled.

"The wine which is designed to effervesce, and the *pisarnes* and wines of the third pressing, are racked and fined in March and April in the cellar, out of which they are only taken in bottles. That which is designed to be still wine is not bottled at Epernay until autumn, and is

taken to the under-ground cellar in April or May. This is not the practice at Rheims with the Sillery. It has been found there the most advantageous plan to bottle the wine in the month of January, though at the risk of its imbibing the sparkling quality. In this case, and forthwith after the first racking, which is called *debouillage*, it is fined, and drawn off in ten or twelve days. Still wines are found by this means to be much improved in character.

"The great complaint against Champagne wine has been that it can not be obtained of a uniform quality. This is principally owing to its being put into small casks. The wine in every cask will not be alike, as the minutest difference in the operation of preparing it for the market will alter the quality. To remedy this evil, so justly complained of, Mumm, Geisler, & Co., at Rheims, provided tuns holding 12,000 litres each, which they imported from the Palatinate, and they found it a mode that fully obviated the evil. The strength of the bottles, and their uniform thickness for the sparkling wines, are most carefully ascertained. Every bottle with an air-bubble in the glass, or with too long or too narrow a neck, or with the least malformation—in short, with any thing which may be supposed to affect the production or retention of the effervescence, is put by for the red wine. The bottles, too, are jingled together in pairs, one against the other, and those which crack or break are carried in account against the maker.

"Some idea of the quantity of effervescing wine made in the department of the Marne, in the arrondissement of Epernay alone, is obtained from the fact that no less than 866,000 gallons have been manufactured in one year. A third was purchased by the merchants of Rheims, and at least as much more has been made in one year in this last arrondissement. In the month of March or April, after the wine designed for effervescence is made, it is put into bottles. Some begin as early as February, at the risk of exposing the wine to failure, or the bottles to more extended breakage in case they succeed. Fifteen per cent. is a common loss; sometimes it reaches much higher.

"The effervescence is owing to the carbonic acid gas produced in the process of

fermentation. This gas, being resisted in the fermentation of the white wine, scarcely begins to develop itself in the cask, but is very quickly reproduced in bottle. In this process, the saccharine and tartarous principles are decomposed. If the latter principle predominate, the wine effervesces strongly, but is weak. If the saccharine principle be considerable, and the alcohol found in sufficient quantity to limit its decomposition, the quality is good. The wines do not effervesce in uniform times. Some will do it after being in bottle fifteen days, others will demand as many months. One wine will require a change of temperature, and must be brought from the under-ground cellar to another on the surface; a third will not exhibit the desired quality until August. One kind, when patience is exhausted, and the effervescence so long expected is given up, will give it all of a sudden; another wine, standing until the following year without this action, must then be mingled with the product of a new vineyard which is known to abound in the effervescing principle, such as that of the white grapes of Avize. The effervescence of the Champagne wine, considered in all its bearings, is most uncertain and changeable, even in the hands of those best acquainted, through experience, with its management. The difference of a spot of growth; the mixture; the process, more or less careful, in the making; the casking, and the preservation in the wood; the glass of the bottles; the aspect of the cellars; the number and direction of the air-holes; the greater or less depth, and the soil in which the cellars are situated, all have a varied, and often an inexplicable influence on the phenomena of effervescence. It will not be amiss to follow up the subject farther in its details, in order that the reader may judge of the attention necessary in an operation, to a stranger apparently the least important relation to the manufacture of this delicious wine.

"The bottles must be new, having been some days preceding rinsed twice in a large quantity of water and shotted. Five workmen are required to manage them in what is called the workshop, or atelier.

"The barrel-heads are bored, and a little brass pipe inserted in them with a fine gauze strainer, to prevent the smallest sub-

stance from passing. The bottles are filled so as to allow about two inches space between the wine and the cork. This space diminishes during the time the gas is forming, and in those bottles which burst, it appears that the void is filled up entirely by the expansion of the liquid.

"The workman whose duty it is to fill the bottles passes them by his right side to the principal operator, who sits on a stool, having before him a little table covered with sheet-lead, and not higher than his knees. He takes the bottle, inspects the allowance left between the wine and the place the cork will occupy, regulates it very nicely, chooses a cork, moistens it, introduces it into the bottle, and strikes it forcibly two or three times with a wooden mallet, so smartly that it would almost be thought the bottle must be broken by the violence of the blows; but fracture is rare in the hands of an experienced workman, who has paid attention to placing his bottle solidly, and resting it with a perfectly even pressure on the bottom.

"The bottle thus corked is passed by the right hand to another workman, seated in the same manner as the foregoing, who crosses it with pack-thread, very strongly tied, and then hands it to a fourth, who has a pincers and wire by him; he wires it, twists it, and cuts the wire, and gives it to a fifth, who places the bottles on their bottoms in the form of a regular parallelogram, so that they can be counted in a moment. The daily labor for a workshop is calculated at 80 casks of 200 litres each, or a drawing of 1600 or 1700 bottles. M. Moët, of Epernay, who deals in the bottled wine, has constantly from three to four million bottles in store, and sometimes not less than ten of his workshops are in full employ.

"The cellars of M. Moët, at Epernay, are in the limestone rock, and of immense extent. The piles of bottles render it a labyrinth. They rise to the height of six feet.

"The bottles are arranged in heaps (*en tas*) in the lower cellars. They are carried down by means of baskets, which inclose each 25 ozier cases for the bottles; two workmen, by means of leather belts drawn through the handles, transport them. The heap or pile runs along the wall of the cellar, most commonly for its entire length.

Among the wholesale merchants slopes are prepared in cement for the piles, having gutters to carry off the wine from the broken bottles, and also reservoirs to collect it. The bottles are arranged horizontally one against the other. The lowest row has the necks turned to the wall, and the bottles placed upon laths. The bottles thus situated indicate the vacant space left between the wine and the cork, just at the spot where the bend of the bottle takes place to form the neck, by which the diminution in the void space is easily seen. Small wedges secure the first range of bottles toward the wall. All the rows are placed on laths, the corks of one row one way, and the other the reverse. The piles of bottles are thus arranged in the same manner as in English bins, but are carried to the height of five or six feet. This they call in France to heap them (*mettre en tas ou entreiller*).

"The pile is very solid, and any of the bottles with their necks to the wall can be withdrawn at pleasure, by which means they can be examined to observe if they are "up," as it is termed in England. If not they must be got into that state, let the expense amount to what it may. A bottle drawn from the heap to examine if it be in a proper state is held horizontally, when a deposition is observed, which the workmen call the *griffe*, or claw, from its branching appearance. The indications of a bottle's breaking is the disappearance of the vacancy below the cork before spoken of, by the expansion of the carbonic acid gas. It is generally in July and August that this breakage happens, and that considerable loss ensues. In ordinary cases, indeed, from four to ten per cent. is the amount. Sometimes, however, it amounts to thirty or forty per cent. It is very remarkable, too, such is the uncertainty of the process, that of two piles in the same part of the cellar, of the very same wine, not a bottle shall be left of one; while the other remains without effervescence at all. A current of fresh air will frequently make the wine develop its effervescence furiously. The proprietor of the wines is every year placed in the alternative of suffering great loss by breakage, or is put to great expense in making wine effervesce that will not naturally develop itself. Of the two evils he prefers submitting to

breakage from too great effervescence, rather than be put to the trouble and expense of correcting the inertness of the liquid. If the breakage be not more than eight or ten per cent. the owner does not trouble himself further about it. If it become more serious, he has the pile taken down, and the bottles placed upright on their bottoms for a time, which is longer or shorter, as he judges most advisable. This makes the quality of one bottle of wine somewhat different from another. Sometimes he removes it into a deeper cellar, or finally uncorks it, to disengage the over-abundant gas, and to re-establish the void under the cork. This last operation is naturally expensive.

"It happens that when the gas develops itself with furious rapidity, the wine is wasted in large quantities, and it is difficult to save any portion of it. Even that which is least deteriorated is of bad quality. The piles, as before observed, are longitudinal, and are parallel to each other, with a very small space between each pile. The daily breakage, before it reaches its fullest extent, will be in one day perhaps five bottles, another ten, the next fifteen. Those piles which may have the smallest number broken still fly day by day among the mass, and scatter their contents upon the sound bottles. Sometimes a fragment of a bottle is left which contains a good proportion of its contents. In a short time this becomes acid from fermentation, and finally putrid; during the continuance of the breakage, the broken bottles which lie higher in the pile mingle their contents with what is spoiled, resting in the fragments beneath. The overflow runs together into gutters in the floor. When there are many of these accidents, the air of the cellar becomes foul, and charged with new principles of fermentation, which tend to increase the loss. Some merchants throw water over the piles of bottles two or three times a week during the period of breakage to correct the evil. The workmen are obliged to enter the cellars with wire masks, to guard against the fragments of glass when the breakage is frequent, as in the month of August, when the fragments are often projected with considerable force.

"The breakage ceases in the month of September, and in October they 'lift the

pile,' as they style it, which is done simply by taking the bottles down, one and one, putting aside the broken ones, and setting on their bottoms those which appear, in spite of the cork and sealing, which are entire, to have stirred a little, upon examining the vacant space in the neck. Bottles are sometimes found in this state to have diminished in quantity to the amount of one half by evaporation. This loss must be replaced. In the other bottles there is observed a deposition which it is necessary to remove. For this latter purpose, the bottles are first placed in an inclined position of about 25° , and, without removing them, a shake is given to each twice or thrice a day, to detach the sediment. Planks, having holes in them for the necks of the bottles, are placed in the cellar to receive them, thus slopingly, three or four thousand together. For ten or fifteen days they are submitted to the before-mentioned agitation, which is managed by the workmen with great dexterity, so as to place all the deposition in the neck, next to the cork, and leave the wine perfectly limpid. Each bottle is then taken by the bottom, kept carefully in its reversed position, and, the wire and twine being broken, the bottle resting between the workman's knees, the cork is dexterously withdrawn, so as to admit an explosion of the gas, which carries the deposition with it. An index is then introduced into the bottle, to measure the height to which the wine shall ascend, and the deficiency is immediately made good with wine that has before undergone a similar operation. As it was by no means an easy task to do this, from the evaporation of the gas while the bottle was open, an instrument has been invented, and is every where used for the purpose, which it is not necessary to describe here. The bottle is then a second time corked and wired.

"The wine is now ready to be sent away by the maker. The bottles are arranged in a pile, as before; but if they remain any time longer in the cellar, they are uncorked, and submitted to a second disengagement (*degagement*) of the deposition, and sometimes to a third, for it is a strict rule never to send Champagne out of the maker's hand without such an operation about fifteen days preceding its removal. If this were not done, the deposit

would affect the clearness of the wine in the act of transporting it. Thus the process, to the last moment the wine remains in the maker's hands, is troublesome and expensive. Sometimes, too, in the second year of its age, the wine will break the bottles, though such breakage will be very limited, it generally remaining tolerably quiet.

"The non-effervescing wines, if they are of the white species, are all submitted to the operation of uncorking and clearing, at least once, before being sent out of the maker's hands.

"The white wines of Champagne do not admit of being mixed with any but those of their own growth. The wines of Ay are sometimes mixed with those of Cramant, Avize, Oger, and M  nil, to produce the gas more favorably; and the makers in those places have recourse to that of Ay for a similar purpose, from its abounding in the saccharine principle. When mixtures take place in some districts they are made simply to meet the taste of the consumer. Wines that would please a Parisian palate would not be drank at Frankfurt. These mixtures are called assortments. They take place in the first making of the wine, by purchases from other growers; it is done very soon after the wine is made. For the purpose of bringing wine to perfection in this way, many makers have their cellar-vats, denominated *foudres*, which will contain from 80 to 100 hectolitres each.

"Mixtures are not often made of the effervescing wines. They generally remain the pure production of the spots the names of which they bear.

"The red wines are differently assorted. The maker often mingles the productions of his best wines together. The dealer in the white wines, who happens to be the proprietor of vineyards, buys red wines of the third class, strong in color and pure in taste, which he mingles with his wines of the fourth and fifth of his white pressings, thus ameliorating them. Experience teaches the maker of red wines, two or three years in wood and weak in quality, that it is a useful custom to mingle with each piece ten or twelve litres of very generous wine from the South, which improves them and adds to their body.

"The gray Champagne wine is obtain-

ed by treading the grapes for a quarter of an hour before they are submitted to the press. A rose-colored wine is obtained by continuing this process a longer period; but in the arrondissement of Rheims the rose-colored wines are the only ones of the second quality, lightly tinged with a small quantity of very strong red wine, or with a few drops of liquor made at Fismes from elder-berries. It is needless to say that both the taste and quality of the wine are injured by this mixture. Indeed, no one who knows what the wines are at all would drink rose-colored Champagne if he could obtain the other kinds."

Seven minutes from Epernay by rail, on the road to Rheims, we pass the town of Ay, noted for its Champagne. The red wines of Champagne are not much known in England and the United States. At Verzy, Verzenay, Mailly, and St. Basle, are produced what are called the mountain wines. The wines of Bouzy are distinguished by great delicacy of flavor. It would be useless to mention here every variety of wine produced in Champagne; it is sufficient to remark that in no other spot in the world is the art of making wine of such a delicate flavor so well understood. Among the principal wine-growing houses we would mention that of Jules Mumm & Co., at Rheims, whose *Dry Verzenay* and *Private Stock* enjoy a great reputation in the United States, where they are sold by John Osborn, Son, & Co. Besides having a house in London, 82 Mark Lane, where the brands *Dry England* and *Extra Dry England* are in great demand, this firm has also an agent in Paris, Mr. Alph. Blum, 14 Rue Cadet. Among the other brands we would mention the *Cartes Autographes*, much appreciated in the West Indies, the *Carte Blanche*, and the *Carte Grand Vin Crémant*.

In Epernay, in the same street, and immediately opposite the house where Napoleon slept the night preceding the great battle of Montmirail, lives M. Moët, one of the largest wine-merchants in the world. His cellars run under the streets, and generally contain five or six thousand pipes.

From Epernay there are trains running daily to the ancient city of *Rheims*, which contains a population of 50,000 inhabitants. Principal hotel, the *Lion d'Or*. Rheims is noted not only for being the entrepôt for the world-renowned wines of Champagne, but for being the city where nearly all the kings of France have been crowned from the time of Philip Augustus. It acquired this honor on account of its being the depository where the *Sainte Ampoule* or holy oil was kept. Tradition says that at the time St. Remy was about to baptize Clovis, a dove flew down from heaven with a flask of oil. Although this was at the commencement of the 6th century, it contained oil sufficient to last till the beginning of the 19th, when it was broken to pieces by a Revolutionist named Ruhl. Notwithstanding this fact, it was resuscitated, and appeared again at the coronation of Charles X. Rheims retains hardly any remains of antiquity, if we except the Roman gates, *Porta Maris* and *Porta Cseris*. The Abbey Church of *Sy. Remy*, founded by Clovis in the middle of the 6th century, and the *Cathedral*, which dates from the middle of the 13th, are well worth seeing. The last stands second to none north of the Alps. It was designed by Robert de Courcy; is 466 feet long by 121 in height, and contains many statues and monuments. One of the most important ceremonies that ever occurred within its noble walls was the coronation of Charles VII., which event was consummated through the enthusiasm of Joan of Arc. She stood by the side of the king while he was being anointed, with her ever-memorable banner unfurled in her hand, the spectators gazing in wonder and astonishment. Rheims was taken by the Russians in 1814, but they were soon repulsed with great slaughter by Napoleon. Colbert, minister of Louis XIV., was born here.

The house of Jules Mumm & Co. is one of the most responsible in Rheims.

Marshal MacMahon entered Rheims on his way to relieve Bazaine on the 21st of August, and left on the 22d. The King of Prussia entered Rheims September 5th, 1870.

Leaving the direct route to Strasbourg, a most interesting excursion can be made through *Mézières, Sedan, Bazeilles, Montmedy, Luxembourg, Thionville, and Metz to Nancy*. Most of those places have an intense interest to the traveler in connection with the late war between Germany and France.

Half way to Mézières we pass *Rehthel*, a town of 7500 inhabitants. MacMahon's army passed through here on the 25th of August, 1870.

Mézières, finely situated on the Meuse, contains nearly 6000 inhabitants. It is one of Vauban's strong fortresses, but was taken by the Germans during the last war. It, however, resisted a Spanish attack of 40,000 under Charles V. Francis I. proposed to destroy it, but the Chevalier de Bayard, with two thousand men, sustained the siege for six weeks. Nine miles from Mézières, on a line running parallel to the Belgian frontier, is the celebrated fortress of *Sedan*, which commands the entrance from Luxembourg into France. Here the Emperor Napoleon III. retreated, August 30, 1870, and here the great battle of Sedan was fought, September 1st, two days after. MacMahon's army of 80,000 men were surrounded and forced to capitulate. The emperor surrendered his sword to the King of Prussia. The day following the capitulation was signed by General Wimpffen, Marshal MacMahon being disabled by his wounds. Four miles farther is the village of *Bazeilles*, completely sacked and burned by the Germans during the late war; hundreds of the inhabitants—men, women, and children—were also burned. The great Turenne was here nursed. In the immediate vicinity the Comte de Soissons defeated the army of Richelieu, but lost his life on the field of battle. Twenty-seven miles farther stands the town and fortress of *Montmedy*, situated on the Chiers, a tribu-

tary of the Meuse. It was bombarded by the Germans, and capitulated December 14th, 1870, with sixty-five guns and three thousand prisoners.

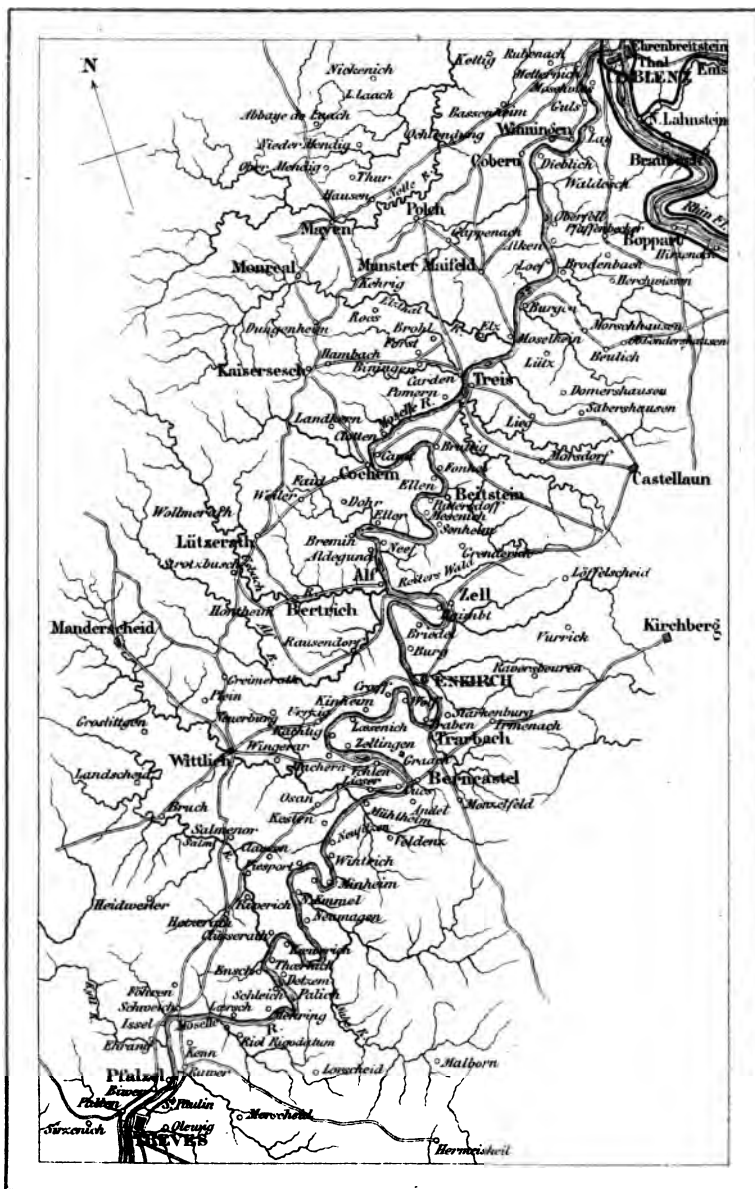
Nine miles west of Montmedy is situated the important town of *Stenay*, formerly of considerable strength. It was captured by Louis XIV. in the 17th century, and its fortifications razed to the ground. Turenne and the Duchess of Longueville here signed a treaty of alliance with Spain.

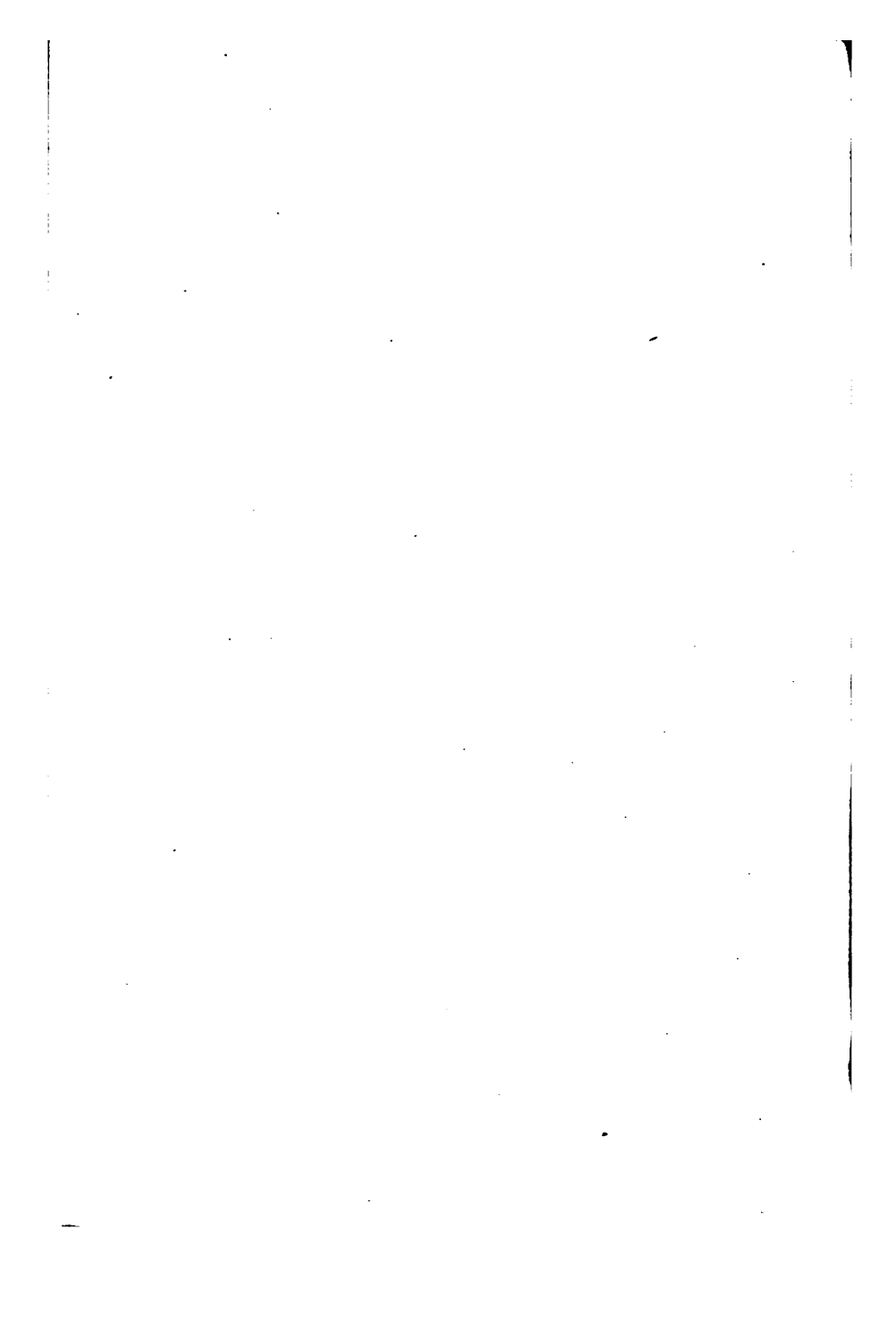
Eighteen miles from Montmedy stands the junction town of *Longuyon*, whence the traveler should diverge, making an excursion to Luxembourg, passing the fortress of *Longwy*, and returning by *Thionville to Metz*. Ten miles from the junction we arrive at *Longwy*, called by Louis XIV. the Iron Gate of France. It is situated close to the Belgian frontier, and made a noble defense against the Germans during the late war. It was obliged, however, to capitulate. It also surrendered on honorable terms to the Allies in 1815, after a lengthened bombardment and heroic resistance.

Luxembourg contained in 1871 14,634 inhabitants. This city is the capital of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg, a portion of the territory of the kingdom of Holland. Principal hotel, *Hôtel de Luxembourg*. The territory contains a population of 200,000, which is mostly German. The city is noted for the strength of its fortress, which, however, has been partly dismantled, rendering it extremely picturesque. The duchy was given to the King of Holland by the treaty of 1815, in consideration of his giving up all claim to the Duchy of Nassau. There is very little to detain the traveler here after having examined the fortifications. The Cathedral of *Nôtre Dame*, built in the 16th century, contains some indifferent paintings. John the Blind, king of Bohemia, was buried here, but his body has long since been removed.

Thirty-one miles from Luxembourg is the ancient city of *Tèves*, in Rhenish Prussia, which contains a population of 21,849. Principal hotels, *Trierischer Hof* and *Maison Rouge*, both admirably conducted. This an-

THE MOSELLE FROM TREVES TO COBLENZ





cient city is situated on the right bank of the Moselle, and has the reputation of being the oldest city in Germany. A colony was established here by the Emperor Augustus. It afterward became the capital of the Roman Empire north of the Alps, and the residence of Constantine, Julian, Valentinian, Theodosius, and other emperors. Treves became the residence and was under the rule of a series of archbishops for one thousand years, who were princes and electors of the German Empire. The last of these removed to Coblenz in 1786, since which time Treves has declined in importance. This city contains a greater quantity of Roman remains than any other city in Northern Europe, more remarkable, however, for their vastness than for the beauty or purity of their style.

The palace of the Electors occupies the site of a Roman edifice, a part only of which remains, the rest having been destroyed to make way for the palace. This portion is now called the Heathen's Tower; the walls are ten feet in thickness, and, though composed entirely of bricks and tiles, are without a crack on the surface. This was the favorite residence of Constantine. The palace to which this building was attached is a handsome edifice, now used as a barrack. A little in front of the palace are remains of Roman baths, and a quarter of a mile east of the baths, outside the walls, is a Roman amphitheatre, the size of which is 234 feet long and 155 feet broad. Here Constantine entertained his subjects with Frankish sports, which consisted of exposing thousands of unarmed Franks to be torn to pieces by wild beasts.

The Cathedral at Treves is supposed to have been built by the Empress Helena, mother of Constantine, who placed here our Savior's coat without seam. Little remains of the original building. It is supposed to have consisted of nine arches, supported by four granite pillars; three of these still remain, but were walled up for the preservation of the building in the 11th century, the fourth column having given way. The church contains several interesting monuments of the Electors of Treves. The *Porta Nigra*, or Black Gate, is one of the most interesting monuments of Treves, believed to have been built during the time of Constantine. In the 11th century, Simeon of Syracuse made its sum-

mit his habitation, in imitation of Simeon Stylites. After his death he was enrolled in the calendar of saints; the building was consecrated, a circular apsis was attached to one end, thus forming three churches in it, one above another, where service was regularly performed.

The bridge over the Moselle, mentioned by Tacitus, is believed to have been founded in the time of Augustus. It was blown up by the French during the wars of Louis XIV., and the piers of large stones are the only ancient parts remaining; many of these are from six to nine feet in length.

From Treves the traveler may continue to Strasbourg by way of Sarre-Louis and Saarbrück, the latter place being the scene of the first conflict (August 15th) which took place during the late war between the French and Prussians; or he may proceed thither by way of Thionville and Metz.

Continuing on our direct route from Rheims, we pass

Chalons-sur-Marne, containing a population of 15,000 inhabitants. Principal hotel, *De la Haute Mere Dieu*. It is noted for containing the largest wine-cellars in France. Its Champagne trade makes it still quite popular, although it is not as much so as in years gone by. The Cathedral, which so narrowly escaped being almost entirely destroyed by fire in the year 1668, is now a specimen of both modern and ancient architecture. The church of *Nôtre Dame* is decidedly the finest church here. It contains various monuments, and specimens of glass painted three centuries ago. In 1793 mass was performed almost constantly in the choir during the dedication of the nave to the Goddess of Reason. The *Promenade du Jard* is situated on the banks of the Marne, and is planted with ash-trees numbering about

2000. The immense Champagne cellars of M. Jacqueson contain, as an ordinary thing, something like 4,000,000 of bottles. Before the wine is properly cleared and fit for use, each bottle passes about two hundred times through the hands of the workmen. Loaded wagons pass through the excavations in the chalk rock, the galleries of which are *fifteen miles* in length.

Nancy.—Principal hotel, *Hôtel de France*. It contains a population of about 41,000 inhabitants. It is generally thought a very pretty town; is clean and neat, its streets are wide, and its buildings very regular. Many of the public buildings are very fine, among which are the *Hôtel de Ville*, *Evêche*, and *Theatre*; these are among the fine buildings which surround the *Place Royal*. Two handsome fountains and a statue of Stanislaus, ex-king of Poland, are among the attractive objects. The king resided in Nancy many years after abdicating the throne of Poland in 1735, and remained until his death, which took place in 1766. The triumphal arch, considered very handsome, was erected in honor of the Dauphin's birth, and to celebrate the victories of France and her alliance with the United States. The paintings contained in the *Musée de la Ville* are by a native of Nancy, *Isabey*. A specimen of the flamboyant Gothic architecture stands in the Grand Rue, and is known as the *Palace of the Dukes of Lorraine*. The *Church of N. D. de Bon Secours* contains the tomb of Stanislaus, who was accidentally burned to death by his clothes taking fire. It also contains the tomb of his queen. In the *Church of the Cordeliers* are tombs of Cardinal de Vaudémot, Philippa of Gueldres, considered fine specimens of art. We also find the *Chapelle Ducale a Rotonde*, erected for the Dukes of Lorraine, and intended for a funeral chapel. During the Revolution the coffins were removed and thrown into the public cemetery, and a warehouse represented where the chapel once had been. The *Church of St. Eeere* has become old and is very much altered. The Last Supper in bas-relief may be seen behind the altar. One hundred men were hung in the tower out of pure revenge for the

death of *Suffron du Bachier*, who was put to death by Charles the Bold: the one hundred were compelled to suffer in consequence of being his officers. The *Gate of St. Jean* leads to the *Croix du Duc de Bourgogne*. It was near this spot the body of Charles the Bold, perfectly lifeless, was found in a pond, and a statue was erected in memory of the event. Nancy is particularly noted for its manufacture of "plumets" embroidery, one half of the entire population being employed upon it.

A short distance from Nancy we pass the ancient town of *Luneville*, containing a population of 10,000 inhabitants, celebrated only for being the place where the treaty of peace between France and Austria was signed in 1801, and where Francis, duke of Lorraine, was born: he married Maria Theresa, and became founder of the imperial house of Austria. It contains one of the principal cavalry barracks in France.

ALGERIA.

The province of Algeria extends along the Mediterranean coast for about 600 miles, and contains over 100,000 square miles of territory. It is divided geographically into three portions—the sea-coast, the Atlas or mountainous district, and the *koblah*, or pasture-grounds bordering on the desert. The two former divisions are the most valuable portions of the territory; the soil is fertile, and the climate delightful. Oranges, pomegranates, and lemons grow in abundance, and experiments made with cotton, tobacco, and sugar-cane have met with great success. The mineral resources of the country are also good; zinc, iron, copper, and lead are the most abundant.

The native inhabitants are chiefly Arabs

[FRANCE.]

and Moors, and exceed 2,000,000 in number.

This country was invaded by the French in 1830, when Algiers, the capital of the province, was taken; but it was not until 1847, after the surrender of the famous Abdel-Kader, that the entire territory was conquered. Great improvements have been made since that time; roads have been constructed, schools established, swamps drained, and some progress has been made in agriculture.

Algiers, the capital of the province, is situated on the Mediterranean coast, and its streets, rising one above another on the side of a steep hill, present a very pretty view at a little distance from the shore. There is no such difficulty in landing as may be experienced in other Eastern cities, and one recognizes with pleasure the effect of French discipline. The *Hôtel d'Orient* and the *Hôtel de Régence* are among the best. Algiers has been for the last few years a great resort for invalids, its climate being superior to that of the south of France or of Italy. The cost of living is also less, and the comforts quite as good.

The city is fast changing its Moorish aspect and assuming the appearance of a French town, and, though thus losing a great deal that is picturesque, it gains in health and cleanliness.

The colony of Algiers is divided into three provinces, Algiers, Oran, and Constantine, with capitals of the same name. The boundaries of the colony are, the Mediterranean on the north, the Desert of Sahara on the south, Tunis on the east, and Morocco on the west. Steamers sail weekly from Marseilles. See pamphlet for days of sailing and prices, published gratuitously by the Messageries Maritime Company.

DIFFERENT ROUTES AND PASSES
INTO ITALY,

WITH TIME AND EXPENSE.

From Paris to Genoa by Lyons, Marseilles, and Nice.—Express train to Lyons, 9 hours; fare 57 f. 35 c. From Lyons to Marseilles, time 6½ hours; fare 39 f. 30 c. From Marseilles to Nice, time 6 hours; fare 25 f. 20 c. The railway has just been finished (1872) from Nice to Genoa, which will probably deprive many travelers of the delightful ride by carriage or diligence over the Cornice Road. Be particular, in

taking your seats in the train, to ascertain in which direction it is going, and take the right-hand seats; you will thus be on the Mediterranean side all the distance.

After leaving Paris, the first station of importance is Charenton, a village of 1900 inhabitants, containing a lunatic asylum on the left bank of the Marne. On the opposite bank is the town of Alfort, which possesses the finest veterinary college in France. The forts of Ivry and Charenton here command the course of the Seine, one on each bank. Before reaching Brunoy Station, the train passes over a viaduct of nine arches, which commands a fine view of the valley of the Yères River. After leaving Brunoy, a second viaduct of 28 arches is passed.

Mélun (*Hôtel de France*), a town of 10,000 inhabitants, is the chef-lieu of the Department of Seine-et-Marne. It was known to the Romans in the time of Cæsar as Melodunum.

Station of Fontainebleau (see Index).

Thomery Station, renowned for its luscious grapes (*Chasselas de Fontainebleau*). Near Moret St. Mammès Station a viaduct of 30 arches crosses the valley of the River Loing.

Montereau Station, *Hôtel Grand Monarque*. Population 5465. This town occupies a picturesque and advantageous situation at the confluence of the Seine and Yonne. Here the Duke of Burgundy, Jean sans Peur, was murdered in 1419, and here Napoleon gained his last victory over the Allies and the Prince of Würtemberg in 1814.

Sens (*Hôtel de l'Eau*), a town of 12,000 inhabitants, the ancient capital of the Senones. The Cathedral of St. Etienne is a remarkable edifice of the 12th century.

Tonnerre, *Hôtel Lion d'Or*. Population 5000. The hospital in this town was endowed by Marguerite de Bourgogne, queen of Sicily. Here is buried the Marquis de Louvois, minister of war in the time of Louis XIV. The monument is by Girardin.

Tanlay possesses one of the finest châteaux in Burgundy. It was founded by

Coligny d'Andelot, brother of Admiral Coligny

Montbard Station, the birthplace of the great naturalist Buffon, 1707. The château in which he lived still exists, and is shown to strangers.

Dijon (see Index).

On leaving Dijon begins the celebrated Côte d'Or, from which the choicest Burgundy wines are produced—the Chamberlain, Clos Vougeot, Nuits, Beaune, Volnay, Pomard, Richebourg, Romanée, Tâche, and St. George.

Gevray Station, Vougeot Station, Nuits, Beaune, Chagny, Châlons-sur-Saône, and Tournus Station are now passed.

Mâcon (see Index). Lyons (see Index).

Vienne, Hôtels Ombry and Table Ronde. Population 19,678. This town, one of the oldest in France, is situated on the left bank of the Rhone. It was known to the Romans in the time of Cæsar, and several interesting monuments of its former greatness are still to be seen; among them the Temple of Augustus, the Cathedral of St. Maurice, and the Tower of St. André le Bas. Outside the town is the Roman obelisk or Plan de l'Aiguille. On Mount Pipet are some insignificant remains of a Roman theatre.

Valence, Hôtel Lion d'Or, Hôtel Tête d'Or. Population 18,720. Valence is the chef-lieu of the Department of the Drôme. It was formerly the capital of the duchy of Valentinois. The only sights worth seeing are the Cathedral, and, near it, an antiquated house called le Pendentif, erected in 1548. The arms of the Mistral family may still be seen on it. A fine view may be had from the Castle of Crussol.

Station Montelimart, noted for silk culture since the campaign of Charles VIII. against Italy, 1494. The ancient castle of the celebrated Montell d'Adhemar family may still be seen.

Orange (Hôtel des Princes, Hôtel Grifon d'Or) was the ancient Aransio of the Romans, and is interesting for its ruins. A quarter of a mile from the town may be seen the Triumphal Arch. It is remarkably well preserved, and appears to have been erected in the 2d century. At the other end of the town stands the Roman theatre. It is 121 feet in height, 334 feet in length, and its walls are 13 feet thick.

Avignon (see Index).

Tarascon, Hôtel des Empereurs. The Church of St. Martha and the castle formerly belonging to King René of Anjou are the only objects worthy of the traveler's attention.

Arles (see Index).

Near the Station St. Chamas the railway skirts the margin of the Etang de Berre, an inland lake connected with the sea by a canal at Boue. Rognac Station.

Marseilles (see Index).

Frejus (Hôtel du Midi) contains a number of Roman antiquities, among them the celebrated Forum Julii, founded by Julius Cæsar, an amphitheatre, and a Roman arch called the Porte Dorée. This town is the birthplace of the Roman general Julius Agricola.

Station St. Raphael. Here Napoleon landed on his return from Egypt in 1799, and here too, after his abdication, he embarked for Elba in 1814.

Cannes (see Index).

Antibes, Hôtel de France. A flourishing sea-port town, finely situated on a promontory, and commanding a beautiful view of the sea, the Bay of Nice, and the Maritime Alps. A pier constructed by Vauban connects it with some islands in the bay.

Nice (see Index).

The winter of 1871-72 is noted for the completion of numerous enterprises, the Mont Cenis Tunnel and the railway from Nice to Genoa being the most prominent; and as all travelers have been enchanted who have passed over the Cornice Road in carriages, what will they be now that their delight is concentrated from three days to six or seven hours! This is most decidedly the loveliest route to Italy. For Mentone, see Index.

Turbia, the first village of importance, is celebrated for the Tropæa Augusti, which consist of a mass of blocks and masonry surmounted by a Gothic tower. After leaving Turbia a fine view opens, disclosing Monaco, Mentone, and the Mediterranean. For descriptions of Monaco and Mentone, see Index.

Ventimiglia (Hôtel Croce di Malta), the Italian frontier fortress, is beautifully situated on the brow of a hill. From its important military position, its possession was much contested in the Middle Ages by the Genoese.

[FRANCE.]

Bordighera, Hotel d'Angleterre. The coast around this village is especially noted for its cultivation of palm-trees, which are sent to Rome annually for the decoration of the churches there on Palm Sunday.

St. Remo (Hôtel della Palma) is a flourishing town of 11,000 inhabitants. It is situated on the slope of a hill whose sides are covered with vines, olives, and fruit-trees. St. Remo possesses a curious Gothic church. After leaving St. Remo, the uninteresting villages of Saint Laurent, San Stefano, and Riva are passed.

Porto Maurizio (Hôtel du Commerce) is one of the most important towns of the Riviera. It is a naval station, and possesses a harbor. Its exports are olive oil and other agricultural produce. On approaching Oneglia a fine suspension bridge is crossed.

Oneglia (Hôtel Victoria), a small seaport town with 6400 inhabitants. The best olive oil is produced here. Passing Diano Marino and Cervo, picturesquely situated, we reach the small town of

Alassio, Hôtel de la Belle Italie. From this point the island of Gallinaria may be seen, so called by the Romans from the wild-fowl which they found there.

Albenga, the ancient Roman Albiganum. The ruins of the Ponté Longo may be seen about a quarter of a mile from the town.

Passing Cereale, Borghetto di Santo Spirito, Loano, and Pietra, the town of Finale Marina is reached. Hôtel de Londres, Hôtel de Venise. The cathedral and ruins of Castello Gavone deserve a visit. After leaving Varigoth, the road passes through the tunnel or gallery of the Capo di Noli.

Noli, a small town of 2000 inhabitants, is very well built, and defended by a castle.

Savona (Grand Hôtel Royal, Hôtel Suisse, after Nice and Genoa), the most important town on the Riviera. Population 18,960. Under Napoleon I. it was the capital of the Department Montenotte. The cathedral contains several fine paintings; among them the Annunciation by Albani, the Scourging of Christ by Cambrasi, and a Virgin and Child by Lodovico Brea. In the Church of the Dominicans is a fine painting by Dürer, an Adoration of the Magi; also the Nativity, by

Antonio Lemini. The poet Chiabrera was a native of this town. To him the theatre in 1858 was dedicated.

Passing Varazze and Cagoletto, the latter ascribed by some to have been the birthplace of Columbus, we come to Voltri.

Voltri, a town of 9000 inhabitants, is noted for its paper and cloth manufactures. A great many richly-adorned churches are here to be seen; also a number of villas, among them that of the Marquis di Brignoli Sale. From Voltri to Genoa the journey is performed in thirty minutes.

Vegli Station. The travelers should here visit the Villas Pallavicini, Doria, and Grimaldi. The latter has a small botanic garden attached.

Sestri de Ponente is noted for its manufactures. Population 6000. In the Church of the Assumption are paintings by Sarzano and Carlone.

Cornigliano. Population 3800. Printed calicoes are extensively manufactured here. The Palazzo Serra is picturesquely situated on the Coronata. The bridge over the Polcivera, which is here passed, was built by the Durazzo family.

San Pierdarena is properly a suburb of Genoa. The palaces of Spinola and Sauli are well worth a visit. In the former are frescoes by Carlone. The principal church contains a Flight into Egypt by Cambrasi, and frescoes by Sarzano.

From Paris to Turin, Milan, Venice, or Florence, Rome, and Naples, via the Mont Cenis Tunnel. For the principal towns between Paris and Mâcon, see Route No. 9.

From Mâcon *via* Culoz, St. Michel, Moudane, the Tunnel, and Susa.

From Paris the railway proceeds as far as Mâcon on the Lyons line. The first place of importance, after leaving Mâcon, is Bourg (Hôtel l'Europe). Bourg is the chef-lieu of the Department de l'Ain. The only object of interest is the Church of Notre Dame de Brou, erected in the 16th century by Margaret of Austria, regent

of the Netherlands. It contains monuments of herself, her husband, the Duke of Savoy, and her mother-in-law, Margaret of Bourbon. Her motto, "Fortune infortune forte une," may be seen in various parts of the church. The architect was Maistre Loys Van Boglem, the sculptor Maistre Conrad.

Ambérieu, a little town situated on the Albarine, is the junction for Lyons. Station Culoz, the junction of the Geneva line. The journey from Geneva to Culoz may be performed in 2½ hours.

Aix-les-Bains. Principal hotel, and well managed, is the *Grand Hôtel d'Aix*. Population 4000. This celebrated watering-place was known to the Romans as *Agnæ Gratinæ*. (See Index.)

There is a branch line from Aix-les-Bains to Annecy. Time, 1½ hrs.; fare, 4 frs. 50 c. Chambery. (See Switzerland, Route 69.)

Route de Grenoble is the junction for the branch line to Grenoble, which follows the valley of the Isère.

Montmélian, *Hôtel des Voyageurs*. The Castle of Montmélian was long the bulwark of Savoy against France. It was nobly defended by Geoffrey Bens de Cavour against Louis XIII., but subsequently destroyed by Louis XIV. in 1705. A very good white wine is produced here. In crossing the bridge over the Isère a fine view may be obtained of Mont Blanc, the only point on this route from which it may be seen. The next station is St. Pierre d'Albigny.

Aignebelle, *Hotel Poste*. Most of the inhabitants here are afflicted with the goitre, the situation of Aignebelle being remarkably unhealthy on account of the marshes. The Castle La Charbonnière was the birthplace of several of the Counts of Savoy. Crossing the River Arc we come to the stations of La Chambre St. Julien, where excellent wine is produced, and St. Jean de Maurienne, *Hôtel de l'Europe*. Population 3000. The Cathedral here is the only object worth the traveler's attention.

St. Michel, *Hôtel de la Poste*, railway restaurant.

The need of an unbroken railway between France and Italy has long been strikingly obvious, and has at length been supplied by the opening of the Mont Cenis Tunnel, by means of which the journey

from Paris to Turin is at present made in 22 hours, but which is expected eventually to require but 16. The construction of this tunnel, the opening of the Suez Canal, and of the Pacific Railroad, may be regarded as the three great mechanical and commercial events of the nineteenth century. The traveler arriving by rail from Paris, and bound for Italy, has hitherto proceeded from St. Michel over the mountain, passing Modane, Lans-le-Bourg, and the Mont Cenis Hospice, and, descending by Molaretto, has rejoined the railroad at Giaglione. This journey over the mountains required 5 or 6 hours, and, although the traveler was partially repaid by the sublime scenery of the Pass, the safety and convenience of the railroad through the tunnel was wanting. Although the tunnel is named from the Mont Cenis, the track selected is in reality at some distance from the mountain. Starting on the French side from a point above the village of Fourneaux, 3904 feet above the level of the sea, it cuts the mountain between the Col de Fréjus and the Col de la Rône, rising gradually to an elevation of 4877 feet above the sea, and then sloping down to the opening on the Italian side at Bardonecche, 4834 feet above the sea-level. The tunnel is very well lighted, and the air within is pure and fresh. The boring of the tunnel was attended by most serious engineering difficulties, which were overcome by the energy and ability of Sommeiller, who conducted this arduous undertaking. Two thousand men were constantly employed, the work performed being at first half a yard per day, which afterward increased to more than 10 feet per day. Begun in 1857, the whole mountain mass, a thickness of 13,256 yards, was pierced from end to end at the close of the year 1870.

The total expenses of the tunnel amounted to \$13,000,000, \$4,000,000 of which was payable by Italy, according to an agreement made between that country and France in 1860. France promised to pay Italy \$8,800,000 if the work was accomplished within 20 years, dating from 1862; and, in case less time was required, she bound herself to pay \$100,000 more for every year gained on the stipulated time. She also agreed to pay 5 per cent. interest on the money due for the work as it pro-

[FRANCE.]

ceeded from year to year. Italy, stimulated by these terms, has finished constructing the tunnel 11 years before the appointing time, and has thus gained \$1,100,000 from France.

Susa, *Hôtel de Savoie, Hôtel de France*. Population 3000. Susa is a very ancient town, known to the Romans as Segesium. The garden of the governor contains a triumphal arch of the Corinthian order 48 feet high, 40 feet wide, and 25 feet in depth, erected in honor of Augustus, 8 B.C., by the order of the Prefect Cottius, son of King Dounus.

Turin (see Index).

From Lausanne to Arona on the *Lago Maggiore, over the Simplon*.—Railway from Lausanne to Sion 4½ hours. Fare 10 f. 60 c. From Sion, over the Simplon in diligence, which leaves daily, 19 hours. Fare in the coupé to Douro d'Ossola, 35 f. 30 c. From Douro d'Ossola, 35 f. 30 c. From Douro d'Ossola to Arona 8 f.

From Lausanne (Onchy) to Villeneuve or Bouveret, it is preferable for travelers to take the steamer. Travelers stopping at Lausanne may reach Onchy in ¼ hour by omnibus. The most beautiful part of Lake Geneva is seen on this trip.

Passing the villages of Clarens, Charnex, and Vernex, we come to Montreux, a favorite winter residence of invalids on account of the mildness of the climate. The hotels and pensions in the vicinity are numerous. Hotel and Pension Du Cygne the best.

About 1¼ miles from Montreux stands the Castle of Chillon, on a rock in the lake connected with the bank by a wooden bridge. It is shown daily to strangers, and is well worth a visit. For description of castle, see Index.

Villeneuve (*Hôtel de Ville*) is an ancient town of some 1500 inhabitants, situated at the mouth of the Rhone. Near Villeneuve lies the island mentioned by Byron in the *Prisoner of Chillon*. Near Villeneuve is the *Hôtel Byron*, beautifully situated on an eminence overlooking the lake. Travelers wishing to make any stay here will find it an excellent hotel in every respect. At Bouveret travelers take the cars for Sion. Passing the stations Aigle, Ollon, and St. Triphon, we come to the village Bex, celebrated since the 16th century for its salt mines and works. They are situated about two miles from Bex, in

the valley of La Gryonne. About half a day is required for this excursion, which is a very interesting one.

St. Maurice (*Hôtel de la Dent du Midi*) is an old town of about 1070 inhabitants. The abbey founded by the Emperor Sigismund in 515, in honor of St. Maurice, contains some very interesting works of art, among them a Grecian agate cameo cup, a chalice given by Bertha, queen of Burgundy, and an ampaule given by Charlemagne.

Martigny, *Hôtel de la Tour* (see Index).

A visit by all means should be paid to the Gorge de Trient, and the Pissevache, or the waterfall of the Sallenche.

Sion (see Index).

Sierre (*Hôtel and Pension Baur*), a small but prettily situated town, with some ruins in the vicinity. The post-road, after crossing the Rhone, passes the valley of Tenk or Loeche, situated at the mouth of the Gorge of the Dala. Pfynn forms the boundary between the French and German languages.

Tourtemagne, *Hôtel Poste, Hôtel Soleil*. Near the town is a fine cascade well worth a visit.

Vispach (*Hôtel Soleil*), a miserable village, situated at the junction of the Visp with the Rhone. In 1855 it was seriously injured by an earthquake, which only left seven houses remaining. Excursions may be made from here to Zermatt and Gornu Gratt.

Brieg (*Hôtels Poste, d'Angleterre, and Trois Couronnes*) is a small town of about 800 inhabitants, situated at the base of the Simplon. The Simplon Road was commenced by Napoleon in 1800, on the Italian side, and finished in 1806 on the Swiss. At Brieg the ascent of the Simplon commences. In 2½ hours, Berésal, the third refuge, is reached. It consists of two buildings, a post-house and inn. The portion of the road between the fifth refuge, Schalbet, and the sixth refuge, which is the summit, is the most dangerous in winter. About three miles from the summit, which is 6218 feet above the level of the sea, is the hospice founded by Napoleon, but not furnished until 1825. It is a very comfortable building, warmed by a heating apparatus, and occupied by monks of the Augustine order. To the south may be seen the Rant Glacier.

Simplon. Here the road leads through the Ravine of Gondo, one of the most magnificent among the Alps. The Gallery of Gondo, the longest tunnel of the Simplon, measures 683 feet in length. Close at the issue of the gallery is the Fall of Fressinone. Gondo is the last Swiss village.

Issella. Here the Italian custom-house and passport office are situated.

Domo d'Ossola (Grand Hôtel de la Ville), a small, uninteresting town, fully Italian in every respect. There is a Calvary above the town well worth a visit.

Ornavasso, noted for marble quarries in its vicinity. The road, after passing the lovely village of Fariola, soon reaches the southwest bank of the Lago Maggiore. The Isola Madre of the Borromean Islands may be seen from this point. The islands are generally visited from Barenò, the next station.

Stresa (Hôtel des Îles Borromées) is perhaps more convenient for visiting the islands than Barenò.

Arona, Albergò Reale. From Arona to Milan by Novara, time 4 hours; fare 10 f.

From Lucerne to Como over the St. Gothard.—Steam-boat from Lucerne to Flüelen four times daily, in 2½ hours. Fare 4 f. 60 c. From Flüelen to Como, diligence twice daily, in 23 hours; coupé, 37 f. 80 c.; interior, 31 f. 90 c. It is very little more expensive for parties to take a carriage, which costs about 150 f. for four or five persons, not including fees, which are given at each station. For description of this pass, see Index.

From Coire to Colico (and Milan) over the Splügen.—Diligence from Coire to Colico twice daily, in 16 hours. Fare 22 f. 50 c.

Coire (see Index). On the road from Coire to Reichenau, which leads along the valley of the Rhine, there is little deserving the traveler's attention with the exception of the Calanda Mountain, and, at its base, the village Felsberg, partially buried by a landslide in 1850.

Reichenau (Hôtel Adler) consists merely of a few houses situated at the junction of the Vorder and Hinter Rhine. The château, the principal building in the village, formerly belonging to the Planta family, was, in 1798, converted into a college by Burgomaster Tcharner. Here Louis Philippe, under the name of Chabot, held a situation as teacher of French mathemat-

ics, and history for eight months. At Reichenau the road crosses the Rhine and Vorder Rhine, and then enters the valley of the Hinter Rhine. The villages of Bonaduz and Rhâzüns are soon passed, also the Castle of Rhoetzuns of the Viéle family, still inhabited. This part of the valley of the Rhine is chiefly remarkable for the great number of castles which are to be seen in every direction, and for the difference in the religion and language of each hamlet. The Castles of Ortenstein, Vaspels, Canocsa, Rietberg, and Realta are passed in rapid succession before reaching Thuisis. That of Ortenstein is probably the best preserved in the valley, and is still occupied by the Travers family.

Thuisis (Hôtels Via Mala and Adler), a village of 700 inhabitants, picturesquely situated at the confluence of the Rhine and the Nolla. After leaving Thuisis the Nolla is crossed by a fine bridge, which affords an interesting view of the valley and peak of Piz Beveixin. About half a mile from Thuisis the Via Mala commences—the most sublime ravine in Switzerland. The road crosses the river three times. The finest view is obtained from the Middle Bridge, about a mile from Rougellen. The Via Mala extends for a distance of three miles, and terminates at the Upper Bridge, where the road enters the beautiful Schamser Thal.

Andeer (Hôtel Krone) is the principal village in the valley. The inhabitants are Protestants, and speak Romansch. Soon after leaving Andeer the road enters the Roffia Gorge. The Averser Rhine here forms the Fall of the Roffia, which descends the Ferrera valley to the Hinter Rhine.

Splügen. This little village holds an important position, being situated at the junction of the Splügen and Bernardino routes. The Splügen Road turns to the left, crosses the Rhine, and, leaving that river, begins at once the ascent, and soon passes through a short tunnel 90 yards in length. After numberless windings it reaches the summit of the Splügen, 6783 feet above the level of the sea. Almost immediately the road begins to descend. About three quarters of a mile beyond the summit the Austrian custom-house and passport office are reached. The road recommences the descent on the eastern

[FRANCE.]

slope, and passes through three galleries, the first 700 feet long, the second 642 feet, and the third 1530 feet, the longest galleries on any Alpine road. Near the village of Pianazzo a beautiful waterfall, 800 feet high, may be seen.

Campo Dolcino is but a miserable village, consisting of a few detached groups of houses. The Lira valley, through which the road now passes, presents a scene of desolation, occasionally modified by chestnut-trees, which hide, in a measure, the barrenness of the rocks which surround them.

Chiavenna (Hôtel Conradi) was once a flourishing town in possession of the Dukes of Milan, and the ruins of former residences and palaces of the nobles are still to be seen. The Church of San Lorenzo, the Baptistery, and the charnel-houses, in which skulls and bones are curiously arranged, may be visited by travelers. About four miles from Chiavenna is the Fall of Gardona, which is worth a visit. The road from Chiavenna to the Lake of Riva is rather disagreeable, and the scenery is very uninteresting. Riva is situated at the north extremity of the lake.

Colico (Hôtel Piazza Garibaldi), a village situated at the foot of Mount Legnone.

Steamers three times daily from Colico to Como. Fare 4 f.; time 3½ hours. Railway from Como to Milan in 2 hours.

From Coire to Magadino, on the Lake Maggiore (and Milan), over the Bernardino.—Diligence twice daily in summer from Coire to Magadino. Time 18 hours; fare in the coupé, 30 f. 50 c.; interior, 26 f. 10 c.

The Bernardino route was constructed in 1822, at the joint expense of the Sardinian and Grison governments. The road is the same as that of the Splügen up to Splügen. Leaving Splügen, it advances up the valley of the Hinter Rhine, on the left bank of the Rhine, for a distance of seven miles, until it reaches Hinterrhein, the highest village in the valley. The road over the Bernardino here leaves the Rhine, immediately begins to ascend, and soon reaches the summit of the Bernardino Pass, 6584 feet above the level of the sea. This mountain, known to the Romans, and called Vogelberg down to the 15th century, owes its present name to St. Bernardino of Sienna, who first preached the Gospel here, and to whom a chapel was erected on the south side of the mountain. On the sum-

mit of the pass is the Lake Moesola, and near it a house of refuge. After descending for a short distance, the Moesa is crossed by the handsome iron bridge "Victor Emmanuel," from which a fine view is obtained of the Piz Moesola.

San Bernardino (Hôtel Brocco, Hôtel Ravizza, and Hôtel Motto), the loftiest village in the valley of Mesocco. It possesses a mineral spring, with baths, and attracts a considerable number of visitors. Near the village St. Giacomo are quarries of gypsum. A fine view is obtained from the bridge of St. Giacomo of the ruined Castle of Mesocco. The descent now becomes very rapid until we reach Mesocco, a miserable village, but very picturesquely situated. Here the traveler first becomes aware of his approach to Italy by the presence of vines, chestnut, walnut, and mulberry trees. Below Soazza the road passes along the right bank of the Moesa. Near the second bridge the beautiful waterfall Buffalora is seen.

St. Vittore is the last village in the Canton of the Grisons. Soon we enter the Canton Tessin, and the road unites with that of the St. Gothard Pass. Just beyond the junction of the Rivers Moesa and Ticino stands the village of Arbedo, memorable for the battle which was fought here between the Milanese and Swiss, in which 2000 of the latter were slain. They were interred near the Church of St. Paul, called Chiesa Rossa on account of its red color.

Bellinzona is the chief town in the Canton of Tessin. It is a place of considerable importance, owing to its situation at the junction of four roads—from the St. Gothard, the Bernardino, from Lugano, and from Locarno.

At Cadenazzo the road diverges from that which leads to Lugano over the Monte Cenere.

Magadino (Hôtel Bellevue) is situated at the mouth of the Ticino, on Lake Maggiore. Steamers leave three times daily for Arona, performing the journey in 4½ hours.

From Innsbruck to Colico (and Milan) over the Stelvio.—Diligence from Innsbruck to Landeck daily at 4 A.M.; time 8½ hours. From Landeck to Mals four times weekly, in 9 hours. Omnibus daily from Innsbruck to Landeck, and from Landeck to Mals. Travelers are obliged to hire a vet-

turino to cross the Stelvio, which costs 12 florins a day, there being no diligence for the pass.

From Innsbruck the road passes along the left bank of the Inn for a distance of seven miles, until it reaches the village of Zirl, situated at the foot of the Martinswand, the precipice upon which the Emperor Maximilian I. nearly lost his life while hunting. On the right of the village may be seen the picturesque ruins of the Castle of Fragenstein.

Near Silz the road passes the Cistercian convent of Itombs, founded in 1271 by the mother of Conradin, the last of the house of Hohenstaufen. About a mile from Silz is the Castle of Petersberg, the birthplace of Margaret Maultasch, who brought Tyrol to Austria as her dowry. Leaving the river, the road now proceeds to Imst, a village of about 3000 inhabitants, situated at the base of the Laggersberg. Near Mills the road again approaches the Inn. It was here that one of the ambushes of the Tyrolese took place in 1809. Awaiting the Bavarians on the top of the mountain, they overwhelmed them on their approach by hurling trunks of trees and rocks upon them. The Castle of Kronberg is picturesquely situated on the height of an eminence a short distance from Starkenbach. Near the nunnery of Zams, founded in 1826, the Inn is again crossed, and we reach Landeck, situated on its right bank. On the east of the town are the ruins of the strong-hold of Landeck, and on the north those of Schrofenstein. The road crosses to the left bank of the Inn at the Pontlatzer Bridge, but returns to the right bank at the village of Prutz, situated on a marshy plain at the entrance of the Kaunserthal.

Ried, a small but thriving town, is next passed, and we arrive at Pfunds, which consists of two groups of houses situated on either bank of the river. Four miles from Pfunds begins the Pass of Finstermünz, the most imposing defile in Switzerland with the exception of the Via Mala. About half way between Pfunds and Nauders is situated an inn which commands a beautiful view of the valley and the mountains in the background.

Nauders is about three miles from the Finstermünz and three from the Swiss frontier. The road now ascends to the pass called Reschen-Scheideck.

Mala, Hôtel Post. Near this town is seen the imposing ruined castle of Lichtenberg.

Praa is a small village at the foot of the Stelvio Pass. Upon a height on the right is seen the village of Stilfs or Stelvio, from which the pass takes its name. The road over the Stelvio, the loftiest in Europe, was constructed by the Austrian government in 1820-25.

At Gomagoi, where the custom-house is situated, is seen the Suldén Glacier. Trafol, situated at the base of the Ostler Mountain, consists of a few huts. The hamlet derives its name of "Tres Fontes" from the three fountains which burst from a cliff in the vicinity. From Franzenshöhe the traveler may look down upon the vast Madatsch glacier, which descends from the west side of the Ostler several thousand feet into the valley beneath him. Eight miles from Franzenshöhe is the summit of the Stelvio Pass, 9328 feet above the level of the sea. A house called Ferdinandshöhe stands at the top, the highest habitation on the Continent. At Santa Maria, the 4th Cantoniera, is situated the Italian custom-house. Passing the Cantoniera al Pinano del Branglio, we come to a series of galleries or tunnels built to protect the road from avalanches. Soon the singular waterfall called the Source of the Adda is seen bursting from a precipice on the right. About a mile and a half from Bormio are the New Baths. They are much frequented in the summer months (see Bormio in Index). The hotel, which contains 140 bedrooms, is admirably managed by M. Caffisch. These baths may be reached from Botzen, or from Coire *via* Samaden and Tirano, crossing the Bernini Pass; from Italy, *via* Verona and Botzen, or Lake Como, Colico, and Sondrio. At Lovera, in 1807, a landslide took place, which completely filled up the bed of the River Adda, thus causing an inundation which converted the valley as far as Lovo into a vast lake. At Lovera the water rose 18 feet, and the traces of the disaster there are still discernible.

Tirano, a small town containing the old residences of the Pallavicini, Visconti, and Salis families. It has also suffered at various periods from the inundations of the Adda.

Sondrio, capital of the Val Tellina, is

picturesquely situated on the Malero, near its junction with the Adda.

Mombegno, noted for the excellent silk produced in the neighborhood, is situated in the lower part of the Val Tellina. From Colico, which is next reached, steamers traverse the lake to Como, and travelers thence proceed by rail to Milan.

From Innsbruck to Verona by the Brenner Pass.—Railway from Innsbruck to Botzen, time 6½ hours; fare 6 fl. 12 kr. From Botzen to Verona, time 6½ hours; fare 8 fl. 82 kr.

The Brenner is the oldest of the Alpine routes; was known to the Romans, and employed by Drusus. Carriages were able to pass it in 1772, and in 1867 the railway was opened. The scenery is less imposing than that of any of the other Alpine passes.

Soon after leaving Innsbruck, the tunnel of Isel, 700 yards in length, is passed, and the railway proceeds along the right bank of the Sill. Before reaching Matrey nine tunnels are passed through, the longest over nine hundred yards in length.

Station Steinach, a town entirely rebuilt since the conflagration of 1863. In the church here are several good altar-pieces by Knoller. Passing the small lake Brenner, which abounds in excellent trout, we reach Brenner. The River Sill here falls into the Inn, and, through it, into the Black Sea, and the River Eisach forms another cascade, descends to the Adige, and flows into the Adriatic. The railway now passes along the bank of the Eisach, and descends to Station Schelleberg.

Station Sterzing, a very old town, situated on the Sterzinger Moos, on the site of the ancient Roman Vipetenum. Population 2500. It derived much wealth in the Middle Ages from the rich silver, lead, and copper mines in the neighborhood. From Sterzing to Freienfeld the castles of Sprechenstein and Reifenstein are passed. Beyond Freienfeld, on the left, rise the ruins of Wolfenstein, the strong-hold of the pass during the Middle Ages.

Mittewald. Here Marshal Lefebvre, duke of Dantzig, at the head of the French and Saxon forces, was repulsed by the courageous Capuchin Haspinger, at the head of his Tyrolese Landsturm. Quite a distance from the station is the fortress Franzensfeste, constructed by the Austrian government in 1838 to command the routes to

Carinthia, Brixen, Verona, and Innsbruck. A new fortress is about to be constructed. Pedestrian travelers would do well to ascend the Pusterthal from here as far as Bruncken, and proceed thence through the Gader and Grödner Valley to Botzen.

To the left, on the Eisach, is Neustift, founded in 1142, the richest monastery in the Tyrol.

Brixen, for nine centuries the see of an archbishop, united to the Tyrol in 1802. It contains several churches, a cathedral, and the palace of the archbishop. The cathedral possesses a fine altar-piece by Schöpf.

Station Klausen, a little town consisting of a single street, is situated in a defile between the river and the mountain. Above the town, on the right, is the Benedictine monastery of Seben. Outside the town is the Capucin convent founded by the wife of Charles II. of Spain. The Loretto Chapel adjoining the monastery contains the most valuable ecclesiastical treasures in the Tyrol. On the left bank of the Eisach, beyond Station Waidbruck, rises the picturesque castle of Trostburg, the property of Count Wolfenstein.

Atzwang (Hôtel Poste) and Station Bluman are next passed before Botzen is reached. For description of Botzen, see Index.

Leaving Botzen, the Eisach is crossed by a bridge, and the train proceeds to Station Branzoll, where the Adige first becomes navigable.

Station Neumarkt. East of this town a road runs east to the interesting Flumersthal.

Station Salurn. Above the town is a picturesque castle in ruins, which formerly commanded the Adige.

Station Lavis, situated on the Avisio, which here descends from the valley of Fleims and Fass to join the Adige.

Trent (Hôtel Europa, Hôtel Corona), the Tridentum of the Romans, is situated on the left bank of the Adige. Population 14,000. It was formerly the wealthiest and most important town in the Tyrol, and possesses numerous ruined castles and marble palaces to tell of its former greatness. The finest building in the city is the cathedral, founded in 1812, and dedicated to St. Vigilius. It is built entirely of marble, and is surmounted by two domes.

Santa Maria Maggiore is the church in

[FRANCE.]

which the celebrated Council of Trent met from 1545 to 1563. It contains a painting of the assembly, with portraits of the members, 7 cardinals, 3 patriarchs, 38 archbishops, 235 bishops, 7 abbots, and 146 professors of theology. A fine view may be had of Trent and its surroundings from the rocky eminence on the right of the Adige called Verruca, or Dos Trento, fortified in 1857.

The stations Sardagna, Martarello, and Calliana are next passed.

Roveredo, a populous town of 8000 inhabitants, especially noted for its silk culture since the year 1200. There are 60 *filande*, mills in which the silk is wound from the cocoon, and 40 *filatorie*, spinning mills. In the Piazza Podestà is situated the remarkable Castle Junk. Two miles from Roveredo is the Castle of Lizzana, in which Dante, exiled from Italy, was entertained by Lord Castelbarco.

Station Alà, once celebrated for velvet manufactories.

Station Avio is the last village in the Tyrol.

Peri is the first village in Italy. The Valley of the Adige is separated from the Lago di Gardo in the west by the ridge of the Monte Baldo. The train now passes into the celebrated ravine Chiusa di Verona.

Near Pescantina, Solferino, situated on the Mincio, is passed, noted for the battle fought here June 24th, 1859.

At St. Lucia the railway unites with the Verona and Milan line, and soon reaches Verona.

From Vienna to Trieste by the Semmering Railway.—Express train from Vienna to Trieste three times weekly, time 14 hours 25 m.; fare 28 fl. 26 kr.

The terminus of the railway in Vienna is near the Belvedere and New Arsenal.

Mödling and Baden are the first stations passed, for descriptions of which, see Index. Leaving Baden, the ruined castles of Raustenstein and Rauheneck may be seen.

Beyond Leobersdorf, in the distance, notice the barren summit of the Schneeberg.

Neustadt, Hôtels Hirsch and Krone. Population 10,800. In 1834 a great conflagration took place, leaving only 14 buildings standing, since which time the town has been entirely rebuilt. In 1752 the old castle of the Babenberg dukes was converted into a military academy for the prepar-

atory instruction of the officers of the line. Neustadt is connected with Vienna by a canal 40 miles in length, used chiefly for the transportation of coal from the mines of Oedenburg, and of wood from the Bakonyerwald.

Gloggnitz. Here the Semmering Railway commences an enterprise executed by the Austrian government in 1848-54. Leaving Gloggnitz, the train ascends the left bank of the River Schwarzer, and crosses the Reichenauer Thal to Station Eichberg, where a fine view is obtained of the plain and the mountain Gostritz.

Klamm. Above the town is the ruined castle of Prince Lichtenstein. The Klamm tunnel and the viaducts of Jägergraben and Gamperlgraben are passed and Semmering is reached, the summit of the pass. About a mile from the station is the Erzherzog Johann Inn. In order to avoid any farther ascent, the highest part of the Semmering is penetrated by a tunnel 4600 feet long.

Murzzschlag (Hôtel Bränhauss and Railway Restaurant), situated on the Mürz, which river the train now follows. The scenery from here to Brück is most picturesque.

Brück, a pretty town situated at the confluence of the Mürz and the Mür. Above the town rises the picturesque Castle of Landskron. The line now winds along the left bank of the Mür, passes the Castle of Pernegg and the stations of Mieg-nitz and Peggau to Gratz. See Index for description of Gratz.

Marburg, the second town in Styria, is next reached—a dull place, containing 8000 inhabitants, chiefly Vends, a Slavonic tribe, the German language now being entirely replaced by the Slavonic dialect.

Cilli, an ancient town situated on the Sann, said to have been founded by the Emperor Claudius. Roman ruins are still to be seen in the vicinity. A little distance beyond the town rise the ruins of the Castle of Obercilli, formerly belonging to the Counts of Cilly, who once possessed all Carinthia. From Cilli to Steinbrucken is the finest scenery of the line.

Steinbrucken, situated at the junction of the Save and Sann. The line now traverses the valley of the Save, and passes the stations Hrasting, Trefell, Sagor, Luva, and Salloch to Laybach.

For Laybach, see Index. Leaving Laybach, the line crosses the marshy plain of Laybacher Moos, and, just before reaching Franzdorf, passes over a viaduct 1600 feet long and 1600 feet high.

Loitsch, Hôtels Poste and Stadt Trieste. The quicksilver mines of Istria should be visited from here. A carriage may be hired for 6 florins. The excursion occupies 12 hours.

Station Rauk. Three miles from this town is the Lake of Zirknitz, remarkable for the disappearance of its waters for months at a time, during which interval the inhabitants cultivate buckwheat in its bed.

Station Adelsberg (see Index).

Near Adelsberg commences the desolate plain of Karst, a mass of limestone rock abounding in gorges and caverns, occasionally varied by thickets of brush-wood. A short distance before reaching Trieste the Château of Miramar is reached, the former residence of the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico. A pleasant excursion may be made to it from Trieste.

Trieste (see Index).

ROUTE No. 11.

From Paris to Cologne, by Compiègne, St. Quentin, Charleroi, Namur, Liege, and Aix-la-Chapelle. Trains daily: time 12 hours. Fare, first class, 57 f.; second, 43 f. You change cars at Charleroi for Brussels. To Frankfort from Paris, 19 hours; fare, 81 frs. 20 c.

Compiègne, beautifully situated on the banks of the Oise, contains 10,000 inhabitants. Hotels, *La Cloche* and *Soleil d'Or*. This town is noted for its being one of the favorite residences of the French kings. Its forest occupies an area of over 30,000 acres. The Royal Palace is magnificently furnished, and contains some very fine pictures and statuary. It was erected by Louis XV., but was thoroughly renovated and additions made by Napoleon, who here received his bride, Maria Louisa. Compiègne was once a fortified town, but is so no longer. It was in endeavoring to enter the town gate, after having made a sally on the besiegers, that Joan of Arc was taken prisoner, and handed over to John of Luxembourg, who sold her to the English. The *Tour de la Pucelle* marks the spot. A most lovely excursion may be made to the pretty village of *Pierrefonds*,

distance 6 miles; it is one of the most agreeable and quiet retreats in France, and contains the ruins of an ancient castle.

Noyon, a town of 7000 inhabitants, contains a fine old cathedral of the 12th century, but is principally noted for being the birthplace of John Calvin, the great reformer; he was the son of a notary of Noyon.

From here you can take a diligence to visit the state prison of *Ham*, rendered famous by its being the place where the present Emperor of France was confined for six years. We have described the circumstance in his biography. The walls are 36 feet thick, and the donjon 100 high; strangers are not admitted.

St. Quentin contains 32,690 inhabitants. *Hôtel du Cygne* the best. It is a manufacturing town, prettily situated on the banks of the Somme. The principal manufacture is that of linen cloths. The cathedral is one of the finest in northern France. St. Quentin is celebrated for the great battle fought between the French and Spanish troops in 1557. Queen Mary having dispatched a large force, under the command of the Earl of Pembroke, to assist her husband, Philip II., the town was carried after the eleventh assault; the inhabitants were treated with great cruelty. It was taken by the Germans October 21, 1870.

Cambrai, a manufacturing town of 22,207 inhabitants, is situated on the line between St. Quentin and Lille. Fénelon, the author of "*Telemachus*," was buried here. His coffin was torn from the grave by the demons of the Revolution, and melted to make bullets. There is a very fine monument erected to his memory in the new church, built on the site of the old cathedral, which was razed to the ground by the Revolutionists. The article known in England and the United States as "*cambric*" is named from this town, being manufactured here. Cambrai was taken by the English in 1815. It is noted also for the treaty of peace signed here between Charles V. and Francis I.; also for the *League* concocted against the Republic of Venice.

Previous to our arriving at Charleroi, we pass the *Jeumont* station, where baggage is examined coming from Belgium; the next station is *Erquelines*, where baggage and passports are examined going to Belgium.

Charleroi, the first Belgian fortress on the line of defense toward France; population, including suburbs, 20,000. It is one of the busiest and most thriving places in Belgium. The coal-fields in the vicinity employ over 10,000 men; 7000 are employed making nails; and the glass-works are the largest in Belgium. Coal, foundries, furnaces, and smoke surround you in every direction. Charleroi was founded by Charles II. of Spain, and named after him. Its fortifications were destroyed by the French in 1795, but restored in 1816 by the Duke of Wellington.

Namur, the Sheffield of Belgium, contains 28,889 inhabitants. *Hôtel de Holland* best—beautifully situated at the junction of the Sambre and Meuse, but contains few objects of interest to attract the notice of travelers. Should they stop, the fortifications and citadel are well worth a visit, as is the handsome Cathedral of *St. Aubin*. It contains the mausoleum of Don John of Austria, the hero and conqueror of Lepanto.

Liege, situated at the junction of the Ourthe and Meuse, contains over 104,169 inhabitants. It has several good hotels, among which are the *H. de Bellevue*, *H. de l'Europe*, and *H. d'Angleterre*. Liege is the Pittsburg of Belgium. It chiefly manufactures fire-arms, over 500,000 being yearly made here. L. Lambin & Co., 5 Rue Trappé, patentees of the celebrated "Comblain Central-fire Breech-loaders," are the principal dealers. It contains a cannon foundry, and manufactories of spinning-machines and cutlery. Liege was anciently an imperial free city, governed by bishops, who held the rank of independent princes from the 10th century down to the French invasion of 1794. Although there are still some twenty churches remaining, the number was four times as great in the middle of the 16th century. The principal religious edifice is the *Cathedral*, which dates back to the 10th century. It contains some good paintings. The carving of the oaken pulpit is magnificent. The Church of *St. Jacques* is most elaborately painted and gilded, and its painted glass is considered the very perfection of the art. The *Palais de Justice*, formerly the bishop's palace, erected in the early part of the 16th century by Bishop Erard de la Marck, a descendant of Sir Walter Scott's William de la Marck, who figures in his "Quentin Durward," the

scene of which is laid at Liege. The watch-tower that rises above the *Palais* is now used as a prison. The University, a very beautiful edifice, erected in 1817, contains a Museum, in which is stored a fine collection of fossil forms found in the neighborhood. There is also a fine botanical garden attached. Outside the walls, in the midst of very elegant grounds, there is a casino, in which balls are given. Strangers are freely admitted. We would strongly recommend the traveler, if he has not read Quentin Durward, to do so ere he visits Liege, and when in the bishop's palace he may recognize much in Sir Walter Scott's novel. It is asserted by some writers that Sir Walter never visited Liege, but it seems hard to reconcile that statement with his very accurate descriptions.

Spa, celebrated for its iron waters, its beautiful situation, and the salubrity of its climate, is about an hour and a half distant from Liege by rail, four hours from Brussels, and nine hours from Paris.

Hôtel d'Orange, a delightful house, conveniently situated next door to the Redoute, and but a few minutes' walk from the promenade and music-stand. Prices moderate, and cuisine the best in Spa.

Spa contains 6000 inhabitants, but this population is more than doubled during the season, which lasts from the 1st of May to the 1st of November. The Spa waters enjoyed a great reputation in the earliest period of history, and are mentioned by Pliny in his writings. In the 12th century strangers flocked here in search of cure, and camped in tents round the different sources. It was not until the 14th century that Collin Leloup, having been cured by the waters of Spa, obtained from the Prince of Liege a concession of land near the Pouhon, and erected a house for the reception of strangers. Gambling-houses, sanctioned by the government, were established during the last century, at the end of which the Waux-hall, Salle Levoz, and the Redoute were the three great rival houses. The play, however, was finally centred in the Redoute, by an agreement with the government, by which the company was to pay half its gains to the state, and at the same time give balls and concerts in its saloons to the strangers who flocked to Spa, drawn either by love of gambling or by the reputation of the

waters. The number of visitors attracted in this manner was very great until the year 1872, when, in accordance with an agreement made by the Belgian and German governments, the gambling here was stopped, as well as in Homburg, Wiesbaden, Baden-Baden, etc.

Thanks to this suppression, Spa has again become, as it was formerly, frequented by an elegant and choice society, drawn here by the beauty of the country and the celebrity of the waters.

The sources or fountains are eight in number:

1. The *Pouhon* of Peter the Great, situated in the centre of the town, under a colonnade dedicated to the memory of that illustrious emperor. The water of this spring is especially efficacious for weakness of blood, and for illnesses of women and young girls.

2. The *Fonnet* acts on constitutions wanting in vitality, and fortifies the stomach and intestines.

3. The *Jouvencière* has a more acid taste than the *Pouhon*, and has the reputation of curing sterility in women.

4. The *Groesbeck* is employed in cases of gout, rheumatism, gravel, etc.

5. The *Geronsière* contains both iron and sulphur, and is efficacious in cases of bronchitis, asthma, and pulmonary affections.

6. The *Barisart* contains also a slight quantity of sulphur, and is generally given to extremely delicate persons to habituate them to the waters of Spa.

7. The *Marie Henriette*, brought through pipes to the town from a place two miles distant, serves in strengthening the muscles, increasing the vitality of the organs, etc.

8. The *Champignon* is used as a lotion in maladies of the eyes or inflammation of the eyelids.

As many maladies are more easily cured by external than by internal application of the waters of Spa, a large bathing establishment has been erected, containing fifty-four bath-rooms, furnished with all necessary comforts, and of exquisite cleanliness. There are also several rooms for douches, hot and cold; for Russian baths and vapor baths.

The promenades and excursions in the neighborhood of Spa are very beautiful;

but as their attractions consist principally in the beauty of the scenery, our limits will not allow a lengthy description. The "Allée du Martian," "Promenade de Sept Heures," "Montagne d'Annette et Lubin," "Près de Quatre Heures," "Tour des Fontaines," "Promenade des Artistes," "Promenade d'Orléans," "Cascade de Loo," etc., should all be visited by the traveler.

During the season a band plays every day at two in the Promenade de Sept Heures, and again at half past six in the Place Royale.

The *Casino*, formerly called the Redoute, is situated in the Rue Royale, next door to the Hotel d'Orange. Here the gambling was lately carried on; the building now contains a restaurant, café, billiard-room, and saloon for ladies on the ground-floor. On the first floor is a reading-room, card-room (for whist, écarté, dominos, etc.), picture-gallery, and large ball-room, where, five evenings in the week, dancing is going on. Wednesdays and Saturdays are the great ball days, when a large orchestra is employed. Besides the balls, concerts are frequently given; and every thing is done by the director of the Casino, Mr. Kirsch, to make the stay of strangers agreeable. Entrance is only allowed to respectable persons, on the payment of a moderate sum per month. Three representations are given weekly in the theatre of the Casino, which are very fair.

Horse-races take place in June, by which large numbers are drawn to the town; the steeple-chases are in September.

Eight miles from Spa is the ruined castle of *Les Quatre Fils Aymon*, the former residence of "the Boar of Ardennes," William de la Marck—one of Sir Walter Scott's characters in *Quentin Durward*—who slew the Archbishop of Liege. Spa is celebrated for the manufacture of wooden toys.

Verviers, a town of 30,000 inhabitants, contains nothing but weavers and dyers; in the town and suburbs 45,000 persons are employed in making the cloth of Verviers, \$20,000,000 in value being manufactured here annually. The traveler is detained at the station a considerable time, to have baggage examined preparatory to entering Prussia.

BELGIUM.

HISTORY.

[BELGIUM.]

HISTORY.

ROUTE No. 12.

From Paris to Vienna, via Charlerois, Brussels, Antwerp, Rotterdam, the Hague, Amsterdam, Minden, Hanover, Brunswick, Berlin, Dresden, and Prague; from Prague to Vienna, Trieste, Venice, Padua, Vicenza, Verona, Brescia, Bergamo, Milan to Genoa.

From Paris to Charlerois is described in Route 11. If wishing to proceed *direct* to Brussels, the quickest route is *via* Maubeuge, Quévy, and Mons. Time, 6 hrs. 17 min.; fare, 86 frs. 80 c.

BELGIUM is situated between France and Holland, and has been established since the separation of its provinces from those of Holland by the Revolution of 1830. Its territory is small compared with that of the great European states, being only about one eighth of that of Great Britain, while its population but little exceeds five millions. However, the important position the country has occupied in the political, military, commercial, and agricultural history of Europe—its former celebrity in manufactures and the fine arts, and its present rapid progress in every industrial pursuit and social improvement, give it a peculiar interest. Its climate is less chilly and damp, and more favorable to health than that of Holland; but it is certainly humid compared with France and Germany, and may be considered very similar to that of England, except that it is still subject to more frequent variations, with a tendency to excess.

During the time of Cæsar, the natives of Belgium were considered the least civilized and most courageous of all the Gallic nations. They had cities surrounded by lofty stone walls and fortified gates, requiring the use of the Roman battering-rams and moving towers. Their armies contained troops of cavalry. The country produced supplies of corn, and abundant herds of cattle. The people consisted of two classes, chiefs and slaves. Druidism from Britain was universally predominant. Flanders was occupied by the Menapii and Morini, Brabant by the Aduatici, Hainault and Namur by the Nervii (who ex-

celled in desperate courage), and Luxemburg and Limburg by the Eburones, etc. In the great confederacy of these clans against the Romans, they levied about 120,000 fighting men, 60,000 of whom were reduced by Cæsar to 500 in his battle with the Nervii near Namur, and of the Aduatici he sold 53,000 for slaves on taking the town of Tongres. In stature and bulk they surpassed the Romans, whom they fiercely encountered, and nearly destroyed Cæsar's army of the best disciplined troops in the world.

The highland tribes soon became amalgamated with their Roman conquerors, adopted their manners and language, and, during the long dominion of Rome in those regions, they served in her armies, and were greatly distinguished for their intrepidity; so that many of Cæsar's subsequent victories, especially that of Pharsalia, were decided by the cavalry and light infantry of Belgium. The lowland people, on the contrary, continued faithful to their ancient manners, customs, and language, and sought only to secure national independence by maritime commerce and agricultural industry. Pliny, who speaks from personal observation, says that, in his time, their fruits were abundant and excellent.

In the 3d, 4th, and 5th centuries, the character of the Belgic population was greatly changed by successive invasions of Salian Franks from the North, whose progress westward terminated in the establishment of the Frankish, or French empire in Gaul, and under whose dominion the ancient inhabitants of the Ardennes were either destroyed or reduced to slavery.

Christianity was introduced, and monasteries were founded in the immense forests and solitudes of the higher country, where the French nobles visited only for the sake of hunting bears. The maritime lowland descendants of the Menapii, now blended with Saxons and Frisians, and known by the name of Flemings, continued to prosper in commerce and agriculture.

In the time of Charlemagne, A.D. 800, the physical state of the country had become much improved. In the west embankments were raised against the en-

croachments of the sea, and in the east large tracts of forest were cleared; but the fierce and valiant warriors, who formerly occupied the soil, were succeeded by an abject race of serfs, who cultivated the domains of haughty lords and imperious priests. The clergy enjoyed immense possessions: 14,000 families of vassals belonged to the single abbey of Nivelles, and the income of the abbey of Alore exceeded 1,300,000 dollars.

The Flemings formed associations called *Gilden* (the English guilds) for protection against the despotic violence of the Franks, as well as for social assistance. These were the origin of all the ancient municipal corporations, and within a century after the time of Charlemagne Flanders was covered with corporate towns. At the end of the 9th century, the Normans, that is, rapacious inhabitants of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, commenced a series of piratical irruptions into Belgium, and continued to plunder and devastate the whole country during 150 years.

In 1070 Flemish maritime commerce had made great progress with Spain and England, from whence wool was largely imported. Woolen stuffs and herring-fishery were the principal sources of wealth, with corn, salt, and jewelry.

The men of Flanders were so highly reputed for martial spirit, that many foreign sovereigns obtained them to form their best troops. They constituted an important part of the Norman army in the conquest of England; and a Flemish princess, daughter of Baldwin, count of Flanders, and wife of William the Conqueror, embroidered with her own hands the celebrated tapestry of Bayeux, which represents the whole history of that event.

The country had long been divided into provinces, belonging to different families, and governed by different laws. Hence the counties or earldoms of Flanders, Namur, and Hainault; the duchies of Brabant, Limbourg, and Luxembourg; the principality of Liege; the marquissate of Antwerp; and the seigniorship of Mechlin.

At the end of the 11th century, when all the states except Flanders were reduced by the fierce quarrels of the feudal lords and prince bishops to a cheerless waste of bondage, the fanatical frenzy of the Crusades induced many of the nobles to part

with lands, and to grant great privileges and political powers in order to obtain the means of equipping armies to fight the Saracen. Their wealthy vassals, the Flemish burghers, were thus enabled to purchase independence and a jurisdiction of their own. They consequently formed themselves into communes, elected bailiffs, directed their own affairs, and built magnificent town halls, with huge belfries, as temples and trophies of their liberties.

The people, conscious of their power, gradually extorted from their rulers so many concessions that the provinces formed, in reality, a democracy, and were only nominally subject to the monarch of France and his nobles.

When the rest of Europe was subject to despotism, the court of the Counts of Flanders was the chosen residence of liberty, civilization, and useful knowledge; and when the ships of other nations scarcely ventured beyond the sight of land, those of the Flemish merchant traversed the ocean, and Bruges and Antwerp possessed all the commerce and wealth of the north of Europe.

In this state the provinces long continued, until they came under the dominion of the Duke of Burgundy, about the middle of the 15th century. Previous to this event we find only disconnected duchies, counties, lordships, and towns, with innumerable rights, claims, and privileges, advanced and enforced now by subjects and vassals against each other or against their lords, and now by lord and vassal against the monarch, without the expression of any collective idea of Belgium as a nation.

Under the Burgundian dynasty the commercial and manufacturing towns of the Low Country enjoyed a remarkable prosperity. The famous Order of the Golden Fleece was instituted in 1430, and, before the end of the 15th century, the city of Ypres had 4000 looms, and the city of Ghent 50,000 weavers.

Bruges and Antwerp were the great marts of the commercial world, and contained about 200,000 inhabitants. In the Flemish court of the Duke of Burgundy, named Philip the Good, about 1456, luxurious living was carried to a foolish and vicious excess. The wealthy were clad in gorgeous velvets, satins, and jewelry, and

their banquets were given with almost incredible splendor. This luxury produced depravity and crime to such an extent that in one year 1400 murders were committed in Ghent in the gambling-houses and other resorts of debauchery. The arts were cultivated with great success. Van Eyck invented the beautiful oil colors for which the Flemish school is renowned. Painting on glass, polishing diamonds, lace tapestry, and chimes were also invented in Belgium at this period. Most of the magnificent cathedrals and town halls in the country were built in the 13th and 14th centuries.

History, poetry, and learning were much cultivated; and the University of Louvain was the most celebrated in Europe. In 1477, Belgium passed under the dynasty of the empire of Austria; and, after many years of contest between the despotic Maximilian and the democratic Flemings, the government, in 1519, descended to his grandson, Charles V., King of Spain and Emperor of Germany. In his reign the affluence of the Flemish burghers attained its highest point.

The city of Ghent contained 175,000 inhabitants, of whom 100,000 were employed in weaving and other industrial arts. Bruges annually exported stuffs of English and Spanish wool to the value of 8,000,000 florins. The Scheldt at Antwerp often contained 2500 vessels waiting their turn to come to the wharves. Her gates were daily entered by 500 loaded wagons, and her Exchange was attended twice a day by 5000 merchants, who expended 130,000 golden crowns in a single banquet given to Philip, son of Charles V. The value of the wool annually imported from England and Spain exceeded 4,000,000 pieces of gold. This amazing prosperity experienced a rapid and fatal decline under the malignant tyranny and bigotry of Philip II., son of Charles V. The doctrines of the Protestant Reformation had found very numerous adherents in Belgium. Lutheranism was preached with frenzied zeal by several popular fanatics, who drew around them crowds amounting sometimes to 10,000 or 15,000. Parties of Iconoclasts also appeared, and demolished the ornamental property of 400 churches. Protestant persecution by the Inquisition had been commenced by Charles V., but

by Philip II. it was established in its most diabolical extravagance. He filled the country with Spanish soldiers, and commissioned the Duke of Alva to extirpate without mercy every Protestant heretic in Belgium.

Volumes have been written to describe the proceedings of this able soldier but sanguinary persecutor, who boasted that he had put to death in less than six years 18,000 men and women by the sword, the gibbet, the rack, and the flames. Ruin and dread of death in its most hideous forms drove thousands of artisans to England, where they introduced the manufacturing skill of Bruges and Ghent. Commerce and trade in Flanders dwindled away. Many of the rich merchants were reduced to beg for bread. The great cities were half deserted, and forest wolves often devoured the scattered inhabitants of desolated villages.

Belgium remained under Spanish dominion until the memorable victory of Ramillies in 1706, after which it was subject again to Austria; and, having been several times conquered by, and reconquered from the French, it was incorporated in 1795 with the French Republic, and divided into departments. By this union Belgium secured a suppression of all the old feudal privileges, exemption from all territorial contributions, the abolition of tithes, a more extensive division of real property, a repeal of the game-laws, an admirable registry law, a cheap system of tax collection, the advancement of education in central schools and lyceums, a uniform system of legislation for the creation of codes, publicity of judicial proceedings, trial by jury, and the general use of the French language.

In the centre of Belgium was fought the great battle of Waterloo in 1815, to which event we will allude in our description of Brussels, remarking that Belgium has been often the scene on which the surrounding nations have settled their quarrels, and has long been styled the *cockpit* of Europe.

By the Congress of Vienna, the provinces of Belgium were annexed to those of Holland, to form the kingdom of the Netherlands, which existed until the Revolution in 1830, when Belgium became an independent nation. Her union with Holland was one of convenience on the part

of those by whom it was negotiated, and not attributable to any congeniality of the people joined together, who differ in national character, in religion, and in language. The Belgians complained of being forced into a union which they would not have sought, and that its terms were unequal. The French Revolution which had recently transpired excited the predisposition to insurrectionary movement, and the result was a declaration, and finally a general recognition of independence.

Belgium is the first state in Europe in which a general system of *railways* has been planned and executed by the government at the public cost; and certainly it is an honorable distinction to have given the first example of such a national and systematic provision of the means of rapid communication. The undertaking was first projected in 1833, and the object proposed was to unite the principal commercial towns on one side with the sea, and on the other with the frontiers of France and Prussia. In this respect Belgium is most favorably situated for the experiment of a general system of railroads.

It is compact in form, of moderate extent, is surrounded on three of its sides by active commercial nations, and on the fourth by the sea, from which it is separated only by a few hours' voyage from England. On the west side are the two large and commodious ports of Antwerp and Ostend, and its eastern frontier is distant only a few leagues from the Rhine, which affords a connection with the nations of central and southern Europe. It is therefore in possession of convenient markets for its productions, and of great facilities for an extensive transit trade.

That the adoption of a system of low fares is beneficial to the managers of railways may clearly be seen in the fact that, in Belgium, where the charges are only half, or a third of those in England, the proportion of the population who travel is five times greater; for, according to official documents, it appears that the number of travelers on the Liverpool and Manchester line, compared with the population of lines along its course, gives one trip to each person a year; while a similar comparison of the travelers and population on the line between Antwerp and Brussels shows the average number of trips of each individual

to be five. Since the establishment of railway communication between these two cities, and the consequent reduction of the expense of traveling to one half the previous charges on the common road, the intercourse has become nearly ten times greater, and it appears that the difference is mainly occasioned by the poorer classes being enabled to avail themselves of this means of locomotion both for business and recreation; an advantage of which the same classes in England are unfortunately deprived by the amount of railroad fares being kept above their reach.

The Belgians have always displayed a passionate fondness for social liberty—an impatience of control that always embroiled them with all their different rulers, and involved them in ruinous disasters during many successive centuries. Writers of all ages agree in describing the Belgians as the most restless, unruly, tumult-loving mortals in existence; always treating their best rulers the worst, while the bad overawed them. In the history of no other country do we find such unbounded liberty, with such an invincible disposition to abuse it.

The Flemish burghers no sooner emancipated themselves from the despotism of their feudal lords than jealousy of each other's power engaged them in frequent and fatal hostilities; so that "liberty," says Mr. Hallam, "never wore a more unamiable countenance than among these burghers, who abused the power she gave them by cruelty and insolence." They confirmed every compact with ceremonious oaths, and then broke them one after another, always complaining of encroachments on their liberties; and this characteristic deficiency of good faith appears to have been transmitted to the present descendants of the Belgians of the Middle Ages.

Music and dancing are very favorite amusements, especially with the middle and lower classes. On every fine summer evening, balls are given at the tavern gardens, which are numerous in the outskirts of every large town. The price of admission varies from four sous to a franc.

Musical festivals are celebrated every year at Bruges, Ghent, and Antwerp, by amateur performers, who are emulated by enthusiastic ambition to win numerous

prizes, which are awarded to the best performers. The musical skill exhibited on these occasions is truly astonishing, and the trial of the comparative ability of the natives of particular localities is regarded with intense excitement, which is manifested by marching the performers to the contest in stately processions, accompanied by party banners and thousands of spectators. Music, in fact, is so commonly and carefully learned, even by the laboring classes, that the harmony of the airs which are sung by groups of peasants while at work is often delightful to the most cultivated musical ear. The national taste for music is strongly manifested in the numerous and singularly excellent chimes of 50 or 100 bells, called *curillons*, which are placed in the church steeples and towers of the town halls; those in the large cities are not always played by means of a revolving barrel worked by machinery, but by keys similar to those of an organ, though of far greater dimensions. The performer, an accomplished musician, is paid a considerable salary for amusing the citizens, during an hour or two each day, with the finest musical compositions. His hands are cased with thick leather, and the physical force required is so severe as to exhaust the strength of a powerful man in a quarter of an hour. In some localities, the different chimes are so numerous as scarcely to leave an interval of silence day or night.

The manufactures of Belgium employ an immense quantity of foreign wool, of which the annual value exceeds fourteen million francs. It is imported from Saxony, Prussia, Silesia, Poland, Bohemia, Hungary, Moravia, and the southern provinces of Russia. The annual production of the indigenous wool, of pure and mixed breeds, scarcely amounts in value to 200,000 francs. Woolen cloths form one of the most important branches of manufacturing industry, and they are greatly superior in quality to those produced in France. The manufactures of carpets, linen and cotton cloths, as well as silks, leather, and paper, have long been highly reputed.

The "Brussels lace," the thread of which is made of the finest flax in the country, is superior to every other description made in Belgium or foreign countries, and the de-

mand is kept up for it in all parts of the world. Its peculiar qualities are delicate firmness, and a great elegance and variety of design. The patterns are all worked separate, and are stitched on. The flax employed grows near Hal, and the best at Rebecque. The finest description costs from 300 to 400 francs a pound. The spinning is performed in darkened rooms, with a beam of light admitted only upon the work through a small aperture. The principal house, and one we strongly recommend, is that of the *Compagnie des Indes*, which has established in Brussels a house of great importance for the sale of laces, and which is the necessary appendage to its excellent manufactory.

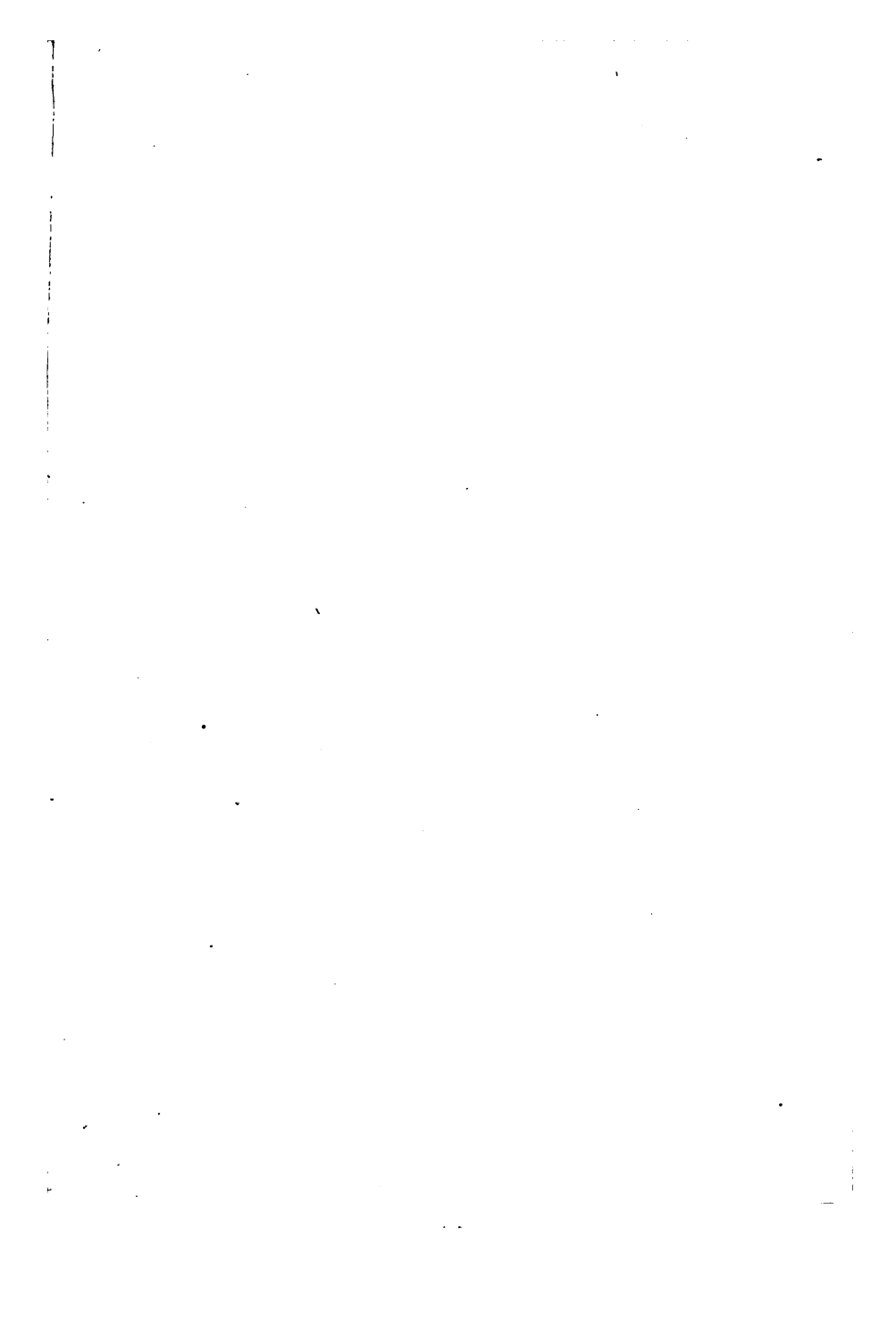
The house is No. 1 Rue de la Régence, opposite the palace of the Duke of Brabant. We can only repeat what we said of this house in Paris, that its fabrications are superior, and its business is conducted with most perfect regularity. Persons buying their laces where fabricated will have these advantages at the *Compagnie des Indes*, besides securing the superiority of French taste in its execution (Gold Medal and Cross of the Legion of Honor at the Paris Exposition of 1867 was awarded to this house).

The *Compagnie des Indes* is also a grand entrepôt for India shawls, which it imports direct. Travelers should not allow themselves to be taken to inferior houses by commissioners who frequent hotels and receive commissions for procuring purchasers.

Two towns on the line from Paris to *Maubeuge* are described in Route No. 11. *Maubeuge* is a French frontier town, fortified by Vauban, containing 11,000 inhabitants. *Hotel Grand Cerf*. It was formerly the capital of Hainault, and the scene of many battles between the French and Spaniards. It was captured by Louis XIV. in 1649. One of the *sights* of the town is the slipper and veil of St. Aldegonde, who here founded a nunnery; they are preserved in the church.

At Quévry, the frontier town of Belgium, your luggage and passports are examined. There is a buffet at the station.

Mons contains 23,000 inhabitants. It is intersected by a small stream called the *Trouille*. The town is well built. Principal manufactures, linen, muslin, etc. Its

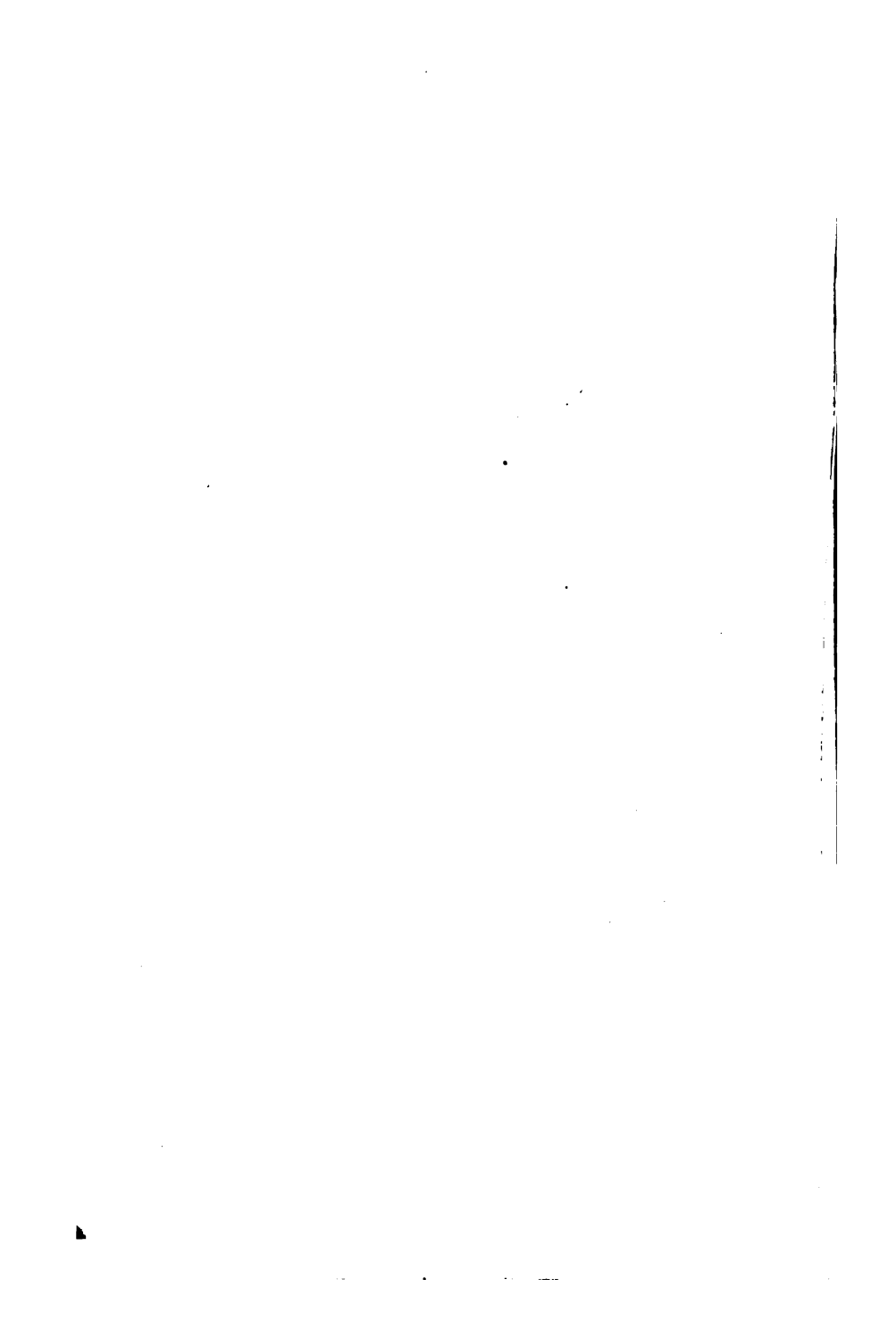




Legend:

- 16 Hôtel de Ville
- 17 Hôtel du Gouverneur prov!
- 18 Hôtel des monnaies
- 19 Palais de la Nation
- 20 Palais de Justice
- 21 Ministères
- 22 Palais Ducal
- 23 Bourse
- 24 Observatoire
- 25 Ecole Militaire
- 26 Caserne
- 27 Halles Centrales
- 28 Cour des Comptes
- 29 Banque Nationale
- 30 Hôpital Militaire
- 31 Grand Hospice

The map shows a dense network of streets in Paris. Key landmarks include the Louvre Museum, the Eiffel Tower (visible in the distance), and various government buildings. The map is oriented with North at the top. The area shown is primarily the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th arrondissements.



church of St. Wadra contains some interesting pictures.

Brussels, the capital of Belgium, is beautifully situated on the River Senne, about 50 miles from the sea. Including its suburbs, it contains about 174,678 inhabitants. The principal hotel, and one of the best and most beautifully situated in Europe, is the *Hôtel de Bellevue*. Its position, in sight of the park, king's palace, etc., makes it the most desirable stopping-place in Brussels. The expenses are about the same as at a first class hotel in the United States. On Place Royale stands a finely-executed statue of Godfrey de Bouillon, by Simonis. The principal portion of the city is built on the acclivity of a hill, and, when viewed from the west, reminds the traveler of Genoa or Naples.

The fortifications that existed a century ago have all been razed to the ground, and on their site beautiful boulevards and promenades have been made, the whole planted with stately linden-trees, extending nearly five miles around the city. The principal promenades are *Boulevard du Regent* and *Boulevard de Waterloo*.

The upper town contains the park, the royal court, and government offices, the finest squares, streets, and hotels, and the residences of the richer classes; the lower town has a more crowded and mean appearance, and is the residence of the operative portion of the population, though it still abounds in fine old picturesque mansions, which were formerly occupied by the ancient nobles of Brabant. The *Hôtel de Ville*, in this quarter, is one of the largest and most remarkable edifices in the Gothic style, that are to be seen in perfection only in the Netherlands. It was erected in 1400. It contains a great profusion of quaint sculptures, and its pyramidal tower rises to the height of 364 feet, and commands a beautiful view of the field of Waterloo and the surrounding country. It is surrounded by a statue 17 feet high of St. Michael and the Dragon.

In the court there is a beautiful fountain formed of dolphins in bronze, and river-gods in white marble. There are two other fountains deserving of notice, the first of which is situated in *Place du Grand Sablon*, and is named Fountain of Minerva. It was erected by the Earl of Aylesbury in 1741, as a token of respect to the

inhabitants after residing in their midst for forty years. It consists of a beautiful group of figures in white marble. The most celebrated of all the fountains is the world-renowned "Mannikin." It is situated near the *Hôtel de Ville*. The "Mannikin" is considered the *oldest* citizen of Brussels. It is an exquisite bronze figure, about two feet in height, of an urchin boy who discharges a stream of water in a natural manner. Great value and historical interest are attached to this antique little figure by the old citizens of Brussels, who regard it with peculiar solicitude as a kind of municipal palladium. Tradition invests him with an importance which is exhibited on fête-days; he is then dressed in uniform, and decorated with the Order of St. Louis.

Four beautiful streets surround the park, or palace garden, any of which it is difficult to surpass in any city in Europe, but the *tout ensemble* of the whole is truly charming. The Rue Bellevue, containing the king's palace; the Rue Ducale, in which are the palace of the Prince of Orange (the late king of Holland), and the grand concert-room; the Rue Brabant, in the centre of which are the houses of Parliament; and the Rue Royale, on which are situated the finest mansions in Brussels; the general appearance of the whole is similar to the surroundings of Place la Concorde in Paris, on a small scale; in fact, the whole city, opera house, theatres, squares, restaurants, and cafés, is a miniature Paris.

One of the principal squares is *Place des Martyres*. It is planted with linden-trees and surrounded by elegant buildings in the Doric style; it was chosen as the sepulture for those who fell in the revolutionary struggle of 1830; a monument has been erected over their graves; it consists of a marble statue of Liberty, with a genius kneeling at each corner of the pedestal. Geefs was the artist.

In the *Place de la Monnaie* are situated the mint, exchange, and theatre, with the principal cafés in the city. The principal and most frequented streets, and those in which are situated the most elegant shops, are Rue Montagne de la Cour and Rue de la Madeleine. Of the public buildings that surround the park, the first in order is the Royal Palace at the southern extremity.

ty; its general aspect is plain and unassuming; the interior is very magnificently furnished in the usual style of European palaces, but contains few pictures of any great value, with the exception of a few by Vandyke and David.

On the east side of the park is the palace, which before the Revolution of 1830 was occupied by the Prince of Orange; it was presented to the prince by the city of Brussels; it is a beautiful building 240 feet in length, with a central dome and cupola. The paintings it formerly contained were of the highest order, comprising some of the most choice productions of the Flemish and Italian schools; all of them, however, with the magnificent furniture the palace contained, have been sold. Many were bought by the city, and may be seen in the *museum* in the Old Palace.

On the north end of the park the House of Parliament is situated. It is a noble building, ornamented with fluted Doric columns; it was built by Maria Theresa. The two chambers of Parliament are elegantly fitted up for the reception of the members. Males and females are admitted into both chambers during the debates. It contains several very splendid pictures.

Near the Place Royale is situated the handsome old *Palace*. It was formerly the residence of the Spanish and Austrian governors of the Low Countries, or Netherlands, and was at that time one of the richest palaces in Europe. It was built in 1300, and rebuilt in 1746. It now contains museums, public libraries, galleries of painting and sculpture, and lecture-room.

In the picture-gallery there are some very fine paintings, especially those purchased by the city at the King of Holland's sale. There are some six or seven by Rubens, all of which have been severely criticised by Sir Joshua Reynolds. They are all considered far inferior to those by the same artist in Antwerp. There, however, his masterpieces exist.

As it is our intention to give a small historical sketch of the different leading painters of Europe, and as the traveler will soon begin to see *acres* of Rubens' pictures, where of other great artists he sees but yards, and as we are now on his "native heath," we think it not inappropriate to append to our sketch a selection from Sir

Joshua Reynolds on Rubens as an artist and man of genius.

"Rubens (Peter Paul) was born at Cologne in 1577; he studied the art first at Antwerp; from there he went to Venice to study under Titian; from there he went to Rome, in 1600, to study its antique monuments and the pictures of Raphael. His reputation soon spread throughout Europe. Marie de Medicis sent for him to come to Paris to paint the series of pictures of that queen from her birth to her reconciliation with Louis XIII. The Duke of Buckingham presented him to the Infanta Isabella of Spain, who appointed him her ambassador to England to negotiate a peace with Charles I. He was very successful in this mission. Charles conferred on him the honor of knighthood, gave him his own sword, a rich ring, and his portrait. Rubens was ambassador in Spain; then in Holland; after which he retired from political life, and died at Antwerp in 1640.

"The works of men of genius alone, whose great faults are united with great beauties, afford matter for criticism. Genius is always eccentric, bold, and daring, which at the same time commands attention, is sure to provoke criticism. It is the regular cold and timid composer who escapes unseen and deserves no praise.

"The elevated situation on which Rubens stands in the esteem of the world is alone a sufficient reason for some examination of his pretensions. His fame is extended over a great part of the Continent without a rival, and it may be justly said that he has enriched his country, not in a figurative sense alone by the great examples of art which he has left, but by what some would think a more solid advantage—the wealth arising from the concourse of strangers whom his works continually invite to Antwerp.

"To extend his glory still farther, he gives to Paris one of its most striking features, the Luxembourg gallery (and the Louvre); and if to these we add the many towns, churches, and private cabinets, where a single picture of Rubens confers eminence, we can not hesitate to place him in the first rank of illustrious painters.

"Though I still entertain some general opinion with regard to his excellence and defects, yet, having now seen his greatest compositions, where he has more means of

displaying those parts of his art in which he particularly excelled, his estimation of his genius is of course raised. It is only in large compositions that his powers seem to have room to expand themselves. They really increase in proportion to the size of the canvas on which they are to be displayed. His superiority is not seen in easel pictures, nor even in detached parts of his greater works, which are seldom eminently beautiful. It does not lie in an attitude, or in particular expression, but in the general effect—in the genius which pervades and illuminates the whole.

"The works of Rubens have that peculiar property always attendant on genius—to attract attention and enforce admiration in spite of all their faults. It is owing to this fascinating power that the performances of those painters with which he is surrounded, though they have perhaps fewer defects, yet appear spiritless, tame, and insipid; such as the altar-pieces of Crayet, Schut, Segers, Haysum, Tyssens, Van Balen, and the rest. They are done by men whose hands, and indeed all their faculties, appear to have been cramped and confined, and it is evident that every thing they did was the effect of great labor and pains.

"The productions of Rubens, on the contrary, seem to flow with a freedom and prodigality, as if they cost him nothing, and to the general animation of the composition there is always a correspondent spirit in the execution of the work. The striking brilliancy of his colors, and their lively opposition to each other; the flowing liberty and freedom of his outline; the animated pencil with which every object is touched, all contribute to awaken and keep alive the attention of the spectator; awaken in him, in some measure, correspondent sensations, and make him feel a degree of that enthusiasm with which the painter was carried away. To this we may add the complete uniformity in all parts of the work, so that the whole seems to be conducted and grow out of one mind. Every thing is of a piece, and fits its place. Even his taste of drawing and of form appears to correspond better with his coloring and composition than if he had adopted any other manner, though that manner, simply considered, might have been better. It is here, as in personal attractions, there is frequently a certain agreement

and correspondence in the whole together, which is often more captivating than regular beauty.

"Rubens appears to have had that confidence in himself which it is necessary for every artist to assume when he has finished his studies, and may venture in some measure to throw aside the fetters of authority; to consider the rules as subject to his control, and not himself subject to the rules; to risk and to dare extraordinary attempts without a guide, abandoning himself to his own sensations, and depending upon them. To this confidence must be imputed that originality of manner by which he may be truly said to have extended the limits of the art. After Rubens had made up his manner, he never looked out of himself for assistance; there is, consequently, very little in his works that appears to be taken from other masters. If he has borrowed any thing, he has had the address to change and adapt it so well to the rest of his work that the thief is not discoverable.

"Besides the excellency of Rubens in these general powers, he possessed the true art of imitating. He saw the objects of Nature with a painter's eye; he saw at once the predominant feature of which every object is known and distinguished; and as soon as seen it was executed with a facility that is astonishing; and, let me add, this facility is to a painter, when he closely examines a picture, a source of great pleasure. How far this excellence may be perceived or felt by those who are not painters, I know not; to them certainly it is not enough that objects be truly represented with grace, which means here that the work is done with facility and without effort. Rubens was perhaps the greatest master in the mechanical part of the art, the best workman with his tools, that ever exercised his pencil.

"This power, which Rubens possessed in the highest degree, enabled him to represent whatever he undertook better than any other painter. His animals, particularly lions and horses, are so admirable that it may be said they were never properly represented but by him. His portraits rank with the best works of the painters who have made that branch of the art the sole business of their lives; and of these he has left a great variety of

specimens. The same may be said of his landscapes; and though Claude Lorraine finished more minutely, as becomes a professor in any particular branch, yet there is such an airiness and facility in the landscapes of Rubens that a painter would as soon wish to be the author of them as those of Claude, or any other artist whatever.

"The pictures of Rubens have this effect on the spectator, that he feels himself in nowise disposed to pick out and dwell on his defects. The criticisms which are made on him are, indeed, often unreasonable. His style ought no more to be blamed for not having the sublimity of Michael Angelo, than Ovid should be censured because he is not like Virgil.

"However, it must be acknowledged that he wanted many excellences which would have perfectly united with his style. Among these we may reckon beauty in his female characters; sometimes, indeed, they make approaches to it; they are healthy and comely women, but seldom, if ever, possess any degree of elegance. The same may be said of his young men and children. His old men have that sort of dignity which a bushy beard will confer; but he never possessed a poetical conception of character. In his representations of the highest characters in the Christian or the fabulous world, instead of something above humanity, which might fill the idea that is conceived of such beings, the spectator finds little more than mere mortals, such as he meets with every day.

"The incorrectness of Rubens in regard to the outline oftener proceeds from haste and carelessness than inability; there are in his great works, to which he seems to have paid more particular attention, naked figures as eminent for their drawing as for their coloring. He appears to have entertained a great abhorrence for the meagre, dry manner of his predecessors, the old German and Flemish painters; to avoid which he kept his outline large and flowing; this, carried to an extreme, produced that heaviness which is so often to be found in his figures.

"Another defect of this great painter is his inattention to the foldings of his drapery, especially that of his women; it is scarcely even cast with any choice of skill. Carlo Maratti and Rubens are in this respect in opposite extremes: one discovers

too much art in the disposition of drapery, and the other too little. Rubens' drapery, besides, is not properly historical; the quality of the stuff of which it is composed is too accurately distinguished, resembling the manner of Paul Veronese. This drapery is less offensive in Rubens than it would be in many other painters, as it partly contributes to that richness which is the peculiar character of his style, which we do not pretend to set forth as of the most simple and sublime kind.

"The difference of the manner of Rubens from that of any other painter before him is in nothing more distinguishable than in his coloring, which is totally different from that of Titian, Correggio, or any of the great colorists. The effect of his pictures may not be improperly compared to clusters of flowers: all his colors appear as clear and beautiful, and, at the same time, he avoided that tawdry effect which one would expect such gay colors to produce; in this respect resembling Barocci more than any other painter. What was said of an ancient painter may be applied to those two artists, that their figures looked as if they fed on roses.

"It would be a curious and profitable study for a painter to examine the difference, and the cause of that difference, of effect in the works of Correggio and Rubens, both excellent in different ways. The difference, probably, would be given according to the different habits of the connoisseurs: those who had received their first impressions from the works of Rubens would censure Correggio as heavy; and the admirers of Correggio would say Rubens wanted solidity of effect. There is lightness, airiness, and facility in Rubens, his advocates will urge, and comparatively a laborious heaviness in Correggio, whose admirers will complain of Rubens' manner being careless and unfinished, while the works of Correggio are wrought to the highest degree of delicacy; and what may be advanced in favor of Correggio's breadth of light will, by his censurers, be called affected and pedantic. It must be observed we are speaking solely of the manner, the effect of the picture; and we may conclude, according to the custom in pastoral poetry, by bestowing on each of these illustrious painters a garland, without attributing superiority to either.

"To conclude, I will venture to repeat in favor of Rubens what I have before said in regard to the Dutch school, that those who can not see the extraordinary merit of this great painter either have a narrow conception of the variety of art, or are led away by the affectation of approving nothing but what comes from the Italian school."

Correggio was born in Modena in 1494: he was the founder of the Lombardy school of painters, and died at the early age of 40 years from excess of labor, being in very indigent circumstances. He was remarkable for the coloring of his pictures, and the females which adorned them have always been considered models of perfection.

Brussels contains several splendid cathedral churches, erected in the Middle Ages, at the head of which stands the *Cathedral of St. Gudule*, founded in 1010. The outside was restored in 1843. Its imposing front is surmounted by two large square towers, from the top of which Antwerp is distinctly visible: its bell weighs 14,500 pounds. It is remarkable for the beautiful painting of its windows. The magnificent representation of the Last Judgment, in the principal window, is by Frans Florin, a celebrated Flemish painter. The windows of the north chapel, of the Sacrament, of the Miracles, are by Roger Van der Weyde. In this chapel are preserved three miraculous consecrated wafers, said to have been stolen by Jews in the 14th century, and miraculously recovered. They were stolen on Good Friday, and the Jews, to add to the sacrilege, are supposed to have stabbed the wafers with their knives, when streams of blood gushed from the wounds. The Jews were then struck senseless, and the inhabitants, supposing this a second miracle, tore their flesh from their bones and burned them at the stake. There is no doubt that the whole thing was trumped up for the purpose of enriching the accusers with the confiscated goods of the Jews, who were very wealthy at the time. These wafers are still annually paraded with great pomp through the principal streets.

The pulpit of the Cathedral is formed of wonderfully carved groups of figures, representing the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise: the figures are the size of life. Above the pulpit, which is

supported by the tree of knowledge, stands the Virgin, holding the infant Jesus in her arms, who is endeavoring to thrust the cross into the serpent's head. The Cathedral contains numerous magnificent altars and fine paintings. The organ is remarkable for the depth and power of its intonations and perfect unison.

The Cathedral of *Nôtre Dame de la Chapelle* in the Rue Haute is a beautiful Gothic structure, founded in 1134. The monuments contained in it are very numerous, chief of which is that of the Spinola family; it stands to the left of the altar. We find, also, a large number of very fair pictures. Its pulpit is curiously carved, representing Elijah fed by an angel.

The church of *Nôtre Dame de bon Secours*, built in the 17th century, is surmounted by a lofty dome. The ornaments of the interior are very magnificent; it is the best attended church in Brussels, and high mass is very frequently performed.

The church of *Nôtre Dame des Victoires* is a beautiful Gothic structure, founded in the 18th century. Its exterior is profusely ornamented, and is very symmetrical in its plan. It contains many marble monuments and statues, and its organ is considered one of the finest in Belgium.

In the church attached to the convent of *Beguine* nuns there are some very fine pictures. The convent formerly contained over 1000 nuns. There are two other convents in Brussels—one, *Les Sœurs Noires*, the other the convent of *Berliamont*.

The old court, or Palace of the Fine Arts, is divided into three departments: the first contains the paintings of the great Flemish masters, from Van Eyck to Rubens, and their numerous pupils; the second contains a splendid library of 200,000 volumes and 20,000 MSS.—many of the latter were collected at a very early period by the Dukes of Burgundy, and are of great value; the third, the museum of natural history, which is in the lower story, and surpasses in extent and value every other in the kingdom.

The different collections are open to travelers on Sundays, Mondays, and Thursdays, also on fête-days: admission gratis. A fee to the porter will open the doors at all times.

Brussels has numerous and excellent establishments of public instruction; a free

university, founded 1834; a primary normal school; an academy of painting, sculpture, and engraving; a royal school of music; a deaf, dumb, and blind school, established 1834; primary and industrial schools.

Its astronomical observatory is one of the finest in Europe. Brussels is the seat of the principal banks, and of the only mint in the kingdom; it has a savings' bank and many charitable institutions.

In addition to the manufacture of lace, Brussels is largely interested in the manufacture of carpets, hosiery, fine linen, printed cottons; in articles of iron, brass, gold, silver, bronze, cut glass; clocks, lamps, mathematical and surgical instruments.

The new *Bourse* of Brussels is a fine building. The interior plan is that of a Latin cross. Twelve gigantic Corinthian columns, imitation of rose-colored marble, sustain the cupola, its dominant feature externally. At the sides are smaller pillars, imitating porphyry, which support galleries leading to the rooms on the first story. At the further end of the cross are four large allegorical caryatides. The pavement is mosaic, tastefully arranged, and the lighting is by sun chandeliers on the roof, which inundate the decorations with a flood of light.

The palace of Aremburg contains some very fine paintings and curiosities. It is shown in the absence of the family. A fee of two francs for a party is expected. In the studio of Verbockhoven, in Rue Royale Extrémeure, there are some very fine paintings. There is a very nice café in the park near the theatre. If you do not intend to remain many days in Brussels, and have no courier with you, take a valet-de-place by all means. The regular tariff is five francs per day. The excursion to *Waterloo*, which of course you must make, will occupy a whole day. The distance is about 12 miles. A carriage with two horses will cost about one napoleon. Stage-coaches leave Place Royale every morning for the field, fare five francs. Be particular in stipulating that you must be conveyed to the field, else they will leave you at the village.

Sergeant Munday, a fine-looking old soldier of the 7th Hussars, who was in the battle, is an excellent guide. There are several other guides, who speak both French and English, and who were in the battle, and who will describe the action in ac-

cordance with *your* sympathies, no matter on which side they are. The field is now covered with smiling crops of corn. A conical mound 200 feet in height, and surmounted with a bronze figure of the Belgic lion, commemorates the events of June, 1815. From the top of this mound is the best position for surveying the field. It marks the spot where the Prince of Orange was wounded, and the very centre of the conflict, although on both sides of it, at the *Farm of la Haye Sainte* and the *Château of Hougomont*, some of the most bloody combats took place.

There exists a great diversity of opinion in regard to the merits of this memorable event, the number of men engaged; whether the English had or had not gained the day before the arrival of the Prussians. The best English and German authorities say that Napoleon's force was 75,000 men; while the Duke of Wellington's was but 54,000, and only 82,000 of these were of the British or German legion; and the Prussian General Muffling says "the battle could have afforded no favorable result to the enemy, even if the Prussians had never come up." The Prussians certainly did not do much execution until after seven o'clock, it being nearly five o'clock before the first regiment arrived. One of our own writers on the subject says: "In regard to the battle of Waterloo, were we to believe the British accounts, the victory would have remained with them, even though no Prussians had arrived on the field, while the Prussian and French statements unequivocally demonstrate to the contrary. The British maintained their position with the most obstinate courage; no one doubts that; but, in the language of Gneisenau's official bulletin, 'Napoleon continually advanced in masses; and with whatever firmness the English troops maintained themselves in their position, it was not possible but that such heroic exertions must have a limit.' And even after the arrival of the fourth Prussian corps under Bulow, it is more than probable that the field of battle would have remained in possession of the French. As the result was, it would be difficult to account for the glory which the British and Prussians have taken to themselves for effecting, with 140,000 men and 380 pieces of cannon, the rout of a French army with 70,000 men

and 240 guns, did we not know that the latter was commanded by the French Emperor, 'who, out of thirteen of the greatest pitched battles recorded in history,' had lost but one before the battle of Waterloo."

Near the building of the farm of *la Haye Sainte*, which was riddled with shot, is the spot where the brave English Life-guardsmen were buried, after having killed nine Frenchmen with his own hand. Near the mound, on either side of the road, are two monuments erected, one to the Hanoverian officers of the German legion, the other in memory of Col. Gordon, erected by his family. The epitaph on the last is one of the most touching ever penned. Descriptions of the battle may be purchased on the field. When we say that large quantities of buttons are imported yearly to satisfy the demands of the relic-hunter, the traveler will know what importance to place upon them.

About three miles distant from Brussels, to the northward, and near the west bank of the Senne, is the palace of *Lacken*, the frequent residence of the king. The chateau of Lacken was originally bought by the first Napoleon during the time of the imperial supremacy, and when part of the Low Countries, to which Belgium had till then belonged, was absorbed by France, as a palace for the Empress Josephine; and it was beneath its roof that he signed his fatal declaration of war against Russia—a locality pregnant with yet darker influences on his destinies. The gardens and park attached to the palace are very fine. Madam Malibran was buried in the cemetery, and a monument erected by her husband: it is a very fine marble statue by Geefs.

From Brussels to Antwerp by Malines or Mechlin, distance 26 miles; time, 1 hour 10 minutes. Fare, 1st class, 4 f. 50 c.

Malines, containing 35,474 inhabitants, is one of the most picturesque towns in Belgium. *Hôtel St. Jacques* in the corn-market, and *La Gruie* in the Grand Place. The name of this city is familiar to travelers from the celebrated Mechlin lace being manufactured here. It is of a coarser kind than that made at Brussels, and its manufacture has fallen off considerably. The town is divided by the River Dyle in two parts. The streets are wide, and the houses on the public square and market-

place are large and well built. The principal object of curiosity in the town is the fine Gothic Cathedral of St. Rumbold. It has a tower 350 feet high, of massive construction. Its pulpit is very curious; the carvings represent the conversion of St. Paul. In the chapel on the left is the masterpiece of Vandyke; it is the *Crucifixion* of Christ between the two thieves. Sir Joshua Reynolds says it is the most capital of all his works. In the different chapels around the choir are several paintings by Michael Coexie, a native of Mechlin, and pupil of Raphael. The Church of St. John possesses several of Rubens' best paintings, among which is the Adoration of the Magi. To show the rapidity with which Rubens painted, there is a receipt of his preserved in the church, which states that he painted eight of these pictures in eighteen days, for which he received 1800 florins. In the Church of *Nôtre Dame* may be seen his *Miraculous Draught of Fishes*. This is considered one of his best works.

The railway station is a short distance from the town. An obelisk has been erected to show where the various lines diverge. The line from Ostend and Ghent to Liege here crosses the road from Brussels to Antwerp. As there is great confusion here in the meeting and changing of cars, travelers should be particular that they get into the right ones.

As some of our travelers might wish to return, or go to London from here, which they could do in 12 hours from Ostend by steamer to Dover; and as there are three very important towns on the route, we propose to visit *Ostend* by the way of *Ghent* and *Bruges*, and, returning to Malines, proceed on our route.

ROUTE No. 13.

Malines to Ostend by Ghent and Bruges, distance 77 miles. Fare, 1st class, 11 f.

Ghent, situated at the confluence of the Scheldt and Lys, contains 116,000 inhabitants.

In the time of Charles V. (1540), Ghent was supposed to be the largest city in western Europe, and contained nearly 200,000 inhabitants; but having rebelled against its sovereign, and proposed to transfer its allegiance to his rival, Francis I.,

king of France, it forfeited its best privileges, and enormous subsidies were levied on it, from the effect of which it never fully recovered. In 1400 the city of Ghent had 80,000 men capable of bearing arms, and has for five years at a time withstood the siege of its sovereign; but, when conquered, what fearful retribution the inhabitants underwent!

The circumference of the walls of Ghent is between 7 and 8 miles. The city is divided into numerous islands, most of which are bordered by magnificent quays. There are over seventy bridges crossing the different canals and rivers. The streets are generally wide and the houses handsome, although antique. There are a large number of public squares; the principal are *St. Peter's*, which serves as a parade-ground for the garrison, and *Friday Market Square*, named from its weekly linen market held on that day. In this square there is an enormous iron ring on which the authorities expose all defective linen brought into the market. Here the horrible civil broil took place between the weavers and fullers, when 1500 persons were slain. Here, also, the people of Ghent gave their oath of fidelity to Van Artaveldt previous to his leading them against their oppressor, Louis de Male.

One of the oldest palaces in Ghent, and perhaps in Belgium, is the turreted gateway formerly belonging to the castle in which John of Gaunt, or Ghent, was born; it was built in 868, and Edward III., father of John of Gaunt, resided here in 1338: it is situated in Place Pharailde.

The principal building in Ghent is the *Palace of the University*. It was founded by William I., king of Holland, in 1816. It contains an amphitheatre capable of holding 1600 persons, where prizes are distributed to the students of the University; there is also a library, cabinets of natural history and comparative anatomy. The Cathedral of St. Bavon, founded in 941, externally has a very ordinary appearance, but the interior is unrivaled by any church in Belgium. It is entirely lined with black marble; the balustrades and pillars, which are of pure white or variegated Italian marble, form a beautiful contrast. Over the choir are placed the arms of the Knights of the Golden Fleece. Philip II. of Spain held the last chapter here in 1559. This

church contains many very valuable pictures, chief among which are Rubens' *St. Bavon renouncing the profession of soldier*; the brothers Van Eyck's *Adoration of the Lamb*: this is one of the most celebrated pictures in Europe. It was taken to Paris by Napoleon, but only the *body* of the picture was returned; the wings or shutters that inclosed it are preserved in the Museum at Berlin. Considering it is 480 years since this picture was painted, the coloring is most remarkable; it looks as pure as the first day it left its painter's hands.

The church of St. Michael contains the once famous picture of the "*Crucifixion*," by Vandyke, but it has been ruined by modern restorers. There are several fine modern paintings in this church. There are numerous other churches, such as *St. Peter*, *St. Martin*, and *St. Nicholas*, all of which contain very fine paintings.

Near the Cathedral of St. Bavon is situated the famous *Belfry Tower*, founded 1183. Its summit is ornamented with a copper dragon taken from the city of Bruges in 1445; its lower part is now used as a prison; it was formerly used as a watch-tower, and in case of the approach of an enemy, the ringing of its bell was the signal to collect the citizens together for the purpose of arming or deliberating. When the Emperor Charles V. punished the citizens of Ghent for their insurrection by beheading some, forfeiting the estates of others, and compelling the corporation to demand pardon on their knees, barefooted and bareheaded, with ropes around their necks, even this bell was punished for aiding in the insurrection by calling the inhabitants together, and taken down from the tower.

The only nunnery in Ghent that has survived the dissolutions of these institutions is the *Grand Beguinage*. It is a small town in itself, is surrounded with a moat, and contains streets, squares, and promenades within its walls. It is inhabited by 600 nuns, many of them of noble blood. They are bound by no particular vow, and may return to the world whenever they please, but there is no case on record where they have ever availed themselves of this privilege. They may all be seen, at the hour of vespers, in the chapel. They attend the sick in the hospitals and

private houses, and are considered excellent nurses.

There are about 20,000 persons employed in Ghent in bleaching, cotton-printing, and thread factories; lace-making, woolen, silk, and linen manufactures, are of considerable importance. It has many extensive sugar-refineries, distilleries, breweries, and tanneries, with manufactories of oil-cloths, chemical products, and cutlery machinery, and enjoys a large trade in agricultural produce.

Ghent has given birth to many distinguished individuals, among whom may be mentioned Charles V. of Germany, John of Gaunt, son of Edward III., Jacques van Artaveldt, "the Brewer of Ghent," and his son Philip.

This city was pillaged by the Danes, under Hastings, when repulsed from England; belonged successively to the Counts of Flanders and Dukes of Burgundy. In 1678 it was taken by Louis XIV., and in 1706 by Marlborough.

The treaty of peace between the United States of America and Great Britain was concluded here in 1814. Louis XVIII. took refuge in Ghent in 1815. The largest cannon in Europe is here; the diameter of the bore is $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet!

The theatre is one of the finest in Europe; it was erected by the city at an expense of nearly \$500,000.

The nursery gardens in Ghent are well worth a visit.

From Ghent to Bruges, distance 28 miles. Price, 1st class, 8 f. 70 c. Time, 1 h. 20 m.

Bruges contains a population of 47,231 inhabitants. Principal hotel, and a very good one, is the *H. de Flandres*, being situated at the junction of canals from Ghent, Ostend, and L'Ecluse. It is, like Ghent, crossed by numerous bridges, from whence it derives its name. Bruges was formerly the capital and residence of the Counts of Flanders, who resided here from the 9th to the 15th centuries, and in the 18th century was one of the most commercial cities in the world, and even in the 7th century it was a prosperous seat of manufacturing and commercial industry. In 1480, Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, here instituted the Order of the Golden Fleece; and during his reign the wealth and splendid attire of the citizens of Bruges were subjects of extreme wonder.

Bruges has preserved all the peculiarities which distinguished its appearance in the Middle Ages, although presenting a mournful aspect of desolation. Southey, in his "Pilgrimage to Waterloo," describes its ancient grandeur:

"Fair city, worthy of her ancient fame!
The season of her splendor is gone by,
Yet every where its monuments remain:
Temples which rear their stately heads on high,
Canals that intersect the fertile plain—
Wide streets and squares, with many a court and hall,
Spacious and undefaced—but ancient all,
Where I may read of tilts in days of old,
Of tournaments graced by chieftains of renown,
Fair dames, grave citizens, and warriors bold;
If fancy could portray some stately town,
Which of such pomp fit theatre may be,
Fair Bruges! I shall then remember thee."

One of the most remarkable edifices in the city is the *Cathedral of Notre Dame*. It is surmounted by a high tower, which it is said may be seen, in remarkably clear days, from the mouth of the Thames. The interior contains some very fine paintings, among which are the "Crucifixion" and "Last Supper," by Porbus. There is also an exquisite statue of the Virgin and Child, said to be by Michael Angelo. Horace Walpole offered \$15,000 for it. But the principal objects of interest and attraction in this church are the monuments of Charles the Bold and his daughter Mary, wife of Maximilian, emperor of Austria. The last-mentioned was a lovely and amiable princess, and much loved by the Flemish people. She was thrown from her horse during her pregnancy while out hawking with her husband, and killed, at the early age of 25. Her father's monument was erected half a century later (1558) by his grandson, Philip II. of Spain. They are both alike; the effigies are richly gilded bronze and silver, and lay on slabs of black marble. The duke is decorated with the Order of the Golden Fleece. A fee of 50 cents is charged to inspect the monuments.

In the *Hospital of St. John* there are a number of very fine paintings by Vandyke, Hembling, and others.

One of the most interesting relics this hospital contains is the coffin in which is kept the arm of St. Ursula. On the sides of the coffin are painted the different subjects from the foolish story of the Saint and her 11,000 virgins. See Cologne.

The paintings are by Hembling. Kugler, in his *Hand-book of Painting*, says, "They are among the very best productions of the Flemish school."

In the principal square, or Grand Place, stands a lofty *Gothic belfry*, considered the handsomest in Europe. In it are 48 bells, some of them weighing six tons. They are played four times an hour, and are nearly incessantly going. Their music is considered the most complete and harmonious in Belgium. They are played by means of an immense cylinder communicating with the clock. On fête-days a professor of music performs the most exquisite airs by striking on immense keys, his hands being covered with leather.

In the *Hôtel de Ville* is the public library, containing many rare and valuable manuscripts. There may also be seen the scheme of a lottery drawn in Bruges in 1445, which renders it very probable that lotteries first originated in Flanders. At one of the windows of this building the Flemish counts took the oath of allegiance to the laws.

At the *Academy of Painting and Cathedral of St. Sauveur* there are some very good pictures.

The *Church of Jerusalem* was founded by Pierre Adorner; it is a fac-simile of the interior of the Savior's tomb in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem.

There is a benevolent institution in Bruges, entitled *Mont de Piété*, for lending money on pledges at low rates; an institution worthy of being copied in every city in Christendom.

In the council chamber of the Palais de Justice there is a very curious chimney-piece, with figures as large as life of the Emperors Charles V. and Maximilian, Charles the Bold and his wife, Margaret of York. Part of the decorations are in marble, bas-reliefs, illustrating the story of Susannah and the Elders.

The chief industry of Bruges is the manufacture of lace. There are also manufactures of linen, cotton, and woollen cloths. It has numerous distilleries, breweries, and tanneries; salt and sugar refineries, and ship-building yards. It imports largely of wool, cotton, wine, and colonial products.

Charles II. of England resided in Bruges during his exile. In 1480, Philip the Good,

duke of Burgundy, here instituted the Order of the Golden Fleece, a compliment to the weavers of Flanders, who had brought their manufacture of wool to such a state of perfection.

There is a convent of Beguin nuns in Bruges similar to that of Ghent, but inferior in size.

From Bruges to Ostend, distance 14 m. Fare, 1 f. 70 c.; time, 35 minutes.

Ostend, a strongly-fortified sea-port town of 17,000 inhabitants. Principal hotel is *Fontaine*—well conducted. This town is principally known as a watering-place, but possesses little attraction for the traveler. Its *Digue*, which is forty feet high, constructed to serve as a barrier against the encroachments of the sea, forms a most agreeable promenade during the season. There are nearly 100 bathing machines on the beach, in addition to a bathing-house on the Digue.

The king and queen, with many of the nobility, generally visit Ostend during the month of August.

On arriving at Ostend with the desire to pass through Belgium without stopping, by specifying the same to the custom-house officers, your baggage will be charged "in transit," and will not be examined; and the same leaving Ostend by declaring at the frontier custom-house. Steamers leave Ostend for Dover every evening at 6 30 P.M.

ROUTE No. 14.

From Malines to Antwerp, distance 14 m. Fare, 2 f. 30 c.; time, 45 minutes.

Antwerp contains 123,384 inhabitants: principal hotel *St. Antoine*, on Place Verte, most admirably conducted by Mr. Charles Cruyt, well known as manager, during 14 years, of Delmonico's, New York; fine table d'hôte, good cooking, clean rooms, and an excellent wine-cellar.

Antwerp, on the right bank of the Scheldt, is the chief port of Belgium, and commands a large amount of foreign trade. It is one of the best fortified cities in Europe. Its citadel stands on the right bank of the Scheldt, which is navigable for vessels of the largest burden. From the 12th to the 14th century it was one of the principal commercial cities of the globe. The Treaty of Westphalia, in 1648, ruined her commerce by driving her merchants to Amsterdam and Rotterdam. It began to re-

cover its former prosperity, however, toward the end of the last century.

Anterior to the close of the fifteenth century, Antwerp was almost without a rival among the commercial cities of Europe. In the great struggle which then arose, its citizens embraced the Reformed cause, in support of which their town suffered the most dreadful calamities. In 1576 it was sacked by the Spaniards, and being afterward wrested from them, surrendered on favorable terms, after a siege of more than a year's duration, to the Prince of Parma. Subjected to the bigoted and tyrannic sway of Spain, and oppressed by the active rivalry of Holland, it lost nearly all its commerce, and presented the mere shadow of its former greatness. With its occupation by the French at the close of the last century commenced a partial revival of its prosperity. Bonaparte made it one of his grand naval arsenals, and spent enormous sums on the construction of its docks and other works. It is fast recovering, however, the thrifty aspect, extensive trade, and numerous population which it possessed at an earlier period, when its inhabitants are said to have numbered 200,000 persons.

There are few places in Europe so rich in magnificent churches and embellished by the most remarkable works of art, such as Rubens', Vandyke's, Jordaens', and other great masters of painting, who were natives of Antwerp. The principal street, Place de Mère, rivals any in Europe. The older and narrower streets, bordered by lofty houses with their gables to the streets, are singularly picturesque.

The most important public edifice of Antwerp, and one of which its citizens are justly proud, is the Cathedral, a magnificent building of 395 feet long and 250 feet wide. Of the height of its steeple we hardly know what to say, the difference between different authorities is so great. Schrieber says it is 466 feet. Murray's Hand-book gives it 403; while the Penny Cyclopædia affirms it to be only 336! It is of the most beautiful and delicate workmanship. The original design was to raise both towers to the same height. The finished tower contains a mammoth set of chimes: a fee of 1 f. for one person, and 1 f. 50 c. for a party, is demanded by the custodian to make the ascent. The view is very magnificent.

Near the foot of the tower will be seen a splendid iron canopy: it is the work of Quentin Matsys, the blacksmith of Antwerp, who fell in love with a painter's daughter, but was refused by her father, who would bestow her hand only on a painter. He abandoned the anvil and took to the easel, and eventually far surpassed her father in his own art, as his masterpiece, the "Descent from the Cross," in the museum, will testify. He married the daughter, and left these two monuments of his genius.

The interior of the Cathedral corresponds in magnificence and grandeur with the exterior; but its chief attraction is the masterpiece of Rubens, "*The Descent from the Cross*." It presents Joseph and Nicodemus removing the body of Christ from the cross, while the three Marys are near, assisting with all the care and tenderness imaginable, for fear the dead Savior might still have the power to feel. The suffering Mary, kneeling and looking up at her Redeemer, with tears of love and sorrow, is one of the most magnificent conceptions of female loveliness. Sir Joshua Reynolds says he considers "Rubens' Christ as one of the finest figures that ever was invented; it is most correctly drawn, and, I apprehend, in an attitude of the utmost difficulty to execute. The hanging of the head on his shoulder, and the falling of the body of Christ on one side, give it such an appearance of the heaviness of death that nothing can exceed it."

This picture was given by Rubens for the ground on which he built his house in Antwerp.

In the north transept of the Cathedral is Rubens' next best work, "*The Elevation to the Cross*." There are also his "*Resurrection of the Savior*" and "*Assumption of the Virgin*." The sculptured Gothic stalls in the principal choir, and the carving of the pulpit, are well worth a visit. In front of the Cathedral, in Place Verte, there is a fine bronze statue of Rubens by Geefs. The old convent of the *Recollects* has been converted into a *Museum*, in which is a magnificent collection of paintings, comprising the choicest specimens of the masters of the Flemish school, Vandyke, Jordaens, Rubens, Teniers, and others. Admission fee 1 fr. There is a very good catalogue, which you should by all means

buy. It is impossible to give the numbers of each picture, as custodians are continually changing them.

You will here find the masterpiece of Vandyke, "*The Crucifixion*." This celebrated artist must not be confounded with Peter Vandyke, who was also a distinguished painter, and born at Amsterdam. Antoine Vandyke was born at Antwerp in 1599: he was a pupil of Rubens; he travelled through Italy; resided some time at Rome, and a long time at Venice, where he visited for the purpose of studying the coloring of Titian, Paul Veronese, and the Venetian school. He painted the portraits of many noted personages: one of his chef-d'œuvres is a portrait on foot of Charles I., which is at the Louvre; his St. Sebastian is at the same place. He died in 1641. There are two other pictures of Dead Christs by this artist that have acquired great celebrity. There are two pictures by Rubens here which are considered by many as fully equal to his "Descent from the Cross" and "Elevation to the Cross" in the Cathedral: they are the "Crucifixion of Christ between the two Thieves," and his "Dead Christ," which lies on a stone table, covered with straw. The artist, in the former picture, has chosen the time when the executioner is plunging his spear into the Savior's side; at the same time, a soldier is breaking the limbs of one of the malefactors, the expression of whose face is truly horrible: in his writhing he has torn one of his feet from the cross. The attitude of the other, as he gazes on the dying Savior, is truly expressive of repentance: the Horse of the good centurion is a magnificent composition. There are several other pictures here by Rubens of inferior merit. "Boors Smoking," by Teniers: this artist was born at Antwerp in 1610; his father also was a painter. His pictures are all of a small size. All the sovereigns of his time conferred honors on him, Louis XIV. only excepted.

The Church of *St. Jacques* is the handsomest in Antwerp. It contains nearly all the monuments and vaults of the leading families, chief among which is the tomb of Rubens, who was buried here. It is covered with a slab of marble sunk in the floor.

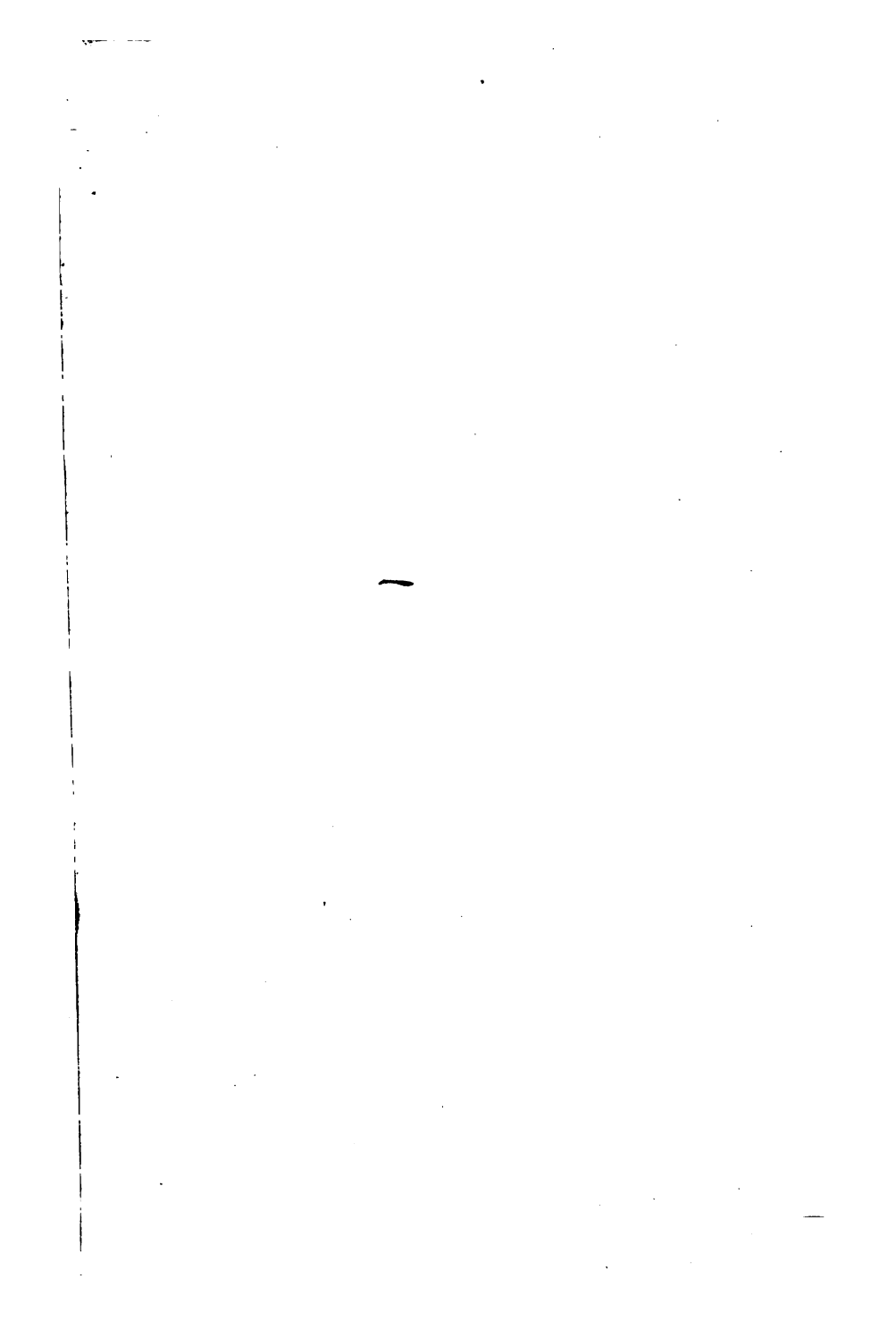
During the excitement of the French Revolution, when all the other tombs in

the church were pillaged, the universal respect for Rubens' genius left this unscathed. There are numerous paintings by Rubens in this elegant church, among which is his Holy Family. The representation of *Calvary* on the outside of St. Paul's Church is a very singular composition. At the top of the eminence there is a figure of Christ on the cross: at the bottom there is what is pretended to be a copy of the holy sepulchre, or some portion of it, at Jerusalem, though in no one particular can we see any similarity, and we examined it very carefully. In one part of the grotto there is a figure dressed to represent the Savior as he lay in the sepulchre; in the other there is a painting representing hell. It contains numerous faces, apparently in great torment. The paintings are miserable, and the design worse. Scattered all around are statues of saints, priests, and prophets in various attitudes. The principal picture the church contains is Rubens' "Scourging of Christ."

The Church of *St. Augustine* contains Rubens' celebrated picture of "The Marriage of St. Catharine." It is the altar-piece of the church, and considered one of his best works. "The Ecstasy of St. Augustine," by Vandyke, has justly obtained a world-wide notoriety. There are several other churches in Antwerp, such as the Church of St. Anthony of Padua, Church of St. Andrew's, Church of the Jesuits, etc., all of which contain fine paintings, beautiful carvings in wood, and are well worth a visit.

The house in which Rubens died is situated in Rue de Ruben, and may be seen. After Rubens' death the Duke of Newcastle resided here, and entertained Charles II. while in exile. One of the most interesting places to visit in Antwerp is the *Zoological Gardens*. The large collection of beautiful birds and fine specimens of animals are not a whit inferior to those of London. Antwerp is noted for the magnificence of its black silk, which is a specialty of this city. The oldest and best house is that of J. H. Vanbellingen and Max'n Suremont. The Belgian Faille and Levantine Washing Silks are much esteemed in England and America.

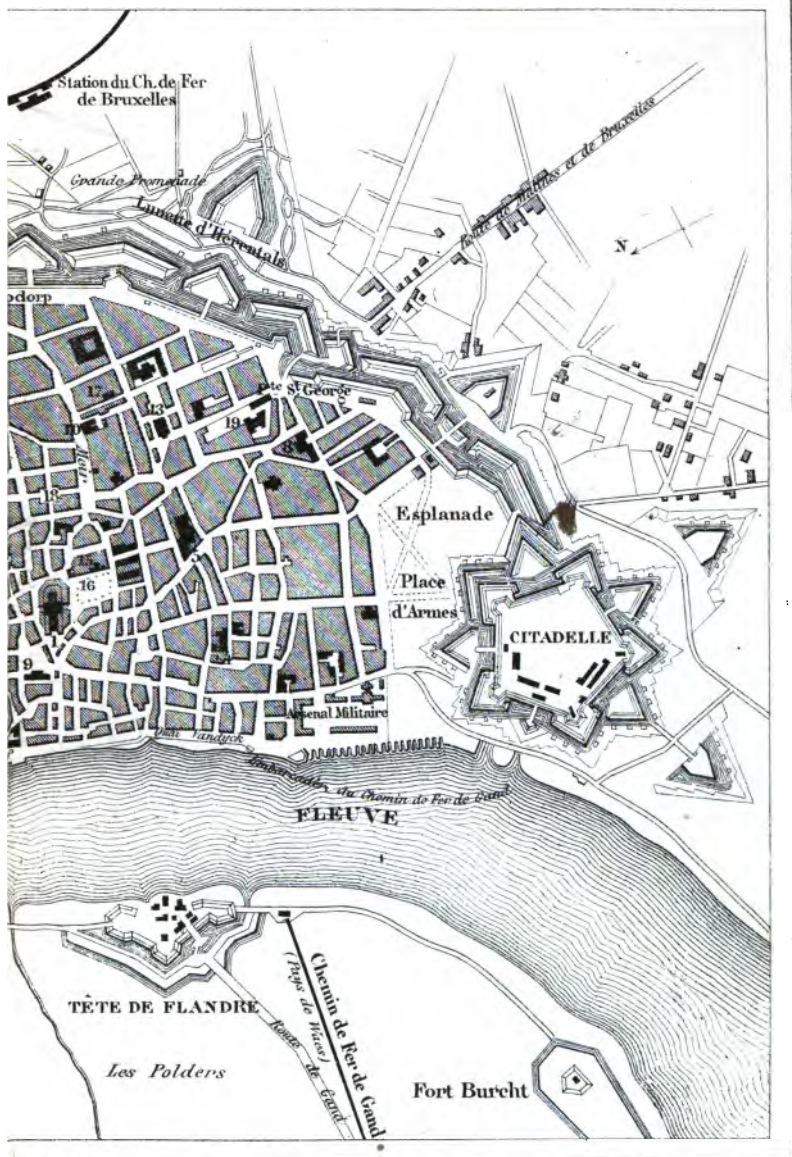
From Antwerp to Rotterdam, distance 59 miles. Fare, 10 f. Time, 3 h. 15 m.



Churches

- 1 *Cathédrale*
- 2 *S. Jacques*
- 3 *S. Paul*
- 4 *S. André*
- 5 *S. Augustin*
- 6 *S. Charles Borromée*
- 7 *S. Antoine de Padoue*
- 8 *S. Georges*
- 9 *Hôtel de Ville*
- 10 *Palais du Roi*
- 11 *Musée*
- 12 *Maison hanséatique*
- 13 *Théâtre*
- 14 *Marché aux Poissons*
- 15 *Place aux Herbes*
- 16 *Place Verte*
- 17 *Maison de Rubens*
- 18 *Bourse*
- 19 *Jardin Botanique*
- 20 *Jardin Zoologique*





HOLLAND, OR THE NETHERLANDS.

HISTORY.

[HOLLAND.]

HISTORY.

HOLLAND forms an independent state to the northward of Belgium, and lying along the shores of the German Ocean; its average dimensions in the direction of north and south are about one hundred and fifty miles; its mean breadth is about one hundred miles. The area of the provinces at present constituting the kingdom of the Netherlands—that is, including the duchies of Limburg and Luxemburg—is 13,598 square miles. The total population is about three and a half millions.

The "NETHERLANDS," as the term implies, are low countries, exhibiting an almost perfectly level surface; a great part of the country, indeed, toward the coast, is even lower than the level of the adjacent ocean—in some places as much as forty feet below high-water mark. But the sea is prevented from overflowing the land, partly by natural and partly by artificial means, along the eastern shores of the Zuyder-Zee. The sea is shut out by enormous artificial mounds or dikes, which are constructed chiefly of earth and clay, sloping gradually from the sea, and usually protected in the most exposed parts by a facing of wicker-work, formed of willows interlaced together. Sometimes their bases are faced with masonry, and in some places they are defended by a breast-work of piles, intended to break the force of the waves. The preservation of the dikes in good condition is an object of constant attention with the people of Holland, as it is only by their means that large tracts of country are prevented from inundation. The expenditure of keeping these dikes in repair amounts to a large sum annually. The cost of each dike is defrayed by a tax laid on the surrounding lands.

The general aspect of Holland is different from that of any other country in Europe. Its surface presents one grand network of canals, which are there as numerous as roads in any other country, the purposes of which indeed they, for the most part, answer. The facility with which the country may be laid under water contributes materially to its strength in a military point of view. This, indeed, is not a resource to be resorted to except on ex-

treme occasions; but it was repeatedly made use of in the war of liberation, and also in 1672, when Louis XIV. invaded Holland. It is said that in 1890 every thing was prepared for an inundation.

The climate of Holland is colder than the opposite coasts of England in similar latitudes, and the winter is generally severe. The atmosphere is very moist, owing to the abundance of water. The eastern provinces are drier and more healthy than those immediately adjacent to the coast. The climate of Holland, indeed, is damp, raw, and cold for eight months of the year; hot and unwholesome for four.

In the second century Holland was overrun by the Saxons. In the eighth it was conquered by Charles Martel; and it subsequently formed part of Charlemagne's dominions. For four centuries it was governed by the Dukes of Brabant and Count of Holland and Flanders. In the latter part of the fourteenth century it passed, by marriage, into the hands of the Dukes of Burgundy, then to the house of Austria; and lastly, in 1548, to the Emperor Charles V. Philip II., jealous of the liberties enjoyed by the Dutch, and for the purpose of extirpating the Reformed faith, which had taken firm root in Holland, dispatched a powerful army under the Duke Alva; but the Dutch, instead of being subdued, were driven into open rebellion, and after a fearful struggle, the independence of the republic was acknowledged by Spain in 1609. Holland now contended with England for the empire of the sea. She successfully resisted the attacks of Louis XIV., and extended her conquests in the east and west.

From the time of Louis XIV. down to the Revolution the position of Holland gradually declined (see Motley's "Dutch Republic"). Notwithstanding the policy of Holland had long been peaceful, it could not protect her from being overrun by revolutionary France. Napoleon constituted her a kingdom for his brother Louis, father of the present emperor. In 1815, after the downfall of Bonaparte, she was united to Belgium by interested parties, and against the wishes of the people. The two nations

being totally dissimilar, the union never was cordial, and it was dissolved in 1830.

Holland is not distinguished as a military power, and only a small standing army is actually maintained (20,000 men). Her fleet is more considerable, and the Dutch have always been distinguished in maritime warfare. The amount of her commercial traffic is very large, and is inferior in number and tonnage only to that of Great Britain.

An English writer, speaking of the manners and customs of the natives of Holland, says they are proverbially distinguished by their habits of cleanliness, industry, frugality, and attention to business. Every thing in the aspect of Holland bespeaks this fact. The towns are uniformly clean, regular, and well built; the private dwellings, in which order, economy, and quiet always present the ascendancy; and the open country, divided into well-drained and carefully cultivated fields, rich meadows, or productive tracts of garden-land. Drunkenness is rarely met with in Holland, and the general absence of beggars, even in the largest towns, attracts the admiring notice of the stranger.

The out-door amusements of the Dutch take their form and coloring from the aspect and climate of their country. During the prolonged severity of the winter season, many sports are performed on the ice; at other periods of the year, fishing is a favorite amusement. The habits of the town population are sedentary; and with the people of town and country alike, and with all ranks and classes, smoking is a taste that is uniformly indulged. Among the fine arts, painting is that which has been most liberally and successfully cultivated. The works of the great masters in the Dutch school are well known and deservedly appreciated in our own country. The peasantry of both Holland and Flanders have their peculiar local costume, shown in the wide-spreading breeches of the men and the short jackets of the women. The higher classes, however, are generally attired either in the French or German style. Holland can boast of nothing sublime; but for picturesque foregrounds—for close, compact, snug home scenery, with every thing in harmony, and stamped with one strong peculiar character—Holland is a cabinet picture, in which nature

and art join to produce one impression, one homogeneous effect.

The Dutch cottage, with its glistening brick walls, white-painted wood-work and rails, and its massive roof of thatch, with the stork clapping to her young on the old-established nest on the top of the gable, is admirably in place and keeping, just where it is, at the turn of the canal, shut in by a screen of willow-trees or tall reeds from seeing or being seen, beyond the sunny bright of the still calm water, in which its every tint and part is brightly repeated.

Then the peculiar character of every article of the household furniture, which the Dutch-built house-mother is scouring on the green before the door so industriously; the Dutch character impressed on every thing Dutch, and intuitively recognized, like the Jewish or Gipsy countenance, wherever it is met with; the people, their dwellings, and all in or about them—their very movements—make this Holland no dull unimpressive land.

The Hollander has a decided taste for the romantic. Great amateurs are the Mynheers of the rural districts. Every Dutchman above the necessity of working to-day for the bread of to-morrow has his garden-house (*buyteplaats*) in the suburbs of his town, and repairs to it on Saturday evening, with his family, to ruralize until Monday over his pipe of tobacco. Dirck Hatterick, we are told in Guy Mannering, did so. It is the main extravagance of the Dutch middle-class man, and it is often an expensive one. This garden-house is a wooden box, gayly painted, of eight or ten feet square—its name, "My Delight," or "Rural Felicity," or "Sweet Solitude," stuck up in gilt tin letters on the front, and situated usually at the end of a narrow slip of ground, inclosed on three sides by well-trimmed hedges and slimy ditches, and overhanging the canal, which forms the boundary of the garden-plot on its fourth side.

The slip of land is laid out in flower-beds, all the flowers in one bed being generally of one kind and color; and the brilliancy of these large masses of flowers—the white, and green, and paint-work, and the gilding about the garden-houses; and a row of these glittering fairy summer lodges shining in the sun upon the side of the wide canal, and swimming in humid

brilliancy in the midst of plots and parterres of splendid flowers, and with the accompaniments of gayly-dressed ladies at the windows, swiftly-passing pleasure-boats with bright burnished sides below, and a whole city population afloat or on foot, enjoying themselves in their holiday clothes, form, in truth, a summer-evening scene which dwells upon you with much delight. Coffee, tea, beer, and native gin, but especially the first, are the favorite drinks.

When we say that there are nearly ten thousand wind-mills in Holland, it will be readily understood that they are hardly ever out of sight in a Dutch landscape. They are used for every purpose for which we use the steam-engine. Their sails are immense, averaging 8 feet broad and 100 long.

Holland is now a constitutional monarchy, hereditary in the family of the Princes of Orange, founders of the independence of the country. The king is also Grand-Duke of Luxemburg, in which capacity he belongs to the German confederation. He nominates all civil and military officers, proposes and promulgates the laws, declares war, and makes peace. The States-General consists of two chambers; the first is nominated by the king, the second consists of 55 deputies from the nobility, towns, and several districts. The States-General are convoked annually, and one third part of the second chamber is annually selected. All persons are eligible to public office. The public debt of Holland is very large, and taxation oppressive.

It is very unsafe to drink water in Holland—drink any thing else.

In Holland money is kept in gilders, stivers, and cents: 1 gilder=20 stivers=100 cents=43 cents United States currency.

Rotterdam, the second city in Holland, contains 121,027 inhabitants. There is no decent hotel in Rotterdam, and we advise travelers to proceed on to the Hague. The city is situated on the left bank of the chief outlet of the Meuse, through the channel of which the Rhine is most frequently reached. The river is sufficiently deep to admit the largest class of ships to the very heart of the city. There being as many canals as streets in the city, the communication is maintained by draw-bridges and ferry-

boats. The city is thoroughly Dutch in aspect—healthy, clean, and uniform. The houses high, often quaint-looking, and built of very small bricks, they are, as a general thing, more useful than ornamental. Nearly all of the houses have small mirrors outside the windows, the one reflecting up, the other down the street; the arrangement is such that all that passes outside may be seen without going to the window and being seen yourself. This contrivance is very general in every city and town in Holland.

The principal occupation of the male portion of the inhabitants is *coloring meerschams*; that of the female is scrubbing, scraping, mopping, and washing every thing within her reach, whether it requires it or no. Although there are some hundred very fine merchant-ships belonging to this port that do quite a trade with the West Indies in sugar, coffee, and spices, still the loading and unloading is secondary to the coloring business; there is also quite a trade in the ship-building business, but that also is secondary to the coloring trade. Since 1880 the commerce of Rotterdam has increased more rapidly than that of any other town in the Netherlands, it being much more favorably situated for trade than Amsterdam.

The public edifices of Rotterdam are the cathedral *Church of St. Lawrence*, built 1450, with a magnificent organ, and the tombs of Admirals De Witt, Rortenaar, and Van Brakel; the *Exchange*, with a library and a good collection of philosophical instruments; *Custom-house*, new *Stadt-house*, *Palace of Justice*, *Admiralty*, and *Dock-yard*. It contains many charitable institutions, the central prison of the Netherlands, and many superior schools. Erasmus was born here in 1467. The house of his birth is still preserved, and there is a bronze statue of the reformer in the market-place. There is nothing that will more amuse the traveler during a day (long enough to remain here) than walking about the streets and canals; he will be struck with the oddity of every thing, so entirely different from his own country. There are no galleries to amuse the stranger. There is, however, a very fine botanical garden, and several refreshment gardens outside the gates. There are also several clubs in the city.

From Rotterdam to the Hague by Delft,

distance 8½ miles. Fare, first class, 90 cents Dutch = 37 cents United States.

Delft contains 17,000 inhabitants. *Hôtel Gouden Moulen* the best. This town was formerly very celebrated for its "pottery-ware," known by the name of *Delft-ware*. The principal objects of curiosity are the *Stadthuis* and the *New Church*, which contains the monument of William I., prince of Orange, who was assassinated July 10, 1584, by Balthazar Gérard, an agent of Philip II. of Spain and the Jesuits: they had previously made eight attempts to murder him. There is an inscription on the tomb referring to a small favorite dog, who, on one occasion, when the Spanish assassins were on the point of murdering the prince while asleep in his tent, by his jumping on the bed and barking violently awoke the sleeper in time to make his escape. The poor creature, after the murder of his master, pined away and died.

The *Old Church* contains the monument of Admiral Von Tromp, the hero of thirty-two fights; the monument has a bas-relief representing the engagement in which he was killed. This church has a leaning tower. Near it is the *Prinsessenhof*, the house where the prince was shot. Near the entrance to the town is the state arsenal of Holland, surrounded by canals. The town is well built of brick, clean, but dull.

The Hague has a population of 92,021. The principal hotel is *Bellevue*: this house is very beautifully situated, and well conducted. The city, situated three miles from the shore of the German Ocean and thirty-two from Amsterdam, is one of the best-built cities in Europe. The streets are wide, and paved with brick; it contains many fine walks bordered with trees. It is the seat of government, and of the supreme court of justice, and ranks as the political capital of the kingdom. It is the residence of the court and the abode of foreign ministers. Hague was originally the hunting-seat of the Counts of Holland, and was named *La Haye*, from the hedge which surrounded their lodge. The Hague is indebted to Louis Bonaparte for conferring upon it the privileges of a city.

The chief attraction at the Hague is an unrivaled collection of paintings by the

Dutch masters, in the National Museum, which occupies the former palace of Prince Maurice—an elegant building of the 17th century. The lion of this collection is the "Young Bull" by Paul Potter, a picture which occupies nearly the whole end of one of the rooms. This highly-prized work of art was carried off to Paris by order of Napoleon, and hung up in the Louvre, where it was considered the fourth in value in that collection, which is the largest in the world, though not the most valuable. The Dutch government offered Napoleon one hundred thousand dollars if he would allow it to remain at the Hague. The picture represents a young bull with white and brown spots, a cow reclining on the green sward before it, two or three sheep, and an aged cowherd leaning over a fence; the figures are all life size, and, unlike large pictures, every thing will endure the closest inspection. It is Potter's masterpiece, and valued at \$25,000. Paul Potter was born at Enkhuysen, in Holland, in 1625; his particular forte lay in painting animals; he died in 1664. The next work of art in importance is by Rembrandt; it is the dissection of a dead man by a professor and his pupils. Paul Rembrandt was born in 1606. He was very celebrated as a portrait painter; he also painted some historical pictures. He died in 1674. There are several other fine pictures by him in the Museum.

One of the finest pictures in this collection is Poussin's "*Venus asleep*:" a satyr is drawing off the drapery. This artist was one of the most celebrated historical painters the world has ever produced: he was born at Andelys in 1594; studied a long time at Rome; was high in favor with Louis XIII. and Cardinal Richelieu. He died at Rome, in the 72d year of his age. There are several other splendid pictures by Gerard Dow, Holbein, Keyzer, Albert Durer; some of Wouwerman's best specimens; a *Storm at Sea*, by Horace Vernet, etc., etc.

The lower floor of the Maurits Huis contains the *Royal Cabinet* of curiosities, which, for its size, is one of the most interesting ever visited, and it is by no means small. It comprises costumes of the Chinese and Japanese of different ranks, historical relics of eminent persons, large collections of Japanese-ware, weapons, coats

of mail, and surgical instruments. Among the relics is the dress worn by William, prince of Orange, the day he was murdered at Delft, the shirt and waistcoat worn by William III. of England the three last days of his life, sword of Van Speyk, the armor of Admiral Von Tromp, etc. The picture-gallery and museum are open daily from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M. There is a very good catalogue for sale.

The *King's Palace*, which is near the Museum, is built in the Grecian style, but is not particularly beautiful within or without. It contains the state-rooms where the king gives audience to any of his subjects every Wednesday. The *Palace of the Prince of Orange* contains a very good collection of Dutch paintings, and a large collection of chalk drawings, by the old masters. It was formerly the property of Sir Thomas Lawrence. The *Binnen-hof* is a handsome Gothic, irregular building, formerly the residence of the Counts of Holland. It is now occupied by different government offices, and the chambers where the States-General meet.

The Hague contains a large number of churches, public and private schools, a state prison, a library containing 100,000 volumes, with a large collection of medals, gems, etc. There are two or three private galleries of paintings that are well worth a visit; those of M. Steengracht and M. Osthuis are the principal. There is a fine equestrian bronze statue of William I., prince of Orange, near the Museum. It was erected in 1848.

We would most strongly advise travellers not to leave the Hague without visiting *T Huis in 't Bosch*, or "House in the Woods." It is now the residence of the Queen of Holland. The king visits her here *once a year*. It is reached by the elegant promenade the *Voorhout*, a fine wide road lined with elegant mansions and rows of trees. The "House in the Woods" stands in the centre of a finely-wooded park, embellished with artificial lakes and lovely gardens. Externally it is of an unpretending character, but within it has such an appearance of the luxurious *home*. The queen's apartments were teeming with exquisite little gems of painting, statuettes, bronzes, etc.; likenesses of Louis Napoleon and his lovely empress predom-

inating.* The billiard-room is hung with family portraits. The Orange Hall, or ballroom, is most magnificent in paintings. Ceiling, walls, and all are covered. Part of its ceiling was painted by Rubens, and part by Jordaens, while Jordaens, Hondthorst, and others finished the walls. Many of the rooms are hung with Chinese silk, beautifully worked. But then its fragrant gardens, its flowers, its butterflies, its birds! Oh, what music! The most gorgeous description in the *Arabian Nights* would not do justice to it. Every thing was fresh as the breath of spring, blooming as a rosebud, and fragrant as an orange-flower. Surely the occupant must be happy! Ah! thereby hangs a tale.

About 3 miles from the Hague is the watering-place of *Schevevöringen*, which is very fashionable during the season. Apartments may be had at any price, although the tariff is high. It was from this place that Charles II. embarked for England after the downfall of Cromwell. Omnibuses are constantly running between the village and the Hague.

From the Hague to Amsterdam by Leyden and Haarlem, distance 36 miles. Fare, first class, 3 g. 10 c.; time, 2 hours.

Leyden is a town of 37,000 inhabitants; hotel, *Plaat Royal*. It is very prettily situated on the Rhine, and is celebrated for its University, which has 500 students and 30 professors. This is one of the most distinguished schools in Europe, and the town long maintained the appellation of the "Athens of the West." It has a very valuable museum attached to it. The *Stadhuis*, or town hall, contains some very fine pictures; among them is a portrait of the brave burgomaster, Peter Vanderwerf, who so bravely defended the town when besieged by the Spaniards in 1574. The inhabitants lived on dogs, cats, and rats for weeks after their provisions had given out. They were finally relieved by the Prince of Orange, who inundated the country. There is a monument erected to his

* Although the queen was occupying her apartments at the time the author's party called, she very kindly went out to walk, that we might have an opportunity to examine them. The proprietor of the *H. de l'Europe* was our conductor, he being her steward or purveyor, which accounts for the kindness we experienced.

memory in the Church of Saint Pancras. There is also a picture by Wappers, representing the siege. In the Museum of Natural History, which is one of the finest in Europe, there are some remarkable mineral productions, among which is the largest topaz in the world; also a piece of native gold weighing nearly 17 pounds. The Botanical Gardens, Dr. Siebold's Japanese Collection, and the Egyptian Collection, are all well worth a visit.

Haarlem contains 30,887 inhabitants; hotel, *Lion d'Or*. This town is well known in history for the remarkable and prolonged siege which it endured in 1578. It lasted seven months; at the end of which time, when wasted by famine, having consumed every thing within the walls, they determined to make a sortie and cut their way through the enemy's camp. The Spaniards, hearing of this desperate determination, offered pardon and amnesty if they would yield the city and deliver up 57 of their principal citizens. For the sake of the starving women and children, 57 of the citizens voluntarily yielded themselves up. The city surrendered to the Duke of Alva, who basely violated the terms of the capitulation, putting all the garrison and nearly 2000 of the citizens to death.

Haarlem was formerly famous for its bleaching-works, as well as for its cotton manufactures; but both of these branches of industry have fallen off. It is a great mart for the sale of bulbous roots, tulips, hyacinths, and others, which are very extensively cultivated in its outskirts, and supply the floricultural tastes of the most distant portions of Europe. When the tulip mania was at its height in Europe, the most fabulous prices were paid for the bulbs of *Haarlem*. Instances are recorded where \$2000 was paid for a single bulb. The public gambled in them as they do in the different stocks, and they were bought and sold without ever appearing in the transaction. The highest price any of them now brings is \$50, although the average price is about 25 cents. There is one horticulturist who exports annually 300,000 crocuses, 200,000 tulips, 100,000 hyacinths, and 100,000 ranunculuses, besides other flowers.

The principal edifice in the city is the Church of *St. Bavo*, a vast Gothic struc-

ture with a high square tower, from which there is an extensive view. It contains one of the lions of the Continent, the *great organ*, which has 5000 pipes and 60 stops. Its largest metal pipe is 15 inches in diameter. It fills up the whole of one end of the church, reaching nearly to the roof. It is played on certain days, when all are admitted gratuitously. At all other times the fee is \$5 for the organist and \$1 for the blower. The party may be large or small, it makes no difference. Underneath the organ are three excellent statues, representing Faith, Hope, and Charity. Opposite the church is a statue of Lawrence Coster, the reputed inventor of movable types.

At the south of the city there is a wood of considerable extent. In it there is a pavilion fitted up as a picture-gallery, containing the works of Dutch living artists. This elegant mansion was built by a banker of *Haarlem* named Hope, and sold by him to the Emperor Napoleon I. for a residence for his brother Louis. It now belongs to the King of Holland. The neighborhood round *Haarlem* is beautifully laid out in plantations and public walks, and sprinkled with lovely villas. The famous engines that pumped out the Lake of *Haarlem*, nearly 1,000,000,000 tons of water, are well worth a visit. By means of this stupendous undertaking, 50,000 acres of land have been redeemed and made productive. The appearance of the country, as we approach Amsterdam, is very interesting, causeways, canals, sluices, and wind-mills in every direction.

Amsterdam, derived from the "dam" the river "Amstel," which runs through the city, and divides it into two nearly equal portions. This commercial capital of Holland, and one of the most wonderful in Europe, contains 274,931 inhabitants. Principal hotels are *Hotel Amstel*, and *Brack's Doelen Hotel*—a most admirable hotel, one of the very best in Holland: it has large and spacious baths connected with it. The first named is a new and magnificent house, admirably managed. There is a telegraph office in the house, stables attached, and every accommodation to make the traveler comfortable.

The city, nearly crescent-shaped, has had its ramparts planted with trees and converted into boulevards, the inhabitants trust-

ing their safety to the facility for inundating the surrounding country. On both sides of the Amstel, in the centre of the city, the streets and canals are very irregular; but running parallel with the walls are four canals, and streets not easily matched in any other city in Europe, either for their length, width, or elegance of their buildings. They are called *Princen Gracht*, *Keyser Gracht*, *Heeren Gracht*, and *Singel Gracht*. These are so intersected with other canals that they divide the city into 90 islands, which are crossed by nearly 800 bridges, partly wood and partly stone. The principal streets are about two miles long. The houses are nearly all of brick, large and well built. The whole city, however, wharves, streets, houses, and canals, is built on piles driven into the ground. The mouths of the canal which open into the River Y (pronounced eye), and also that of the River Amstel, are provided with strong flood-gates, and a dike is erected upon the side of the town nearest the sea to guard against the chance of inundations. The harbor is secure and spacious, and the largest ships come close up to the quays and warehouses.

The *Royal Palace* is the finest building in the city, and, indeed, one of the noblest to be any where met with: it stands in an open square or space called the *damm*. This fine structure, regarded by the Dutch as one of the wonders of the world, is erected on a foundation of over 13,000 piles: it is 282 feet in length, 235 in depth, and 116 high, exclusive of the cupola, which is 41 feet higher, and from the top of which there is an excellent view of this most singular city. The palace is richly adorned with pillars and various works of art. During the reign of Louis Bonaparte it became his palace. It was built between the years 1648 and 1655. It contains one large hall in the centre of the building, used for a ballroom, which is considered one of the finest in Europe: it is 125 feet long by 55 feet wide, and is lined with white Italian marble. The palace contains many splendid paintings: one of the most attractive is Van Speyk blowing up his ship sooner than yield to the Belgians.

The *Museum*, containing an excellent collection of about 500 pictures, including several masterpieces, principally of the Dutch and Flemish schools, is open to the

public on Thursdays and Fridays; on other days 1 guilder admission fee is charged. Catalogues containing fac-similes of the different painters' autographs are for sale, price 1½ guilder. This catalogue also gives you the original cost of most of the pictures, also the cost to place them in this gallery. One of the best pictures here, although one of the smallest, is Gerard Dow's *Evening School*: the effect of several candles is magnificently rendered. The picture is about 14 by 20 inches: it cost, in 1766, \$800; in 1808, when purchased for the Museum, it cost \$8700. The great lion of the gallery is considered the *Banquet of the Civil Guard*. This chef-d'œuvre of Van der Helst represents a banquet of the *Garde Bourgeoise*, which took place June 18, 1648, in the grand *Salle du St. Louis* Docle in the *Singel* at Amsterdam, to celebrate the conclusion of the peace of Munster. The 25 figures which compose this picture are all portraits. Sir Joshua Reynolds says: "Of this picture I had heard great commendations; but it as far exceeded my expectation as that of Rembrandt, the *Night Watch*, fell below it." Rembrandt's "*La Ronde de Nuit*," as well as his "*Five Masters of the Drapers' Company*," are considered remarkable works, notwithstanding Sir Joshua's opinion. *Toniers' Body-Guard*, *Temptation of St. Anthony*, and *Hour of Repose*, are all excellent works. The *New Church* contains some fine monuments, particularly one erected in honor of the brave Admiral De Ruyter. The *Old Church* of St. Nicholas has some of the finest painted windows in Europe.

Amsterdam is famous for the number of its charitable institutions: there are over twenty of different descriptions in the city. You never see a man, woman, or child in the street covered with rags, and a case of drunkenness is of rare occurrence.

To obviate the dangers and difficulties of navigating the shallow water of the *Zuyder-Zee*, a ship-canal has been constructed from Amsterdam to the *Helder*, a distance of 50½ miles, and at an expense of about \$5,000,000. This magnificent work is 20 feet deep, and sufficiently wide for two large ships to pass each other. The dues are moderate, and it has been of the greatest service to Amsterdam.

There are three theatres in Amsterdam.

which are opened alternately every night in the week, Sundays excepted. The performances are in Dutch, Italian, and French. There are also two smaller ones, where smoking is allowed, with concerts at Frascati's. An English writer says the Dutch bear a strong resemblance to the Chinese: like that industrious and economical race, they keep their hogs, their ducks, and other domestic animals constantly on board their vessels. Their cabins display the same neatness as the parlors of their countrymen on shore. The women employ themselves in all the domestic offices, and are assiduous in embellishing their little sitting-rooms with the labors of the needle; and many of them have little gardens of tulips, hyacinths, anemones, and various other flowers. Some of these vessels are of great length, but generally narrow, suitable to the canals and sluices of the towns.

Ship-building is carried on to a great extent in Amsterdam. There are also manufactures of linen, cotton, silk, with distilleries and breweries, tanneries and tobacco manufactories. The art of cutting diamonds and other stones for the lapidaries has here attained a great perfection. The factories or diamond-mills are all in the hands of the Jews. If you are not a dealer in diamonds, you can obtain permission to witness the process of cutting and polishing the stones. The mills are worked by steam-engines; the machinery, acting on metal plates, causes them to revolve with fearful rapidity. On these plates pulverized diamond is laid. The diamond to be polished is then placed on a cap of amalgamized zinc and quicksilver, and pressed on the plates. Diamond dust is the only thing that will cut diamond. When a diamond is to be cut, the diamond dust is put on a very fine wire, and drawn rapidly backward and forward. Hence the origin of "diamond cut diamond." The Jews of Amsterdam and Antwerp monopolize nearly the whole of this trade. The refineries of smalt and borax are peculiar to Amsterdam, as well as the manufactures of vermilion and rouge. Steamers leave for Hamburg every five days; also to London, Hull, St. Petersburg, Stockholm, and Marseilles.

An excursion should be made to see the town of *Broek*, about 6 miles east of Am-

sterdam. You take the steam ferry-boat to Waterland, and a carriage from there to the village. It is celebrated for the wealth of its inhabitants, who are principally landed proprietors or retired merchants, but more celebrated for the extreme cleanliness of its houses and streets, the attention to which has been carried to an absurd and ridiculous excess. The houses are mostly of wood, painted white and green; the fronts of many of them are painted in various colors; the roofs are of polished tile, and the narrow streets are paved with brick, or little stones set in patterns. Carriages can not enter the town; you can not even ride your horse through it, but must lead him or leave him outside. The natives are very much like the Turks: they take off their shoes before entering their houses, and walk in slippers or in their stockings. Even the Emperor Alexander, when he visited *Broek*, was obliged to comply with this custom.

Saardam.—Steamers leave Amsterdam every two hours for Saardam in the summer season. This town is remarkable for two things—containing the cottage in which Peter the Great lived while learning the trade of a shipwright, and the immense number of its wind-mills. Peter the Great, founder of the modern dynasty of Russia, visited Holland in order to learn the art of ship-building, that he might be enabled to instruct his subjects. He was troubled so much by the crowd of gazers who assembled to see him work, that he left the employ of Mynheer Calf, in whose yard he worked, and entered the dock-yard of the East Indian Company in Amsterdam, that being inclosed by walls. He subsequently worked in the dock-yards of Deptford, England. The cottage was purchased by the late Queen of Holland, sister of the Emperor Alexander, who had it inclosed with shutters. Every portion of it is covered with the names of visitors, even the Emperor Alexander, who caused a tablet to be placed over the mantle-piece with the inscription, "Nothing too small for a great man." Saardam contains about 11,000 inhabitants. It is the Greenock of Amsterdam, and splendid fish dinners may be got at the *Otter Hotel*. Its distance from Amsterdam is 9 miles; time by steamer, 1 hour. Many of the 400 wind-mills at this place are kept continually grinding a

volcanic tufa, which, when mixed with lime, makes terrass, which has the remarkable property of becoming harder when submerged in water; consequently, very valuable to the Dutch in the construction of their locks and dikes.

From Amsterdam to Oberhausen by Utrecht, and Arnheim, and Emmerich, distance 112 miles. Fare, first class, 8 g. 80 c.; time, 4 h. 30 m. by express.

The ride to Utrecht is very pleasant; the neat farm-houses, surrounded by gardens blooming with flowers, the canals and rich green fields, the villas and summer-houses of the rich merchants of Amsterdam, the whole quiet, soft, and subdued, create an impression never to be effaced.

Utrecht contains 60,428 inhabitants. Hotels are *Poy-Bas, H. Bellevue, and H. Kastel Van Antwerpen*. It is a well-built and agreeable city, and carries on considerable trade by means of rivers and canals. It has been the scene of several important events in history. In the Middle Ages it belonged to the warlike bishops, who derived their title from its name. It is situated on the Rhine, which is here reduced to a very insignificant stream, the larger portion of its waters passing into the channel of the Meuse. The principal objects of attraction in the city are the *Cathedral*, the tower of which stands on one side and the church on the other; the nave of the church was carried off by a storm in 1674. The tower is 320 feet high, from the top of which a magnificent view of the whole of Holland may be had. The sexton and his family live half way up this steeple, and all his children were born there! The church contains several fine monuments. The *Mint, University, and Museum* are the remaining attractions. The University contains nearly 500 students, and has a fine collection of minerals. The ramparts have been formed into a boulevard and planted with trees; that on the side of the canal forms an agreeable promenade. The *Malibaan* is a beautiful avenue of lime-trees half a mile in length and eight rows deep. They were so very beautiful that when Louis XIV. was ravaging the country, he gave an express order that they should be spared. The house in which the famous treaty of 1713 was signed, which gave peace to Europe, has been pulled down; the treaty of 1579, which

separated Holland from Spain, was signed in the University.

The first bishop of Utrecht, St. Willibrord, was an Englishman, who left England in the seventh century to convert the heathen. The Pope ordained him bishop, and Charles Martel presented him with the castle of Utrecht as a residence. The museum of agricultural implements was formerly the residence of Louis Bonaparte. Utrecht has a chamber of commerce, and large manufactures of woollen, silk, and linen fabrics. It has more spacious squares and fewer canals than most Dutch towns. It is the birthplace of Pope Adrian VI. The gates of the city close at 9 o'clock, but a small fee will open them at any hour.

About six miles from Utrecht is a Moravian colony, well worth a visit. Near it is the celebrated mound erected by 30,000 men under Marshal Grammont, in memory of the day on which Bonaparte was crowned emperor. The whole army were thirty-two days in raising it.

Arnheim contains 81,792 inhabitants. Hotels are *H. Belvidere, H. des Pays-Bas, Golden Eagle, The Sun, and Boar's Head*. This town is prettily situated on the Rhine, and is the chief place in Guelderland; it contains nothing of importance to detain the traveler, although its suburbs are very beautiful. Most travelers start here in steamers to make the ascent of the Rhine, but we intend to come down the Rhine. If your time should be limited, and you do not wish to go farther east, this is the best place to take a steamer to make the ascent. (See *return* route for description of the cities on the Rhine.)

We now arrive at the first Prussian town: *Emmerich*, containing a population of 5000 souls, is strongly fortified, and has considerable of a garrison. Baggage is here examined. *Hotel Royal*, near the station. Nothing of interest to be seen.

From Emmerich to Düsseldorf, about 2½ hours.

Düsseldorf (Stat) Hotels: *Breidenbacher Hof*, excellent; the hosts, Messrs. Kramer & Bergeman, are ever alive to promote the comfort of visitors; *Hotel Domhardt, Drei Reichskronen* (Three Imperial Crowns). These are in the city—*Europaischer Hof*, very excellent, and *Prinz von Prussen*, near the Coln and Minden Railroad.

On the right bank of the Rhine (here

about 1200 feet broad, and traversed by a bridge of boats), at the junction of the small river Düssel, is situated the city of Düsseldorf, capital of the duchy of Berg. It has now a population of over 63,889, which is fast increasing; many new and handsome residences being in course of erection, squares being laid out, and great improvements taking place daily. Düsseldorf, until the peace of Luneville, was a fortified town, some remains of which are still to be seen; but at the present time it is surrounded by gardens and pleasant walks. The Hof Garten, in which is situated the residence of the Prince Hohenzollern, cousin to the King of Prussia, abounds with beautifully-shaded walks, and extends from the Grand Allee down to the Rhine, and is the place of general resort for the inhabitants of this famed little city, which contains at present nothing worthy of notice save the school of its living artists (and a very popular school it is among American art-lovers). They occupy the palace near the Rhine built by the Elector John William, whose bronze equestrian statue stands in the market-place. The main portion of the edifice was destroyed by the bombardment of the French in 1794. It was here, up to 1805, the famous collection of pictures—now of world-wide celebrity, and known as the Munich Gallery—were to be seen. All were at that time removed save one large painting of inferior quality, "The Ascension of the Virgin," said to be by Rubens, which was left behind with some few old and worthless specimens of a by-gone age.

There is, however, a most remarkable collection of drawings by the old masters of nearly 15,000 in number, including several by Raphael, A. Montagna, Guido, Romano, Domenichino, Michael Angelo, Titian, etc., etc.; also about 380 water-color copies of the most remarkable paintings of the Italian school from the fourth century by Rantoul. Below this gallery is the public library.

The modern school of Düsseldorf artists, which has, most curiously enough, risen up *since* the removal of the old picture-gallery, was only originated in 1828, under

the direction of the great Cornelius (a native of the town), in whose studio most of the distinguished artists of this school first displayed their now acknowledged talents. The artists in 1860 purchased the celebrated residence of the poet Jacoby, and there established their club, known as the "Mal-kasten" (Painters' box). Strangers can easily procure admission thereto by introduction of any artist, and then can have the proud privilege of roaming through the gardens where Goethe, Schiller, Lessing (the poet), and all the most celebrated men of their time were wont to congregate.

Düsseldorf is the residence of upward of 200 artists, who mostly exhibit their works at the general and permanent exhibition of Messrs. Bismeyer & Kraus, No. 5 Elberfelderstrasse. This establishment has on exhibition and for sale not only paintings by all eminent artists of the Düsseldorf school, such as Lessing, Knaus, Vautier, Dücker, Oeder, Hubner, Herzog, Achenbach, Preyer, Lommen, and others, but also works of other German and foreign schools. Detached from the gallery of original paintings, in the lower part of this well-known art institution the choicest engravings, photographs, and other reproductions of modern and ancient works from all the European galleries are to be obtained.

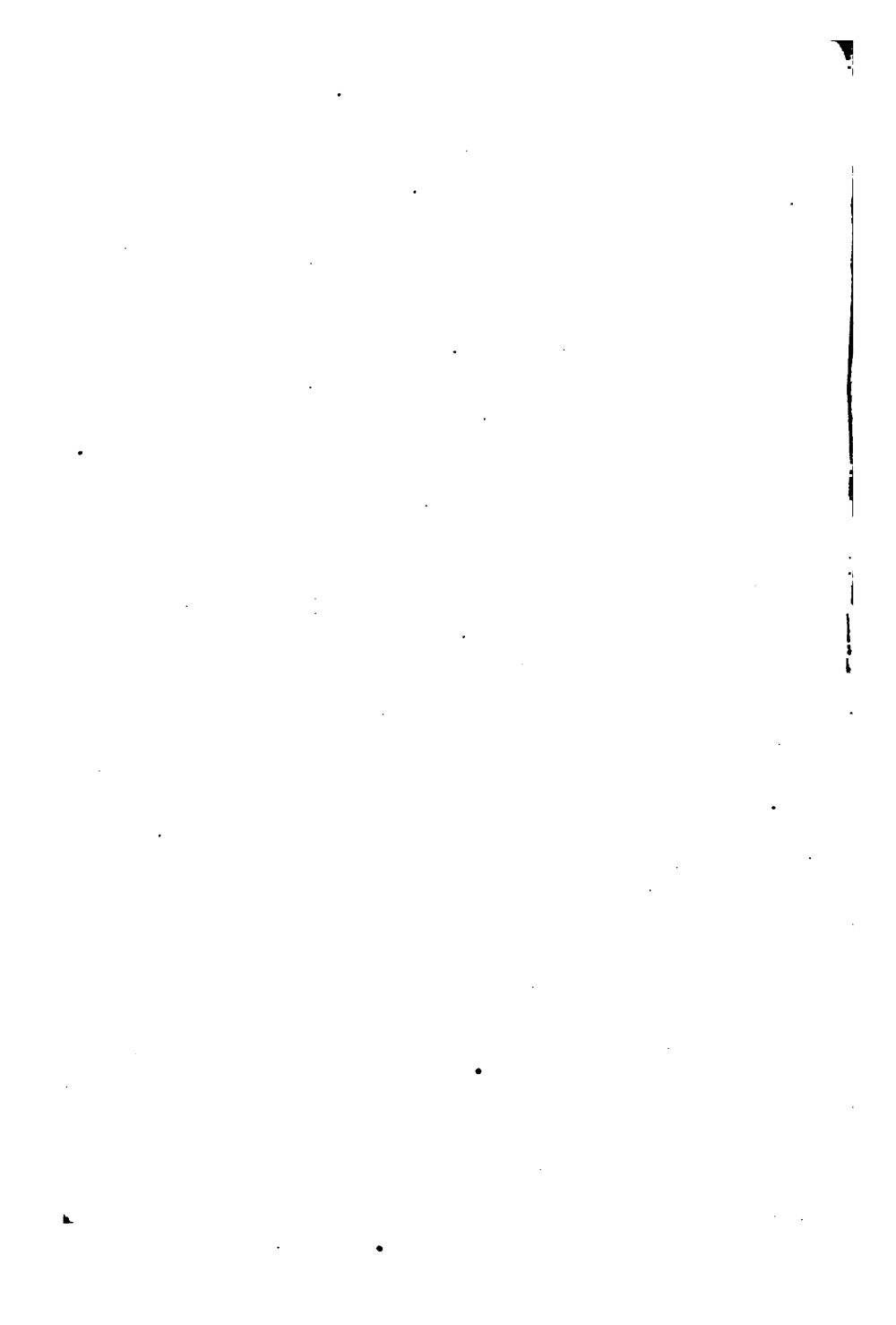
There is an English Church service on Sundays at the German Protestant Temple, Berger Strasse, at 11½ A.M.

A most noteworthy fact is the establishment in this city of the celebrated Dr. Mooren, the oculist, who, to aid the poor, has given up a most lucrative practice to take the management of the Ophthalmic Institution of this town. Thousands of cases yearly are either cured or their sufferings alleviated by this most worthy benefactor of the human race. Parties from all parts of the world flock to this young man—from China, India, Africa, America, England—nay, it would be difficult to state from whence they come not; and though large sums are frequently offered to secure his services, yet the poor are the first to meet attention at his hands.

A TABLE OF COINS, WITH THE COMPARATIVE VALUE IN GOLD AND SILVER OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Dolla.	Cts.	M.		Dolla.	Cts.	M.
COINS OF GREAT BRITAIN.				GERMAN COINS—continued.			
Sovereign.....	4	88		Florin (of Bavaria and Ba-)		40	
Half Sovereign.....	2	41	50	den), 60 Kreutzers.....			
Crown.....	1	20		Florin (of Austria), 100		40	
Half Crown.....		60		Kreutzers.....			
Florin, or two Shillings.....		46		Five Gulden (of Baden).....	2	6	
Half Florin, or one Shilling.....		23		Rix Dollar (of Austria).....	1		
Sixpence.....		11	50				
Fourpence.....		7	66				
One Penny (nearly).....		2					
COINS OF FRANCE.				Marc (16 Hamburg Shillings)		25	
Napoleon (double).....	7	70		The very numerous small			
Napoleon.....	3	85		coins of the German States,			
Half Napoleon.....	1	92	50	whether in kreutzers, silver			
Quarter Napoleon.....		96	25	groshens, stivers, or shil-			
Five Francs.....		95		lings, may be calculated by			
One Franc.....		19		noting the value of the larger			
Half Franc (fifty Centimes).....		9	53	pieces.			
Twenty Centimes.....		5	90	COINS OF ITALY.			
Ten Centimes (two Sous).....		1	95	Twenty Lira..... (Sardinia)	3	85	
Five Centimes (one Sou).....			98	Ten Lira..... do.	1	92	50
COINS OF SPAIN.				Five Lira..... do.		96	50
Doubloon.....	16			One Lira..... do.		19	
Half Doubloon.....	8			Half Lira..... do.		9	53
Quarter Doubloon.....	4			Quarter Lira..... do.		4	75
Isabelino.....	5			Sequin..... (Tuscany)	2	30	
Duro.....	1			Scudi, or ten Pauls. do.	1	10	
Medio Duro.....		50		Five Pauls..... do.		55	
Peseta.....		20		Two Pauls..... do.		22	
Dos Reals.....		10		Paul..... do.		11	
Real.....		5		Half Paul..... do.		5	50
Dos Cuartos.....		2		Crazia..... do.		1	25
Cuarto.....		1		Quattrino..... do.			25
Ochavo.....			53	Ten Scudi..... (Rome)	10		
THE COINS OF SWITZERLAND				Scudi..... do.	1		
are the same as France,				Paul..... do.		10	
viz., <i>Francs and Centimes.</i>				Grosso..... do.		5	
French Napoleon.....	3	85		Bilques..... do.		1	
Five Francs.....		95		Half Bilques..... do.			50
Two Francs.....		38		Oncia of 6 Ducats..... (Naples)	4	91	
One Franc.....		19		Oncia of 3 Ducats..... do.	2	45	50
Half Franc.....		9	50	Plastr, or 12 Carlins. do.		95	
Twenty Centimes.....		8	90	Ducato, or 10 Carlins. do.		91	50
Ten Centimes.....		1	95	Half Plastr..... do.		47	50
COINS OF THE GERMAN STATES				Carlino, or 10 Grani. do.		8	25
AND HOLLAND.				Half Carlino, or 5 } do.		4	12
Double Frederick.....	8			Grani..... do.			75
Frederick.....	4			COINS OF RUSSIA.			
Ten Guilders.....	4			Imperial.....	4	5	
Five Guilders.....	2			Five Rubles.....	4		
One Guilder (20 Stivers)				Ruble.....		80	
Holland).....				Ten Zloty.....	1	14	
Double Ducat.....	4	56	50	Ten Copecks.....		8	
Ducat (of Bavaria).....	2	28		Five Copecks.....		4	
Crown of Baden.....	1	10		COINS OF TURKEY AND EGYPT.			
Thaler (of Saxony).....	1			Twenty Piastres.....	1		
Thaler (of Prussia, 30 silver)				Piastre.....		5	
Groschens).....				Five Paras.....			65
Ten Thalers (of Brunswick).....	8			Belgium coin is the same as			
Ten Thalers (of Hanover).....	8			France, viz., Francs and Cen-			
				times.			

This table is for the use of travelers, not merchants, as exchange will be found to vary considerably. If more is received than here expressed, you are the gainer by exchange; if not, you are the loser.



I N D E X.

A.

- AARAU**, 715.
Aarburg, 715.
Aarhus, 810.
Aarkirkeby, 809.
Aalborg, 810.
Abbey Craig, 82.
Abbey of Königsfeld, 716.
Abbotsford, 80.
Abergelle, 142.
Aberdeen, 75.
Aberystwith, 145.
 — to Llanidloes and Builth, 145.
 — to Caermarthen, Pembroke, Tenby,
 Swansea, Merthyr, Cardiff, and Newport, 145.
Abo, 835.
Abou Simbel, 551.
Abou Sir, 551.
Abydos, Ruins of, 545.
Abu Gaus, 563.
Abywang, 808.
Acre, or Akka, 587.
Adelsberg, Cave of: Route from Paris, 34.
Adelsburg, 397.
Advice to Travelers, Introduction, xiii. *et seq.*
Ægina, Island of, 602.
Agén, 256.
Agents, Diplomatic and Consular, xxi. *et seq.*
Ahland Islands, the, 834.
Aigle, 749.
Aigle-les-Bains: Route from Paris, 34.
Aigneulle, Savoy, 777.
 — France, 298.
Aiguilles de Varen, 684.
Ain Monsa, Desert of Suez, 582.
Airolo, 742.
Aix-la-Chapelle, 350.
 — Route from Paris, 34.
Aix-les-Bains, 298.
 — Route from Paris, 34.
Alassio, 297.
Albany, 951.
Albenga, 297.
Albenue, 746.
Albula, Pass of, 774.
Alexandretta, 588.
Alexandria, Egypt, 526.
 — to Cairo, 528.
 — Route from London, 29; from Paris, 34.
 — Italy, 449.
 — to Turin, 444.
Algeria, 294.
Algiers, boundaries of, steamers to the, 295.
 — Route from Paris, 34.
Alhambra, Granada, 933.
Alicante, 297.
Allinge, 809.
Almindingen, 808.
Alpnach, 724.
Alt-Buda, near Pesth, 396.
Altorf, 741.
Alvenen, Baths of, 774.
Ambérieu, 298.
Ambleside, 129.
Amboise, 244.
Amden, 756.
Amlens, 152.
 — Route from Paris, 34.
Amphion-les-Bains, 683.
Amphissa, or Salona, 606.
Amsteg, 741.
Amsterdam, 330.
 — to Oberhausen, *via* Utrecht, Arnheim,
 and Emmerich, 333.
 — Route from London, 29; from Paris, 34.
Anadolli-Hissar, Castle of, Asia, 596.
Anadolli-Kavak, 595.
Ancona, 439.
 — to Alexandria, *via* Brindisi, 439.
 — to Brindisi, 439.
 — to Genoa, 439.
 — to Smyrna, *via* Brindisi, Corfu, and
 Syra, 439.
 — to Trieste, *via* Venice, 439.
 — Route from Paris, 34.
Andeer, 300, 758.
Andermatt, 742.
Andermatten, 753.
Andernach, 641.
Andritsena, 608.
Angers, 245.
Angoulême, 249.
Antibes, 296.
Antrim, 60.
Antwerp, 323.
 — to Rotterdam, 324.
 — Route from London, 29; from Paris, 34.
Aosta, 690.
 — to St. Bernard, 691.
Appenzel, Canton of, 761.
Aranjuez, 914.
Arbedo, 743.
Arco Felice, 506.
Ardetz, 764.
Ardrishaig, 63.
Arezzo, 464.
Argos, 608.
Aries, 273.
 — Route from Paris, 34.
Arnheim, 333.
Arona, to Milan, *via* Novara, 300.
Arran, Islands of, 58.
Artenay, 248.
Arth, or Art, 734.
Assloot, or Sloot, 544.
Aasisi, 465.
Assouan, 549.
Athenry, 57.
Athens: History, Hotels, Palace, 599; Acropolis,
 Temple of Victory, Parthenon, 600;

- Erechtheum, Areopagus, the Pnyx, Tower of the Winds, Lantern of Demosthenes, Arch of Hadrian, Temple of Jupiter Olympus, 601; Theatre of Bacchus, Temple of Theseus, Mount Lycabettus, Mount Pentelicus, Excursion to Marathon, 602.
 Athens: Route from London, 39; from Paris, 34.
 — to Corinth, 602.
 — to Missolonghi, 604.
 — to Patras, 607.
 Athlone, 57.
 Aubonne, 677.
 Augsburg: Hotels, Bishop's Palace, 623; Cathedral, Baron Cotta, Castle of Hohen-
 schwangen, 623.
 Augsburg to Frankfort, 623.
 — to Donauworth, 623.
 — to Ulm, 623.
 — Route from Paris, 34.
 Aussig, 380.
 Austrian Empire, the, 377-380.
 Avenza, 461.
 Avignon, 277.
 — to Vaucluse, 377.
 — Route from Paris, 34.
 Avila, 913.
 Ayr, 66.
- B.**
- Baalbec, 584.
 — to Beyrout, 585.
 — to the Cedars, 585.
 Baden, Austria: Route from Paris, 34.
 — Switzerland: Route from Paris, 34.
 — Baths of, Switzerland, 716.
 Baden-Baden, 630.
 — to Heidelberg, 632.
 — Route from Paris, 34.
 Bagdche-Keni, 595.
 Baguères de Luchon: Route from Paris, 35.
 Bagnerres de Bigorre: Route from Paris, 34.
 Baise, Bay of, 506.
 Bailen, 918.
 Bakhtchisarai, 890.
 Balaklava, 889.
 Balmoral, 75.
 Balta, 885.
 Balta-Liman, 895.
 Baltimore, 866.
 Bamberg, 627.
 — to Würzburg, 627.
 — Route from Paris, 35.
 Bangor, 143.
 Baniyas, or Cæsarea Philippi, 568.
 Bankers, Reliable, Introduction, xv.
 Barcelona, 939.
 — Route from London, 29; from Paris, 35.
 Bari, 440.
 Barletta, 440.
 Barmouth, 144.
 Basle, 707.
 — Routes from, 708.
 — Route from London, 29; from Paris, 35.
 Basodino, the, 752.
 Bath, 139.
 — Route from Paris, 35.
 Baths of Pfäfers, 756.
 Bavaria, 610.
 Baveno, Italy, 480.
 — Switzerland, 744.
 Bayeux, 238.
 Bayonne, 265.
 Beaune, 275.
- Bebek, 594.
 Beckenried, 739.
 Bedford, 119.
 Belfast, 59.
 — to Dublin, 58.
 — Route from London, 29.
 — Route from Paris, 35.
 Belgium, 305-324.
 Belgrade, 595.
 Bellaggio, 429, 745, 759.
 Bellalp, the, 752.
 Bellano, 429.
 Bellinzona, 301, 739, 743.
 Bent-Hassan, Tombs of, 543.
 Benisooóf, 543.
 Bergamo, 430.
 Bergen, 818.
 Bergün, 774.
 Berlin, 356; Hotels, Unter den Linden, Statue of Frederick the Great, 356; Manufactures, Conveyances, Churches, Museum, 358; University, Royal Library, Royal Palace, Arsenal, Opera House, Theatres, Orphum, 360; Bankers and Tradesmen, Excursions from, 361.
 Berlin to Charlottenberg, 362.
 — to Potsdam and Sans Souci, 362.
 — to Hamburg, 363.
 — to Wittenberg, 364.
 — to Dresden, 365.
 — Route from, to London, 29; from Paris, 35.
 Bernardino Route, the, 301.
 Bernay, 237.
 Berne, 710.
 — Routes from, 711.
 — Route from Paris, 35.
 Bernina, 765.
 Berwick-upon-Tweed, 135.
 Bethlehem, 574.
 — Route from Paris, 35.
 Bex, 749.
 — Route from Paris, 35.
 Bey-Kos, 596.
 Beyrout, 586.
 — to Constantinople, 588.
 — Route from Paris, 35.
 Beziers, 253.
 Biarritz, 266.
 — Route from Paris, 35.
 Bienne, 706.
 Bingen on the Rhine, 639.
 — Route from Paris, 35.
 Birmingham, 120.
 — Route from Paris, 35.
 Blaafaten, 818.
 Blair-Athol, 75.
 Blarney, 46.
 Blaye, 253.
 Blois, 244.
 — to Chateau de Valençay, 244.
 — to Chateau de Chaumont, 244.
 — Route from Paris, 35.
 Bodio, 743.
 Bologna, 438.
 — to Florence, 435.
 — to Pistola, 435.
 — to Ancona, 435.
 — to Brindisi, 435.
 — Route from Paris, 35.
 Bomarsund, 834.
 Bombay: Route from London, 29; from Paris, 35.

- Bonn, 641.
 — Route from Paris, 35.
 Bonneville, 684.
 Borecette, 350.
 Bordeaux: Commerce, 250 Wine-cellars and Wine, 251, 252.
 — Route from Paris, 35.
 Bordighera, 297.
 Boren, Lake, 532.
 Borghetto, 464.
 Bormio, Baths of, 786.
 — Route from Paris, 35.
 Borromean Islands, 744.
 Boston, 963.
 Bottigen, 747.
 Botzen, 785.
 Boulogne (sur Mer), 152.
 — Route from London, 29; from Paris, 35.
 Bourg, 263, 297.
 Bourg St. Maurice, 776.
 Bourges, 261.
 Bouveret, 682.
 Bovernier, 694.
 Boyne, the River, 53.
 Bradford, 123.
 Brecon, 147.
 Bregenz, 780.
 — Route from Paris, 35.
 Bremen, 351.
 — Route from Paris, 35.
 Brenner Pass, the, 303.
 Brescia, 419.
 Breslau, 841.
 Brest, 241.
 — Route from Paris, 35.
 Bridge of Allan, 82.
 Brieg, 299.
 Brienz, 722.
 — Route from Paris, 35.
 Brighton, 183.
 — Route from Paris, 35.
 Brindisi, 440.
 — to Alexandria, 440.
 — to Greece, 440.
 — to Venice and Trieste, 440.
 — to Genoa, 441.
 — to Otranto, 441.
 — Route from London, 29; from Paris, 35.
 Bristol, 189.
 — to Chepstow, Monmouth, Hereford, Ludlow, Shrewsbury, and Chester, 139.
 — to Gloucester, Cheltenham, Great Malvern, and Worcester, 143.
 Brixen, 303, 786.
 Broek, 832.
 Brohl, 641.
 Brothäusi, 747.
 Brück, 304.
 Bruges, 321.
 — to Ostend, 322.
 — Route from Paris, 35.
 Brugg, 716.
 Brünig Pass, the, 723.
 Brunn, 884.
 Brunnen, 740.
 Brunswick, the City of, 354.
 — to Magdeburg, 355.
 — the Duchy of, 358.
 — Route from London, 29; from Paris, 35.
 Brusio, 766.
 Brussels, 812.
 — to Waterloo, 318.
 — to Antwerp, 319.
 Brussels: Route from London, 29; from Paris, 35.
 Bucharest: Routes from Paris, 35.
 Buda, near Pesth, 595.
 Bulle, 745.
 Burgos, 901.
 — Route from Paris, 35.
 Burgundy Wines, 266.
 Bush-mills, 61.
 Buxton, 127.
 Buyuk-Dere, 595.
 C.
 Cadenabbia, 745, 759.
 Cadenazzo, 763.
 Cadiz, 927.
 — Route from Paris, 35.
 Caen, 237.
 — to Havre, 238.
 — to Falaise, 238.
 — Route from Paris, 35.
 Caermarthen, 146.
 Caernarvon, 144.
 Cæsarea, 587.
 Cæsarea Philippi, 583.
 Cairo: Hotels, 523; Citadel, Massacre of the Mamelukes, 529; Mosques, 530; Palaces, Baths, Festivals, 531; Heliopolis, Shooobra, 532; Old Cairo, 533; Pyramids, 534; Sphinx, 535; Temple of Serapis, 537.
 Cairo to Tor, *via* Suez, 553.
 — to Sinal, 553.
 — to Jerusalem, *via* El Arish, 557.
 — Route from Paris, 35.
 Calais: Route from London, 29; from Paris, 36.
 Calandaberg, 757.
 Calcutta: Route from London, 29; from Paris, 36.
 Caledonia Canal, 73.
 Callender, 76.
 Cambrai, 305.
 Cambridge: Colleges of the University, 126; Fitzwilliam Museum, Observatory and Botanical Gardens, Churches, etc., 127.
 — Route from Paris, 36.
 Campo Dolcino, 301, 429, 759.
 Canada, 957.
 Canal of Arsinoë, 552.
 Cannes, 281.
 — Route from Paris, 36.
 Cannstadt, near Munich: Route from Paris, 36.
 — Mineral Baths, 629.
 Cape of Good Hope: Route from London, 29.
 Cape Partheniké, 889.
 Capernaum, 582.
 Cappelquin, 48.
 Carcassone, 257.
 Cardiff, 147.
 Carentan, 238.
 Carlisle, 129.
 — Route from Paris, 36.
 Carlsbad, 890.
 — to Marienbad, 891.
 — Route from Paris, 36.
 Carlsruhe, 630.
 — Route from Paris, 36.
 Carrickfergus, 60.
 Casaccia, 767.
 Cashel, 53.
 Casel, 375.
 — to Frankfort, 376.
 — Route from Paris, 36.
 Castasegna, 767.

- Castel Bolognese to Ravenna, 435.
 ——— Pietro, Bologna, 435.
 Castle of Munnoth, 718.
 ——— of Ryburg, 710.
 Catania, 512.
 Cataracts of Egypt, 550.
 Catskill, 951.
 Celle, 353.
 Cervera, 942.
 Cesena, 437.
 Cetta, 258.
 ——— Route from Paris, 36.
 Cheronea, 607.
 Chalcis, 607.
 Chalons-sur-Marne, 293.
 ——— Route from Paris, 36.
 Chalons-sur-Saône, 275.
 ——— Route from Paris, 36.
 Chambéry, 777.
 Chamounix, 684.
 ——— Route from London, 29; from Paris, 36.
 Chambrellen, 753.
 Champagne Wines, 282-291.
 Charenton, 295.
 Charleroi, 306.
 ——— Route from Paris, 36.
 Charlottenlund, 803.
 Chartres, 340.
 Chateau Chaumont, 244.
 ——— Chénanceau, 244.
 ——— d'Oex, 748.
 ——— de Ponsas, 276.
 ——— Thierry, 282.
 Chateauroux, 260.
 Chatillon, 702.
 Chatsworth, 127.
 ——— Route from Paris, 36.
 Chaumont, 706.
 Chelmsford, 151.
 Cheltenham, 148.
 Chepstow, 139.
 Cherbourg, 238.
 ——— Route from Paris, 36.
 Chersonesus, 888.
 Chester, 140.
 Chiamut, 770.
 Chiavenna, 301, 429, 759, 767.
 Chicago, 954.
 Chillan, Castle of, 681.
 Christiania: Hotels, Castle of Aggershuus, 815; Trefoldigheds-kirke, Palace, Museum of Northern Antiquities, University, National Gallery of Paintings, Theatre, Carolean, Oscar's Hall, Frogner-Aasen, 816.
 Christiania to Bergen, via the Fille-Field, 816.
 ——— to the Rjukanfos, 819.
 ——— to Trondhjem, 819.
 ——— to Molde, 821.
 ——— to Stockholm, 822.
 ——— Route from London, 29; from Paris, 36.
 Charwalden, 760.
 Cilli, 304.
 Cincinnati, 956.
 Citta Vecchia, 621.
 Civita Vecchia, 470.
 ——— to Rome, 470.
 Clivray, 249.
 Clarens, 680.
 ——— Route from Paris, 36.
 Clavadel, Baths of, 775.
 Clermont Ferrand, 262.
 Clifton, 139.
 Clothing for Travelers, xvii.
 Coblenz, 640.
 ——— Route from Paris, 36.
 Cockermouth, 130.
 Cognac, 249.
 Coins, Tables of, 335, 644, 963.
 Coire, 757.
 ——— to Magadino, over the Bernardino, 301.
 ——— to Colico (and Milan), over the Splügen, 300.
 ——— Route from Paris, 36.
 Col de Balme, 693.
 ——— de Bonhomme, 690.
 ——— de Chevillon, 695.
 ——— de Fenêtre, 695.
 ——— de Torrent, 697.
 ——— de la Dent de Jaman, 746.
 Cold Spring, 950.
 Coleraine, 60.
 Colico, 301, 429, 759.
 ——— to Como, 301.
 ——— Route from Paris, 36.
 Cologne, 642.
 ——— to Minden, 351.
 ——— Route from London, 29; from Paris, 36.
 Como, Lake of, 427.
 ——— Route from London, 29; from Paris, 36.
 Compiègne, 305.
 ——— Route from Paris, 36.
 Conclise, 705.
 Constance, 719.
 ——— Route from London, 30; from Paris, 36.
 Constantinople: Hotels, Seraglio, Sublime Porte, Bosphorus, 591; Mosques of St. Sophia, Suleiman, Sultan Achmed, Mohammed II, Hippodrome, 592; Obelisk of Theodosius, the Burned Pillar, Aqueduct, Bazaars, Cemeteries, 593; Calques, Valet de Place, the Dogs, Excursions, 594.
 Constantinople to Odessa, 596.
 ——— to Vienna, 596.
 ——— Steamers from, 596.
 ——— to the Crimea, 596.
 ——— to Genoa, 597.
 ——— Route from London, 30; from Paris, 36.
 Consular and Diplomatic Agents, 21.
 Contamines-sur-Arve, 638.
 Convent of Seben, 736.
 Conway, 142.
 Cook's (Thomas) Arrangements for Travelers, xxvii.
 Copenhagen: Hotels, Carriages, Amalienburg, Christiansburg, 791; Chambers of Parliament, Picture-Galleries, Rosenberg Castle, 792; Observatory, Palace of Fredericksburg, Thorwaldsen's Museum, Cathedral and Churches, 794; Prindsens Palais, Ethnographic Museum, Museum of Northern Antiquities, 799; Arsenal, Royal Library, Museum of Natural History, Church of the Trinity, Theatres, Tivoli Gardens, 802.
 Copenhagen to Charlottenlund and Deer Park, 802.
 ——— to Elsinore, etc., 803.
 ——— to Bornholm, 803.
 ——— to Aarhus, Aalborg, and Fredericks-haven, 810.
 ——— to Christiania, 815.
 ——— to Gottenburg, 825.
 ——— Route from London, 30; from Paris, 36.
 Copper Harbor, 955.
 Coppet, 676.
 Cordova, 918.
 ——— Route from Paris, 36.

Corinth, 604.
 Cork, 45.
 ——— Route from Paris, 36.
 Cornigliano, 397.
 Corsoer, 791.
 Cortona, 444.
 Corycian Cave, 606.
 Cossonay, 703.
 Côte d'Or, 296.
 Cotignola, 436.
 Courmayeur, 690.
 Coventry, 120.
 Cowes: Route from Paris, 36.
 Cracow, 841.
 ——— Route from Paris, 36.
 Credo Tunnel, 265.
 Crimea, the, 886.
 ——— from Constantinople, 596.
 Cronstadt, 869.
 Cully, 679.
 Cyprus, Island of, 588.
 ——— Route from Paris, 36.

D.

 Dabod, 551.
 Dagmersellen, 715.
 Dal, 819.
 Damascus: Hotels, Cook-shops, Synagogues,
 Convents, Rivers Abana and Pharpar, 683;
 the Great Mosque, the Castle, St. Paul's
 House, Abd el Kader, 584.
 Damascus to Baalbec, 584.
 ——— Route from London, 80; from Paris, 36.
 Dantzic: Route from London, 80; from Paris,
 36.
 Dardanelles, the, 590.
 ——— Route from Paris, 37.
 Darmstadt, 684.
 ——— Route from Paris, 37.
 ——— to Frankfort, 684.
 Davos am Platz, 775.
 Davos-Dörfli, 775.
 Dead Sea, the, 576.
 Deer Park, 903.
 Delft, 398.
 Delphi, or Castri, 606.
 Denbigh, 142.
 Denmark, 788-811.
 Dent d'Onch, 682.
 Derby, 123.
 Deserts of Suez and Arabia, 592.
 Detroit, 968.
 Devens Salt Mines, 749.
 Devil's Bridge, 741.
 Dieppe, 162.
 ——— Route from London, 80; from Paris, 37.
 Dijon, 266.
 ——— Route from Paris, 37.
 Diplomatic and Consular Agents, 21.
 Dissentis, 770.
 Divonne, 676.
 Dobb's Ferry, 949.
 Dôle, the, 676.
 ——— Route from Paris, 37.
 Dolgelly, 144.
 Domo d'Ossola, 800, 702, 752.
 ——— Route from Paris, 37.
 Donaustraf, 625.
 Donauworth to Nuremberg, 625.
 Doncaster, 126.
 Donne, 82.
 Dorking, 132.
 Dover, 151.

Dover: Route from London, 80; from Paris, 37.
 Drachenfels, 641.
 Drammen, 819.
 Dresden: Hotels, American Club, 365; Royal
 Palace, 366; Picture-Gallery and its Gems,
 367; Stores for Purchases, 368; the Zwinger,
 Museum of Natural History, 369;
 Grand Opera-House, 370; Manufactures,
 Bankers, 370; Excursions, 371.
 Dresden to Frankfort, 371.
 ——— to Leipzig, 371.
 ——— to Prague, 376.
 ——— Route from London, 80; from Paris, 37.
 Drogheda, 58.
 Dronning's Udsight, the, 817.
 Dryburgh Abbey, 80.
 Dublin: Hotels, 53; Castle, Trinity College,
 Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, St. Patrick's
 Cathedral, 54; Four Courts, Custom-House,
 Exchange, Nelson's Monument, Galleries,
 Museum, Phoenix Park, Zoological Gardens,
 55; Irish Poplins, 55, 56; Botanic Gardens,
 Cemetery, Excursions, 56; Kingston, 57.
 Dublin: Route from London, 80; from Paris,
 37.
 Dumbarton, 67.
 Dumfries, 129.
 Dundalk, 59.
 Dundee, 75.
 Dunfermline, 82.
 Dunkeld, 75.
 Dunkirk: Route from Paris, 37.
 Dunoon, 67.
 Durham, 124.
 Düsseldorf, 333.
 ——— Route from Paris, 37.

E.

Eastbourne, 133.
 Eaux Bonnes: Route from Paris, 37.
 Eaux Chaudes: Route from Paris, 37.
 Ebnat, 771.
 E'Dayr, 544.
 Edfoo, 548.
 Edinburgh: The Castle, Scott's Monument,
 77; National Gallery, Royal Institution,
 Register House, Calton Hill Monuments,
 St. Giles's Cathedral, the University, 78;
 Parliament Square, Holyrood Palace, Leith,
 Excursions, Melrose Abbey, Abbotsford,
 Dryburgh, 79; Jedburgh Abbey, Hawthornden,
 80.
 Edinburgh to St. Andrews, 88.
 ——— Route from London, 80; from Paris, 37.
 Egert, Lake of, 774.
 Eggischhorn, the, 762.
 Egremont, 130.
 Egypt, 523-551.
 ——— Voyage to Upper, 537.
 ——— Route from Paris, 37.
 Ehrenbreitstein, 640.
 Einsiedeln, 772.
 Eisenach, 375.
 ——— to Cassel, 375.
 ——— Route from Paris, 37.
 Elaghinskoi Palace, 868.
 El Arish, 553.
 El Chankah, 557.
 Elephantine Island, 549.
 Elisius, 604.
 Elizavetgrad, 885.
 Elsinore, 303.
 Ely, 180.

Emmans, 563.
 Emmerich, 333.
 — to Düsseldorf, 333.
 — Route from Paris, 37.
 Ems, 640.
 — Route from Paris, 37.
 Engelberg, 733.
 England, 33-141.
 Entlebuch, 745.
 Eprenay, 232-291.
 — Route from Paris, 37
 Epsees, 679.
 Erfurt, 374.
 — to Gotha, 374.
 — Route from Paris, 37.
 Escholzmatt, 745.
 Escorial, The, 912.
 Esné, 543.
 Espailley, 263.
 Etampes, 242.
 Etroubles, 671.
 Eupatoria, 836.
 Evians-les-Bains, 632.
 Evolena, 697.
 Evreux, 236.
 — Route from Paris, 37.
 Exeter, 149.
 Exmouth, 149.

F.

Faenza, 437.
 — to Florence, 437.
 Fagernacs, 317.
 Faido, 743.
 Falkirk, 77, 81.
 Fall of Tatschbach, 733.
 Falls of Aar, 733.
 — of Reichenbach, 730.
 — of Salenche, 750.
 — of the Schmadribach, 727.
 — of Seftilütschine, 733.
 Falmouth, 150.
 Fanum, 433.
 Faray, 651.
 Faulhorn, the, 729.
 Feldkirch, 730.
 Fermo, 433.
 Ferrara, 413.
 — to Bologna, 413.
 Fettan, 764.
 Fideriser Au, 774.
 Finale Marina, 297.
 Fishkill, 950.
 Films, 769.
 Flint, 141.
 Florence: Hotels, Arno, 451; Bridges, Duomo, Campanile, 452; Statues, Battistero di San Giovanni, Church of Santa Croce, Piazza di Santa Croce, 453; La Santissima Annunziata, Capella di San Luca, Piazza della Annunziata, Statue of Ferdinand, Foundling Hospital, Convent of Carmine, Church of San Lorenzo, 454; Sagrestia Vecchia, Sagrestia Nuovo, Laurentian Library, Church of San Marco, Santa Maria Novella, 455; Piazza del Gran' Duca, Stanze of David, Michael Angelo, Savonarola, Piazza Buonarroti, Palazzo Riccardo, Biblioteca Riccardi, Uffizi Gallery, 456; Tribune, Gems of Antiquity, Etruscan Museum, Hall of Barocci, Hall of Niobe, Pitti Palace, 458; Hall of Venus, Hall of Apollo, Hall of Mars, Hall of Jupiter, Hall of Saturn, Hall of the

Ilad, 459; Private Library, Boboli Gardens, Academy of Fine Arts, Theatres, Museo di Storia Naturale and Specola, Tribuna Galileo, Picture-Galleries, 460; Hiram Powers, 461, Cascine, Palazzo Riccardo, Stores, etc., 462; Zocchi Emilio, 462; Poggi Imperiale, Fiesole, Villa Torrigiani, 463.
 Florence to Rome, 463.
 — to Lucca, 467.
 — to Rome, via Empoli, etc., 471.
 — Route from London, 30; from Paris, 37.
 Flüela-Thal and Pass, 773.
 Flüelen, 741.
 Foggia, 440.
 Foligno, 466.
 — Route from Paris, 37.
 Folkestone, 153.
 Fontainebleau, 230-233.
 — Route from Paris, 37.
 Forlì, 437.
 — to Ravenna and Florence, 437.
 Formazza, Valley of, 733.
 Fort Augustus, 74.
 Fountain of Moses, 552.
 France, 153-305.
 Frankfort, 634.
 Frankfort-on-the-Main: Route from London, 30; from Paris, 37.
 Frauenfeld, 728.
 Fredensborg Palace, 304.
 Fredericksberg Castle, 305.
 Fredericksund, 306.
 Fredericksvirk, 305.
 Freiburg, or Freyburg, 703.
 — Route from London, 30; from Paris, 37.
 Frejus, 296.
 French Money, Weights, and Measures, 153.
 Freshwater: Route from Paris, 37.
 Fressinone, Falls of, 703.
 Friedrichshafen, 733.
 Frutigen, 713.

G.

Gais, 763.
 Galenstock, the, 732, 733.
 Galixidi, 606.
 Galway, 63.
 Gamla Upeala, 534.
 Gau el Kebir, 545.
 Gaza, 553.
 Gebel Silsileh, 549.
 Gelmerbach Falls, 731.
 Geneva: Hotels, Carriages, Porters, Bankers, Steamers, Bridges, 669; Cathedral of St. Pierre, Musée Roth, Musée Academique, 670; Rousseau's House, Calvin's Library, Hotel de Ville, Arsenal, Model of Mont Blanc, 671; Musée Fol, Botanical Gardens, Genevese Club, English Church, Manufactures, Environs, Villas, 672; Ferney, Excursions, 673.
 Geneva, Lake of, 674.
 — Various Routes from, 674.
 — Route from London, 30; from Paris, 37.
 Genoa: Hotels, History, 447; Harbor, People, Christopher Columbus, Monument, Discovery of Cuba, Churches, Cathedral of San Lorenzo, 448; Relics, L'Annunziata, St. Ambrogio di Gesù, Santa Maria di Carignano, St. Stephano della Porto, San Matteo, San Siro, Palaces, Palazzo Brignole, Palazzo Pallavicini, Palazzo Dorio Torsi, 449; Pa-

- Iazzo Balbi, Palazzo Reale, Palazzo Doria,
 Palazzo della Università, Palazzo Ducale,
 Bank of St. George, Public Institutions,
 Accademia Ligustica delle Belle Arti, The-
 atres, Manufactures, Cafés, Silver Filigree-
 work, Railways, Steamers, Diligences, 450;
 Villa Pallavicini, 450.
 Genoa to Chiavari, 451.
 — to Leghorn and Naples, 451.
 — to Spezia, Nice, etc., 451.
 — Route from London, 30; from Paris, 37.
 Gerizim, Mount, 579.
 Germany, the Empire of, 345.
 — States of, 346.
 Gesler's Castle, 734.
 Gessaney, 747.
 Ghent, 819.
 — to Bourges, 321.
 — Route from Paris, 33.
 Giant's Causeway, 61.
 Gibraltar, 930.
 — to Tangier, 931.
 — to Malaga, 932.
 — Route from London, 30; from Paris, 33.
 Giesbach Falls, 730.
 Giornico, 743.
 Giarnisch, the, 769.
 Glarus, 769.
 Glasgow: Hotels, Commerce, Ship-building,
 63; the Cathedral, University, Exchange,
 Mechanic's Institute, Hunterian Museum,
 64; Parks, Excursions, Bothwell Castle,
 Hamilton Palace, 65; Falls of the Clyde, 66.
 Glasgow to Edinburgh, 77.
 — to Inverness, *via* Oban, 67.
 — to Oban, *via* Inverary, 69.
 — Route from London, 30; from Paris, 33.
 Glencoe, 73.
 Gila, 751.
 Gloggnitz, 304.
 Gloucester, 143.
 Goldan, 734.
 Gomagol, 766.
 Gorge du Trient, 750.
 Gorham, 961.
 Gerner Grat, 699.
 Gotha, 874.
 — to Eisenach, 375.
 — Route from Paris, 33.
 Gottenburg, 925.
 — Route from London, 30.
 Göttingen: Route from Paris, 33.
 Granada, 932.
 — Route from Paris, 33.
 Grandson, 705.
 Grasmere, 129.
 Gratz, 397.
 — Route from Paris, 33.
 Great Britain and Ireland, 42-152.
 — History and Government of, 42.
 Great Scheldeck, 730.
 Greece, 593.
 — and Turkey, 590-609.
 Greenock, 67.
 — Route from Paris, 33.
 Grenoble: Route from Paris, 33.
 Grimsel, Hospice of the, 731.
 Grindelwald, 723.
 Gripsholm, Castle of, 812.
 Grotto of Balme, 634.
 — of Osteno, 744.
 Gruyère, 748.
 Gudhjem, 809.
 Gudvangen, 818.
 Gurre, 804.
 Guttanen, 731.
 H.
 Haarlem, 330.
 Hague, The, 323.
 — to Amsterdam, 329.
 — Route from London, 30 from Paris, 33.
 Ham, the State Prison of, 305.
 Hamburg, 363.
 — Route from Paris, 33.
 Hamilton, 957.
 Hammershuus, 809.
 Hammerstein, Castle of, 641.
 Handeck Falls, 731.
 Hanover, Kingdom of, 352.
 — City of, 353.
 — to Brunswick, 353.
 — Route from Paris, 33.
 Hapsburg, Castle of, 716.
 Harwich, 151.
 Hasle, 309.
 Hastings, England, 133.
 — United States, 949.
 Haut-Châtillon, 752.
 Haute-Combe, 776.
 Hauts Geneveys, 753.
 Havre, 153.
 — to Paris, 154.
 — to Rouen, 154.
 — to England, 154.
 — to Germany, Sweden, and Russia, 154.
 — to the United States, 154.
 — Route from London, 30; from Paris, 33.
 Hay, 143.
 — to London, *via* Hereford, Gloucester,
 and Reading, 143.
 Hebron, 663, 674, 575.
 Heidelberg, 632.
 — to Mannheim, 634.
 — to Darmstadt, 634.
 — Route from London, 30; from Paris, 33.
 Heiden, 762.
 Heilhelm, 623.
 Helsingfors, 336.
 Herculaneum, 602.
 Hereford, 140.
 Herment, 543.
 Hermitage Wines, 377.
 Herzogenbuch, 711.
 Hiero, 603.
 Hill of Howth, 57.
 Hints to Travelers, Introduction, xlii. *et seq.*
 Hochheim, 638.
 Holland, or the Netherlands, 325.
 Holyhead, 141, 143.
 Hombourg, 637.
 — Route from London, 31; from Paris, 33.
 Hong Kong: from London, 31; from Paris, 33.
 Horgen, 736.
 Hörsholm, 803.
 Hospenthal, 742.
 Hospice of St. Christopher, 731.
 Hôtel Byron, 631.
 Hounklar-Iskelessi, 596.
 Hudson, 951.
 Huntingdon, 123.
 Hyères, 279.
 — Route from Paris, 33.
 I.
 Iffesheim Race-course, 631.
 Imgenbach, Falls of, 747.

Imhof, 780.
 Imola, 438.
 Imst, 781.
 Inkerman, 889.
 Innsbruck, 782.
 — to Munich, 786.
 — to Colico (and Milan), over the Stelvio, 801.
 — to Verona, by the Brenner Pass, 806.
 — Route from London, 81; from Paris, 88.
 Interlaken, 714.
 — Excursions, 798.
 — Route from London, 81; from Paris, 88.
 Inverary, 69.
 Inverness, 74.
 — to Aberdeen, 75.
 Iona, 72.
 Ipswich, 151.
 Ireland, 44-62.
 Isles of Greece, the, 597.
 Ischia, 800.
 Italy, 399-506.
 J.
 Jaegerspris, 806.
 Jafa, 562.
 — to Jerusalem, 568.
 — Route from Paris, 88.
 Jenatz, 714.
 Jenin, 680.
 Jerez, 928.
 — Route from Paris, 88.
 Jericho, 678.
 Jerusalem, Approach to, 563; Opinion of Sir Frederick Henniker, Stanley's first Sight, 564; Modern Houses, Colonel James Williams of Tennessee, Mosque of Omar, Difficulty of obtaining Admittance, 566; Solomon's Temple, Mount Moriah, Es-Sukhrat, Holy of Holies, the Angel Gabriel and Mohammed, Population, Mosque of El-Aksa, 567; Orange Fountain, the Mediterranean Hotel, Holy Places, 568; Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Minaret of Omar, 568, 569; Holy Sepulchre, Centre of the Earth, Cenaculum, Hill of Zion, Last Supper, 569; Armenian Convent, Jews' Wailing-place, Valley of Jehoshaphat, Fountain of the Virgin, the Virgin Mary accused, Pool of Siloam, Tomb and Chapel of the Virgin, 572; Garden of Gethsemane, Backsheesh, Mount of Olives, Bethany, Tomb, Absalom's Tomb, Pool of Bethesda, Via Dolorosa, Church of the Flagellation, 573; Certificate to the Author from the Grand Patriarch, 573.
 Jerusalem to Hebron, 574.
 — to the Dead Sea, 576.
 — to Beyrout, 578.
 — Route from London, 81; from Paris, 88.
 Johannsberger, Castle of, 688.
 Jordan River, the, 577.
 Jullier Pass, 760.
 Jungfrau, the, 798.

K.

Kaifa, 587.
 Kalabeshee, 551.
 Kalamata, 608.
 Kandersteg, 718.
 Kedes, 682.
 Kelheim, 623.
 Kenneh, 245.
 Kertch, 892.
 — to the Caucasus, 892.

Kharkoff, 865.
 Kiel, 790.
 — Route from London, 81; from Paris, 88.
 Kildare, 53.
 Kilkenney, 58.
 Killarney: the Gap of Dunloe, 50; Magillcuddy's Reeks, 50; Black Valley, 50; Torc Lake, 50; the Lakes and Islands, 51; Ruins of Muckross Abbey, 51; Ruins of Aghadoc, 52; Town of Killarney, 52.
 Killarney: Route from Paris, 88.
 Kingston, 957.
 Kingstown, 57.
 — Route from Paris, 88.
 Kinross, 82.
 Kippel, 782.
 Kissingen Springs, 697.
 — Route from London, 81; from Paris, 88.
 Klamn, 804.
 Klausen, Switzerland, 772.
 — Tyrol, 808, 786.
 Klosters, 775.
 Kof, 544.
 Kom-Ombo, 549.
 Kongensudsigte, the, 817.
 Kongsberg, 819.
 Korosko, 551.
 Kouleli, 594.
 Kouron-Schechme, 594.
 Kremetschug, 886.
 Kùbille, 775.
 Kuffstein, 786.
 Kursk, 885.
 Kussnacht, 784.
 L.
 La Bastide, 249.
 Lachen, 755.
 La Chaux-de-Fonds, 758.
 La Comballaz, 745.
 Laerdalsoren, 818.
 Lago di Garda, 418.
 Lahnstein, 689.
 Lake Bienna, 706.
 — George, 969.
 — Leman, 674.
 — Lucerne, 739.
 — Maggiore, 743.
 — of the Thousand Isles, 967.
 — Yasale, 567.
 Lakes of Ireland, 44.
 — of Sweden: Maelar, 831; Boren, 833; Wetter, 833; Wener, 835.
 Lancaster, 198.
 — to Windermere, Bowness, Ambleside, Grasmere, and Keswick, 129.
 — to Ulverston, Egremont, Whitehaven, and Cockermouth, 129.
 Landeck, 802, 781.
 Landeron, 706.
 Land's End, 151.
 Langnan, 745.
 La Rochelle, 243.
 — Route from Paris, 88.
 Latakia, 588.
 La Thuille, 776.
 Laurgaard, 690.
 Lausanne: Hotels, 677; Cathedral, Terrace, Museums, Blind Asylum, the Signal, Cemetery, Excursions, 678.
 Lausanne, Routes from, 678.
 — to Arona on the Lago Maggiore, over the Simplon, 299.
 — Route from London, 81; from Paris, 88.

Lavin, 764.
 Leamington, 118.
 Lebadea, 607.
 Leeds, 123.
 Leghorn, 470.
 — to Rome, 470.
 — Route from London, 81; from Paris, 88.
 Leicester, 119.
 Leipzig, 372.
 — to Weimar, 373.
 — Route from London, 81; from Paris, 89.
 Le Locle, 754.
 Leman, Lake, 674.
 Le Mans, 240.
 Lenk, 747.
 Leonard, 608.
 Lepanto, 606.
 Le Pont, 754.
 Le Prese, 766.
 Le Puy, 263.
 Lerida, 942.
 Leukerbad, 712.
 — Route from Paris, 89.
 Leval, 240.
 Leyden, 329.
 Libourne, 249.
 Liege, 306.
 — Route from Paris, 89.
 Liestal, 707.
 Lillebrog, Ruins of, 809.
 Lillehammer, 819.
 Limerick, 52.
 — Lace from Brussels, 62.
 Limoge, 360.
 Lindau, 738.
 Linlithgow, 77, 81.
 Linth Canal, 756.
 Linththal, 772.
 Linz, 641.
 Lion, the, of Lucerne, 724.
 Lipari Islands, the, 511.
 Lisbon, 928.
 — Route from London, 81; from Paris, 89.
 Lisleux, 237.
 Listad, 820.
 Litternum, 606.
 Liverpool, 121.
 — Routes of Travel from, 132.
 — to Lancaster, Penrith, and Carlisle, 128.
 — Route from London, 81; from Paris, 89.
 Llandudno, 148.
 Llangollen, 144.
 Loch Dochfour, 73.
 — Etive, 70.
 — Fine, Scotland, 68.
 — Katrine, 76.
 — Leven, 73.
 — Linnhe, 73.
 — Lochy, 73.
 — Lomond, 76.
 — Ness, 73, 74.
 — Oich, 73.
 Loches, Castle of, 245.
 Lochs of Scotland, 68.
 Löffelhorn, the, 752.
 London: Statistics, Districts, 83; Hotels, Lodgings, Restaurants, 84; Sights, 86; Tour around, 86; Hints to Travelers, 87; Parks, 89; Squares, 92; Covent Garden Market, 93; the Monument for the Great Fire, Westminster Abbey, 93; Monuments and Memorial Tablets, 94; the Houses of

Parliament, 95; an Opening of Parliament, 96; Westminster Hall, the Thames Embankment, St. Paul's Cathedral, 97; Temple Church, St. Bartholomew the Great, St. Savior, St. Mary-le-Bow, St. Mary-le-Savoy, 98; St. James, Piccadilly, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, St. Helen's, St. Giles's, St. George's, St. Stephen's, Spurgeon's Tabernacle, Whitehall Chapel, the Tower of London, 99; the Horse Armory, the Jewel-house, the British Museum, 100; the National Picture-Gallery, 101; the South Kensington Museum, the National Portrait Gallery, the Royal Albert Hall of Arts, Soane's Museum, 102; East India Museum, Royal College of Surgeons, United Service Museum, Museum of Practical Geology, Madame Tussaud's Wax-works, Buckingham Palace, 103; St. James's Palace, Whitehall, Marlborough House, Kensington Palace, Lambeth Palace, Apsley House, 104; Stafford House, Northumberland House, Bridgewater House, Grosvenor House, Devonshire House, Montague House, Norfolk House, Holland House, Manchester House, Robert Peel's House, Bank of England, Royal Exchange, 106; Mansion House, Guildhall, General Post-Office, Custom-House, Somerset House, Burlington House, Hall of Science, Annual Exhibition of Pictures, 106; University of London, Royal Mint, Treasury Buildings, House Guards, Stock Exchange, Schools, Colleges, Learned Societies and Hospitals, the Foundling Hospital, 107; London Bridge, Southeastern Railway Bridge, Blackfriars' Bridge, London and Dover Bridge, Hungerford Bridge, Waterloo Bridge, Westminster Bridge, other Bridges, the Thames Tunnel, Thames Embankment, Holborn Viaduct, St. Catharine's Docks, London Docks, other Docks, St. Pancras Railway Station, Great Western Railway Station, 108; Victoria Station, Charing Cross Station, other Stations; Newgate Prison, Clubs of London, 109; London Markets, Theatres, 110; Cremorne Gardens, Kew Gardens, Music Halls, Derby Day, Ascot Day, London Cemeteries, 111; Barclay and Perkins's Brewery, Tradesmen recommended, 111; Sydenham Crystal Palace, 112.
 London—Excursions from: Windsor Castle, Richmond, 115; Hampton Court, Greenwich, Dulwich, Eton, Reading, 116.
 London: Route from Paris, 89.
 — Routes from, to all parts of the world, 29.
 — to Bath, Bristol, and Clifton, 139.
 — to Bedford, Nottingham, etc., 119.
 — to Birmingham and Liverpool, etc., 120.
 — to Ely, Yarmouth, etc., 130.
 — to Epsom, Tunbridge Wells, etc., 132.
 — to Harwich, 151.
 — to Land's End, 149.
 — to Maidstone and Folkestone, 152.
 — to Oxford, Kenilworth, etc., 116.
 — to Paris, 152.
 — to Rochester, Canterbury, Dover, 131.
 — to Winchester and Southampton, 134.
 Londonderry, 62.
 — to Glasgow, 62.
 — Route from London, 81; from Paris, 89.
 Longwy, 292.
 Loughborough, 119.

Lough Neagh, 60.
 Louisville, 956.
 Lowerz, 735.
 Lubeck, 364.
 Lucca, 467.
 — to Pisa, 467.
 Lucerne, 724.
 — to Como, over the St. Gothard, 300.
 — Route from London, 31; from Paris, 39.
 Ludlow, 140.
 Lugano, 429, 744.
 — to Luino, 430.
 Lugo, 435.
 Luino, 744.
 — to Pallanza and Stresa, 430.
 Lukmanier Pass, 771.
 Lunenburg, 295.
 Lungers, 723.
 Lusingan, 243.
 Lutry, 679.
 Luxembourg, 292.
 Lydda, or Lod, 563.
 Lyngby, 908.
 Lynn Regis, 130.
 Lyons: Hotels, Quays, Heights of Fourvières, Hospital of Antiquities, Notre Dame de Fourvière, 275; Churches, Paintings; Jacquard, Inventor of the Silk Loom; Museum of Natural History, Hotel de Ville, etc., 276.
 Lyons to Geneva, 265.
 — Route from London, 31; from Paris, 39.
 Lysthuns, 819.

M.

Maabdeh, 544.
 Mackinac, Island of, 954.
 Macon, 275.
 Macroon, 49.
 Macugnaga, 701, 704.
 Madeira, Island of: Route from London, 31.
 Madrid: Hotels, Climate, 904; Manners and Customs, 905; Puerto del Sol, Prado, Royal Palace, 906; Royal Coach-house, Royal Armory, Naval Museum, 907; Theatres, Royal Picture-Gallery, 908; Academy of San Fernando, 910; Private Collections, Churches, Cemeteries, Plaza de Toros, Prado, 911; Gardens of Buen Retiro and Delicias, Palacio del Congreso, Hacienda, Hotel de Ville, Panaderia, the Escorial, 912.
 Madrid to Toledo, 914.
 — Route from London, 31; from Paris, 39.
 Madulein, 763.
 Magadino, 301, 743, 763.
 Magdeburg, 355.
 — to Berlin, 356.
 — to Dresden, 356.
 — Route from Paris, 39.
 Magenta, 441.
 Magland, 634.
 Maidstone, 152.
 Mainau, 720.
 Maintenon, 239.
 Mainz, or Mayence, 635.
 Malaga, 332.
 — Route from London, 31; from Paris, 39.
 Malines, 319.
 Malmaison, 232.
 — to Ostend, by Ghent and Bruges, 319.
 Maloja Pass, 767.
 Mals, 766, 784.
 Malta, 513.
 — to Alexandria, 522.

Malta: Route from London, 31.
 Malvern, 143.
 Mammoth Cave, 956.
 Manchester, 121.
 — to Bradford, Leeds, York, etc., 123.
 — to Buxton, Chatsworth, Matlock, Derby, and Farnworth, 127.
 — Route from Paris, 39.
 Manafaloot, 544.
 Mangup, 391.
 Mannheim, 634.
 Mantua, 417.
 — Route from Paris, 39.
 Marburg, 304.
 Marengo, 442.
 Margana, 253.
 Margate, 131.
 Marienbad, 331.
 — Route from Paris, 39.
 Marienlyst, 304.
 Maristuen, 317.
 Mar Saba, 576.
 Marseilles: Hotels, History, 273; Steamers leaving, 279.
 — to Nice, 279.
 — to Toulon, 279.
 — Route from London, 31; from Paris, 39.
 Martigny, 693.
 — Route from Paris, 39.
 Massa, 451.
 Matlock, 123.
 Matt, 769.
 Matterhorn, the, 700.
 Maubenge, 312.
 Maukhald, 538.
 Mayence, 635.
 — Route from London, 31; from Paris, 39.
 Mayenfeld, 757.
 Maynooth, 57.
 Meaux, 231.
 Mechlin, or Malines, 319.
 — Route from Paris, 39.
 Medoc, 251.
 Megara, 605.
 Megaspellon, 605.
 Meilen, 755.
 Meillerie, 632.
 Meiringen, 729.
 Meissen, 372.
 Melrose, 79.
 Mémun, 295.
 Mentone, 331.
 — Route from Paris, 39.
 Meran, 734.
 Mersina, or Mersa, 538.
 Merthyr Tydvil, 147.
 — to Brecon and Hay, 147.
 Messina, 511.
 — Routes by Steamers from, 513.
 — Route from Paris, 39.
 — to Malta, 413.
 Metz, 343.
 Múzères, 292.
 Milan: Hotels, 421; Duomo, 422; Tombs and Monuments, Del' Albero, Church of St. Ambrogio, 423; St. Eustorzio, Santa Maria della Grazia, 424; Leonardo da Vinci, his "Last Supper," San Vittore al Corpo, Palazzo del Corte, 425; Brera, Observatory, Pinacoteca, Library, Museum, Teatro della Scala, Ospedale Grande, 426; Private Palaces, Manufactures, 427.

- Milan to Lake Como, 427.
 — to Parma, 431.
 — Route from London, 81; from Paris, 39.
 Milwaukee, 954.
 Minden, 351.
 — to Hanover, 552.
 — Route from Paris, 39.
 Miseno, 506.
 Missolonghi, 605.
 — to Athens, 605.
 Mistra, 608.
 Mittelhorn, the, 729.
 Mittenberg, the, 757.
 Mittewalde, 303.
 Modane, 293.
 — Route from Paris, 39.
 Modena, 432.
 — to Bologna, 433.
 — Route from London, 82; from Paris, 39.
 Modon, 603.
 Moléson, the, 746.
 Molins, 760.
 Mombegno, 303.
 Monaco, 281.
 — Route from Paris, 39.
 Money—kind to carry, xv.
 Monmouth, 140.
 Monreale, 510.
 Mons, 312.
 Montargis, 263.
 Montauban, 256.
 Montbard Station, 296.
 Mont Blanc, Ascent of, 637.
 — Cenis Tunnel, 296, 377.
 — Tendre, 754.
 — Torrenthorn, 713.
 — Velan, 634.
 Montbovon, 743.
 Monte Rosa, 701.
 — Sisone, 767.
 Montellmart, 296.
 Montereau Station, 295.
 Montevanchi, 464.
 Montmedy, 252.
 Montmélian, 777.
 Montpellier, 269.
 — Route from Paris, 39.
 Montreal, 957.
 Montreux, 299, 681.
 — Territet, 681.
 — Route from Paris, 39.
 Montserrat, 941.
 Morat, 709.
 Morbegno, 767.
 Morgarten, Battle of, 772.
 Morgea, 677.
 Morocco, 951.
 Moscow: Hotels, the Kremlin, 873; Bolshoi Devoretz, 874; Maloi Devoretz, Tower of Ivan Veliki, 877; the Veche Bell, the Arsenal, Cathedral of the Assumption, House of the Holy Synod, 878; Cathedral of the Archangel Michael, Cathedral of the Annunciation, 879; Church of the Redeemer in the Wood, Ascension Convent, Cathedral of St. Basil the Beatified, University of Moscow, Public Museum, 880; Riding-school, Gostinnoi Dvor or Bazar, Winter Market, Theatre, 881; Palace and Gardens of Peter'skoy, Temple of the Savior, Empress's Villa, Troitskoi Monastery, 882; the Hermitage of Gethsemane, 883.
 Moscow to Nijni Novgorod, 883.
 Moscow to Odessa, 884.
 — Route from London, 32; from Paris, 39.
 Moses, Fountain of, 552.
 Motala, 333.
 Moulins, 262.
 Mount Carmel, 587.
 — Etna, 512.
 — Parnassus, 606.
 — Tabor, 581.
 — Washington, 962.
 Mullingar, 57.
 Munich: Hotels, 610; Public Buildings, Valet de Place, Carriage Hire, Days for Visiting Galleries, etc., the Royal Palaces, 611; Königsbau, or New Palace, 614; the New Pinacothek, the Glyptothek, 617; Propylæen, the Wimmer Collection of Porcelain, 618; Photograph Artists, Museum of Schwanthaler the Sculptor, the Royal Brewery, the Public Library, 619; Monuments, 620; the Gate of Victory, the Market-place, Churches, 621; the Isar Thor, the Great Prison, the Cemetery, Palaces of Nymphenburg and Schleissheim, 622.
 Munich to Augsburg, 622.
 — Route from London, 32; from Paris, 39.
 Munkholm, Fortress of, 521.
 Muotathal, 769.
 Mürren, 738.
 Murzschlag, 304.
 Mycenæ, 603.
 N.
 Nablous, 579.
 Nah ed-Damour, 536.
 Namur, 306.
 — Route from Paris, 39.
 Nancy, 294.
 Nantes, 246.
 — Route from Paris, 39.
 Naples: Hotels, 494; Coral and Cameo Trade, History, Fortifications, 495; Churches, Cathedral Duomo, Basilica of Santa Restituta, Capella del Tesoro, the Liquefaction, Santa Maria della Pietra di Sangri, 496; Christmas, Cemeteries, Palaces, Museo Internazionale, 497; Vesuvius, 501; Grotto di Pozzuoli, Tomb of Virgil, Excursions, Capri, Grotto Azzurra, Green Grotto, Pæstum, Salerno, 505; Herculaneum, Pompeii, 502; Lake Avernus, Sibyl's Cave, Baths of Nero, Bay of Baia, Tomb of Agrippina, Liternum, Lake Agnano, Grotto del Cane, 506.
 Naples to Cairo, 507.
 — to Palermo, 507.
 — Route from London, 82; from Paris, 39.
 Narbonne, 257.
 — to Perpignan, Spain, 258.
 — Route from Paris, 39.
 Narni, 466.
 Naters, 751.
 Nauders, 764.
 Nauplia, 608.
 Navarin, 608.
 Nazareth, 530.
 Nemours, 263.
 Neeslan, 771.
 Netherlands, or Holland, 325-334.
 Neufchatel, 705.
 — Route from Paris, 39.
 Neuhausen, 717.
 Neuilly, 236.
 Nenstadt, 304.

Neuveville, 706.
 Neuwed, 641.
 Nevers, 262.
 Newark, 126.
 Newburg, 960.
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 126.
 Newport, United States, 964.
 Newport, Wales, 147.
 New York City, 946.
 Niagara, 962.
 Nice: Hotels, Climate, Waters, 280; to Monaco, Stores, Excursions, 281.
 — Route from London, 28; from Paris, 29.
 Niesen, Ascent of the, 746.
 Nile, Voyaging on the, 637 *et seq.*
 Nîmes, 360.
 — Route from Paris, 29
 Nîort, 248.
 Noli, 297.
 Norway, 811-822.
 Norwich, 120.
 Nottingham, 120.
 Novara, 441.
 — to Alexandria, 442.
 — Route from Paris, 29.
 Noyent-le-Rotrou, 940.
 Nubia, 550.
 Nuremberg: Hotels, Painters and Sculptors, Notre Dame Church, 625; the Rathhans, St. Sebald's Church, the Picture-Gallery, the Burg or Castle, Chapel of St. Giles, Church-yard of St. John, 626.
 Nuremberg to Bamberg, 627.
 — Route from Paris, 40.
 Nyon, 676.
 Nystuen, 817.

O.

Oasis, Arabian Desert, 656.
 Oban, 62.
 — to Staffa and Iona, 70.
 Obergeisen, 752.
 Oberhausen, 851.
 — Route from Paris, 40.
 Oberried, 763.
 Oberwald, 752.
 Ockenfels, Castle of, 641.
 Odessa, 886.
 Oeschinen-Thal, 712.
 Olivone, 771.
 Olmutz, 384.
 Olten, 707.
 — Route from Paris, 40.
 Olviopol, 886.
 Olympia, 608.
 Om Bejdah, 556.
 Oneglia, 297.
 Oporto, 929.
 — Route from Paris, 40.
 Orange, 296.
 Oranienbaum, 870.
 Orei, 886.
 Orleans, 243.
 Ormonts, 749.
 Ornavasso, 300.
 Orsière, 694.
 Orte, 466.
 Ortler-Spitz, 785.
 Ostend: Route from London, 22; from Paris, 40.
 Oster-Larsker, 809.
 Ortranto, 441.
 Ouchy, 679.

Ouchy: Route from Paris, 40.
 Oxford: Hotels, Colleges, "Great Tom," Names of Colleges in the University, the Bodleian Library, the Museum, Excursions, etc., 117.
 Oxford: Route from Paris, 40.

P.

Padua: Hotels, Duomo, Church of San Giustina, 410; Church of Sant'Antonio, Tombs, Arena, University, 411; Palazzo della Municipalità, Biblioteca Capitolare, Botanical Gardens, Observatory, Prato delle Valle, Palazzo Pappafava, Scuola di Sant'Antonia, 412.
 Padua to Vicenza, 413.
 — Route from Paris, 40.
 Palamede, Fortress of, 608.
 Palermo, 608.
 — to Messina, 511.
 — Route from London, 22; from Paris, 40.
 Palestine and Syria, 560-589.
 Pallanza, 420, 703, 744.
 Pamplona, 944.
 — to Tolosa, 944.
 — Route from Paris, 40.
 Paris: Approach from Rouen, 155; the Octroi, Carriages, Hotels, 156; Galigni's Messenger, 157; Apartments, Boarding-houses, 158; Restaurants and Cafés, Carriages and Omnibuses, 159; History of Paris, 160; The War with Germany, 161; Diary of the War, 163; The Thiers Government, 169; The Commune and the Government, 170; Legion of Honor, Army, Fortifications, 172; Sovereigns of France, National Garde Mobile, Courts, Tribunals, and Civil Administrations, 173; Mayors, Police, Prisons, and Correctional Establishments, 174; Children of Americans born in France, Deaths of Americans in France, Tour of Paris for Fifteen Days, 175; Tour of Paris for Eight Days, for Two Days, for One Day, 176; Days and Hours when Museums, Monuments, and Libraries can be visited, 177; Theatres, 178; Concerts, Public Balls, Café Glacier, 179; Bals Masques, Jardins des Fleurs, Steam-boats, Railways, 181; the Boulevards, 182; the new Boulevards, 184; the Quays, 185; the Bridges, 186; Places, Statues, Fountains, Colonne de Juillet, Place de la Bourse, Place du Carrousel, Place du Château d'Eau, Place du Châtelet, 187; Place de la Concorde of Louis XV., Obelisk of Luxor, Place Dauphine, Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile, 188; Place de Grève, Place Louvois or Richelieu, Place du Palais Bourbon, Panthéon, Place Royal or des Vosges, Place du Prince Eugène, Place Vendôme, 189; Colonne Vendôme, Place du Trône, Place des Victoires, Porte Saint Denis, Porte Saint Martin, Statue of Ney, of Henry IV., Fontaines de l'Arbre Sec, de la Rue de Grenelle, des Innocents, Molière, Garden of the Tuilleries, 190; Garden of the Luxembourg, Champs Elysées, Rond Point, Arc de l'Etoile, Bois de Boulogne, Avenue de l'Impératrice, Porte Dauphine, 191; Hippodrome de Longchamps, Cascade Longchamps, Allée Longchamps, Théâtre des Fleurs, Croix Catelan, 192; Churches, Chapel of St. Ferdinand, 193; Church of St.

- Roche, the Madeleine, 194; Notre Dame de Lorette, Church of St. Eustache, Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois, Church of St. Sulpice, 195; Church du Val du Grâce and Hôpital Militaire, Church of St. Etienne du Mont, Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 196; Notre Dame des Victoires, Saint Chapelle, American Chapel, 197; Palaces of the Tuilleries and Louvre, 197; the old Louvre, Colonnade du Louvre, Tower of the Louvre, Palais de l'Elysée Napoleon, 199; Palais Royal, Palais du Luxembourg, 200; Palace of the Legislative Body, 201; Palais de l'Industrie, Palais du Quai d'Orsay, Palais de la Légion d'Honneur, Palais de l'Institut, 202; Hôtel des Affaires Etrangères, the Institut, Hôtel de Ville, Banque de France, the Bourse or Exchange, 203; Mint, Imperial Carpet Manufactory, 204; Government Printing Office, Government Porcelain Manufactory, Government Tobacco Factory, General Post-Office, Plate-glass Warehouse, the Pantheon, 205; Mansion of Prince Napoleon, Maison de François I., Maison de Cornéille, Maison de Racine, Sports, Races, 206; Jockey Club, Hippodrome de Longchamps, Museum, Art Galleries, 207; Museum of the Luxembourg, Hôtel de Cluny, Palais des Thermes, Museum d'Artillerie, 214; Educational Establishments, the Sorbonne, Palais and Ecole des Beaux Arts, 215; Bibliothèque Impériale, Jardin des Plantes, 216; the Menagerie, Museum of Natural History, Conservatoire des Arts, 217; Hospitales, Almshouses, 218; Mont de Piété, Crèches, Hôtel des Invalides, 219; Ecole Militaire, 220; Military Hospitales, Markets, Tattersalls, Abattoirs, Artesian Wells, 221; Canal de l'Ourcq, Sewers, Catacombs, Cemetries, 222; Tradesmen recommended, 223; Bankers, Physicians, and Lawyers, 224; General Advice to Travelers, American Joint National Company, 225.
- Paris to Cherbourg, Route 1, 236.
- to Brest, Route 2, 239.
- to Nantes, Route 3, 242.
- to La Rochelle, Route 4, 247.
- to Bordeaux, Route 5, 249.
- to Narbonne, *via* Carcassonne, Route 6, 256.
- to Narbonne, *via* Beziers, Route 7, 258.
- to Switzerland, *via* Dijon, Route 8, 260.
- to Marseilles, Route 9, 266.
- to Strasbourg, Route 10, 281.
- to Cologne, Route 11, 305.
- to Vienna, Route 12, 308.
- to Vichy, 263.
- to Genoa, 265.
- to Turin, 267.
- to Metz, 248.
- to Berlin, *via* Aix-la-Chapelle, Cologne, and Hanover, 249.
- Route from London, 32.
- Routes from, to all parts of the world, 34.
- Parma: History, the Ducal Palace, 431; Farnese Theatre, Museum, Churches, Palazzo del Giardino, the Stradone, 432.
- Parma to Modena, 432.
- Route from London, 32; from Paris, 40.
- Parpan, 760.
- Passage per Steamships, xviii. *et seq.*
- Passports—Regulations regarding United States, xv. *et seq.*
- Pastarena, 704.
- Patras, 605.
- Fau, 255.
- Route from London, 32; from Paris, 40.
- 40.
- Faullac, Chateau Lafitte, 254.
- Peekskill, 950.
- Pembroke, 146.
- Route from Paris, 40.
- Penrith, 123.
- Penzance, 151.
- Perpignan, 263.
- Route from Paris, 40.
- Perth, 75.
- Perugia, 464.
- Pesaro, 483.
- Pescara, 440.
- Peschiera, 418.
- Pesth, 395.
- Route from London, 32; from Paris, 40.
- 40.
- Peterborough, 126.
- Peterhof Palace, 870.
- Petra, 555.
- Pfaffers, Baths of, 756.
- Route from Paris, 40.
- Pfyn, Forest of, 751.
- Philadelphia, 965.
- Phila, 550.
- Piacenza, 431.
- to Parma, 431.
- Pidhavo, 603.
- Pierre à Bot, or Toad Stone, 706.
- Pierrefonds, Baths of: Route from Paris, 40.
- Pilat, Mont, 737.
- Piræus, 599.
- to Corinth, 602.
- Pisa: Hotels, Cathedral, 467; the High Altar, Tombs, Baptistery, Leaning Tower, Campo Santo, 468; Church of Santa Caterina, Santa Maria della Spina, University, Botanical Garden, Museo di Storia Naturale, Accademia della Belle Arti, Palazzo Lanfranchi, the Residence of Lord Byron, Countess Guicciola, Piazza du Cavalieri, Baths, San Pietro in Grado, Certosa, 469; Cascine, 470.
- Pisa to Leghorn, 470.
- Route from Paris, 40.
- Pistoia, 441.
- to Florence, 441.
- Piz Alun, 757.
- Bernina, 765.
- Chiampatsch, 764.
- Corvatsch, 761.
- Griatschouls, 764.
- Langnau, 765.
- Mezdi, 764.
- Mundann, 770.
- Muralig, 765.
- Nair, 761.
- Pisoc, 764.
- Roseng, 765.
- Rusein, 773.
- Sol, 767.
- Todl, 762.
- Tumbif, 770.
- Plurs, 767.
- Plymouth, England, 150.
- United States, 963.
- Poitiers, 247.
- to Rochefort, 247.
- Route from Paris, 40.
- Poltava, 385.

Pompell, 502.
 Pont du Garde, 259.
 Ponte, 763.
 Pontresina, 764.
 Pools of Solomon, 575.
 Porlezza, 745.
 Porto Maurizio, 297.
 Portrush, 60.
 Portsmouth, 182.
 Portugal, 938.
 Poschiavo, 766.
 Poughkeepsie, 950.
 Prad, 766.
 Prague: Hotels, Altstadt, St. John Nepomuk, 851; Hradshin, Laurenziberg, Cathedral, Relics, Chapel of St. John Nepomuk, Carolinum, Thier-Kirche, Rathhaus, 839; John of Luxembourg, Museum, John Huss, Acropolis, Queen Libussa, Czernin Palace, 838; Wallenstein's Palace, Places of Resort, Manufactures, Monuments, 384.
 Prague to Vienna, 884.
 — Route from London, 82; from Paris, 40.
 Presburg, 396.
 — Route from Paris, 40.
 Puerto de Santa Maria, 937.

 Q.
 Quebec, 958.
 Queenstown, *formerly Cove of Cork*, 44.

 R.
 Racconigi, 447.
 Ragatz, 756.
 — Route from Paris, 40.
 Rambouillet, 286.
 Ramleh, 565.
 Ramsgate, 131.
 — Route from Paris, 40.
 Randers, 810.
 Ranft, 728.
 Rapperschwil, 755.
 Ras en-Nakourah, 587.
 Rastchak: Route from Paris, 40.
 Ratisbon: Hotels, 693; the Dome or Cathedral of St. Peter, the Rathhaus, the Scotch Benedictine Church, the Walhalla or Temple of Fame, 624.
 Ratisbon: Route from Paris, 40.
 Ravenna, 435.
 — to Faenza, etc., 437.
 Rawyl, Summit of the, 747.
 Reichenau, 800, 768.
 Reid, 734.
 Rennes, 241.
 Rethel, 292.
 Rezzonica, 429.
 Rheims, 291.
 — to Nancy, 292.
 — Route from Paris, 40.
 Rheineck, Castle of, 641.
 Rheinfelden, 717.
 Rhine: Route from London to the, 82; from Paris, 40.
 Rhoda, 544.
 Rhodes, Island of, 589.
 — to Smyrna, 559.
 Rhone Glacier, the, 732.
 Rhyl, 141.
 Richmond, Surrey, 115.
 Richterswyl, 755.
 Riffelberg, the, 699.

Riga: Route from Paris, 40.
 Rigi, the, 736.
 Rimini, 487.
 — to Ancona, 438.
 — to Brindisi, 438.
 Ringsted, 908.
 Riom, 262.
 Ripalta, 440.
 Ripon, 125.
 Rjukanfos Fall, the, 819.
 Roanne, 265.
 Rochefort (sur Mer), 248.
 — Route from Paris, 40.
 Rochester, 131.
 Roeskilde, 806.
 Rolle, 676.
 Romansmottler, 754.
 Romanshorn, 738.
 — Route from Paris, 40.
 Rome: Hotels, 471; Walls, Gates, Bridges, 473; Forum Romanum, Temple of Concord, Temple of Vespasian, Temple of Saturn, Arch of Septimius Severus, Column of Phocas, Via Sacra, Basilica of Julia, Recortasis, Temple of Romulus, Arch of Janus Quadrifrons, Cloaca Maxima, Temple of Vesta, Temple of Ceres and Proserpine, Temple of Fortuna Virilis, House of Rienzi, Excavations at the Palace of the Cæsars, House of Augustus, 478; Circus Maximus, Baths of Caracalla, Arch of Constantine, Meta Sudana, Temple of Venus and Rome, Basilica of Constantine, Colosseum, 474; Baths of Titus, Temple of Remus, Tomb of Bibulus, Capitol, Dying Gladiator, etc., 475; Reserved Cabinet, Venus of the Capitol, Statue of Marcus Aurelius, Tarpelan Rock, Forum Trajanum, Forum of Pallas, Pantheon, Temple of Neptune, 476; Theatres, Baths of Diocletian, Tomb of Hadrian (now the Castle of St. Angelo), 477; Tomb of the Scipios, Columbaria, Piazzas, Churches, St. Peter's, 478; Monuments, Ascent of the Dome, Subterranean Church, 479; Ceremonies in St. Peter's, Lateran Basilica, Table on which the Last Supper was eaten, Scala Santa, Santa Maria Maggiore, 480; Chapel of the Holy Sacrament, Pauline Chapel, St. Paul without the Walls, Basilica of St. Lorenzo, St. Agnes, Basilica of the SS. Apostoli, 481; other Churches, 482; Vatican, immense number of Rooms, Scallia Regia, Sistine Chapel, Michael Angelo's Frescoes, Loges of Raphael, Stanze of Raphael, 483; Picture-Gallery, Raphael's Transfiguration, 484; Domenichino's Masterpiece, the Communion of St. Jerome, Museum, Library, 485; Corridor of Inscriptions, Museo Chiaramonti, Braccio Nuovo, Statues and Busts, Fann of Praxiteles, Rotunda, Court of Belvidere, 486; the Laocoon, Apollo Belvidere, Hall of Animals, Gallery of Statues, Hall of the Greek Cross, Hall of Biga, Etruscan Museum, Lateran Museum, Quirinal Palace, Private Palaces, Palazzo Borghese, 487; Palazzo Colonna, Palazzo Corsini, Palazzo Doria-Pamfili Farnese, Farnesina Barberini, Spada (Pompey's Statue), Rossigliosi, Guido a Murderer, 488; Academy of St. Luke, Manufactory of Mosaics, Gardens of the Vatican, Banks, Manufactures, Villas Albana, Borghese, Ludovisi, 489; Pamfili-Doria and Palatina, Excursions, Via Appia, Tomb of Scipio,

- Arch of Drusus, Church of St. Sebastian, Tomb of Cecilia Metella, Albano, Grotta Ferrata, Frascati, 490; Claudian Aqueducts, Sacred Grove of Bacchus, called by some the Temple of Egeria, Palestrina Colonna, Tivoli, Villa of Hadrian, Mons Sacer, Veil, Prima Porta, Ostia, 491; Days and Hours for Visiting the different Palaces, 492; Segni, Studios of different Artists, 493, 498; Climate, Physicians, Lodgings, 493; Carriages, Servants, 494.
- Rome to Naples, 494.
- Route from London, 32; from Paris, 40.
- Rönne, 508.
- Rosenlani, Baths and Glacier of, 730.
- Ross, 140.
- Rothenthurm, 774.
- Rothsay, Isle of Bute, 67.
- Rotterdam, 337.
- to the Hague, *via* Delft, 337.
- Route from London, 32; from Paris, 40.
- Rouen, 154.
- to Paris, 155.
- Route from Paris, 40.
- Roumili-Fener, 595.
- Roumili-Kissar, Castle of Europe, 595.
- Routes from London to all parts of the world, 29.
- from Paris to all parts of the world, 34.
- Roveredo, 304.
- Rubens, the Painter, 314.
- Rudesheim, 659.
- Route from Paris, 40.
- Rugby, 120.
- Rugge, 441.
- Rungsted, 808.
- Russia, 636-639.
- Rydboholm, 831.
- Ryde, Isle of Wight: Route from Paris, 40.
- Rytterknaegten, 808.
- S.
- Saardam, 333.
- Saas, 704.
- Säbye, 810.
- Sachsen, 733.
- Safed, 532.
- St. Andrew's, 83.
- Anton, 781.
- Asaph, 142.
- Ay, 243.
- Bernard, 691.
- Route from Paris, 41.
- Branchier, 695.
- Brienc, 241.
- Cloud, 233.
- Denis, 234.
- Gall, or St. Gallen, 739.
- Route from Paris, 41.
- Germain, 235.
- Gervais, Baths of, 694.
- Route from Paris, 37.
- Ginglyph, 682.
- Gothard Railway, 733.
- Leonard's, 133.
- Louis, 955.
- Malo, 241.
- Martin, 684.
- Maurice, 299, 750.
- Route from Paris, 41.
- Michel, 298, 777.
- Moritz, the Baths of, 761.
- Route from London, 32; from Paris, 41.
- St. Niklaus, 699.
- Ouen, 233.
- Paul, 955.
- Perey, 277.
- Petersburg: Routes to, Hotels, 341; Islands and Bridges, St. Isaac's Cathedral, 342; Smolnoi Church, Institution des Demoiselles Noble, Cathedral of St. Petersburg, 343; Cathedral and Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, the Mint, 344; Preobajenski Church, Winter Palace, 345; Crown Jewels, 347; the Hermitage, 348; Marble Palace, Michailoff Palace, 359. Taurida Palace, Anitchkoff Palace, the Admiralty, Statues of Peter the Great and Catharine II., 360; Arsenal, Museum or Academy of Sciences, Foundling Hospital, 361; Lying-in Hospital, University, Academy of Arts, 363; Russian Gallery, Private Picture-Galleries, 363; Imperial Public Library, 364; Museum of Imperial Carriages, 365; Moscow Gate, 366; Fur Dealers, Theatres, Summer Gardens, Gardens of Catharineschoff, 367; Alexander Palace, 368; Pavloek Palace and Arsenal, Poulkova Observatory, 369.
- St. Petersburg: Route from London, 32; from Paris, 41.
- Pierre, 694.
- Prex, 677.
- Quentin, 305.
- Route from Paris, 41.
- Remo, 297.
- Sebastian, 900.
- Route from Paris, 41.
- Sergius Monastery, 371.
- Vittore, 301, 763.
- Salamanca, 304.
- Sallsbury, 149.
- Sallanches, 684.
- Salzburg: Route from Paris, 40.
- Samaria, 579.
- Samoëns, 689.
- San Bernardino, 301, 763.
- San Ildefonso, or La Granja Palace, 913.
- Saragossa, 342.
- Route from Paris, 40.
- Saratoga, 960.
- Sargans, 756.
- Sarnen, 724.
- Sarzana, 451.
- Sattel, 773.
- Saumur, 245.
- Saut Ste. Marie, 965.
- Savona, 297.
- Saxen-les-Bains, 750.
- Scanfs, 764.
- Scarborough, 124.
- Schaffhausen, 718.
- to Constance, 718.
- Schiers, 774.
- Schilthorn, the, 723.
- Schlinzmach, Baths of, 716.
- Schlangenbad, 637.
- Route from London, 32; from Paris, 40.
- Schmerikon, 755.
- Schüpfheim, 745.
- Schwalbach, 637.
- Route from London, 32; from Paris, 41.
- Schwanden, 769.
- Schwanze Thurm, or Black Tower, 716.
- Schweizerhof, the, 717.
- Schwyz, 735.

Scotland, 62-63.
 Sebaste, 579.
 Seewen, 735.
 Segovia, 913.
 Sehall, 549.
 Sempach, 716.
 Sennwald, 763.
 Sens, 295.
 Sepey, 748.
 Sestri de Ponente, 297.
 Sevastopol, 687.
 Seville, 919.
 — to Cadiz, 925.
 Sèvres, 234.
 Shanghai: Route from Paris, 41.
 Sheffield, 127.
 Shekh Abaddeh, 544.
 Shiloh, or Seilun, 579.
 Shrewsbury, 140.
 Sicily, 607.
 Sidon, 536.
 Sieben Brunnen, the, 747.
 Siena, 471.
 Sierra Nevada, 987.
 Sierre, 299, 751.
 Sils Maria, 767.
 Silverplana, 761.
 Simpheropol, 591.
 Simphon, the, 300, 702.
 Sinal to Akabah, 563.
 Sinigaglia, 433.
 Sion, 748, 751.
 Sloop, or Assiout, 544.
 Siwah, 556.
 Skagen, 810.
 Skeleton Tours, xxiv. *et seq.*
 Skokloster, Castle of, 834.
 Sligo, 57.
 Smyrna, 590.
 — to Constantinople, 590.
 Soleure, or Solothurn, 706.
 Solothurn, or Soleure, 706.
 Solstein, the, 732.
 Sondrio, 302, 767.
 Soré, 803.
 Southampton, 184.
 — Route from Paris, 41.
 Spa, 306; the Fountains, Excursions, Cas.no,
 Races, Les Quatre Fils Aymon, 807.
 — Route from London, 32; from Paris,
 41.
 Spain, 894-944.
 Sparta, 607.
 — to Pylos, 608.
 Speer, the, 756.
 Spello, 466.
 Spezzia, 451.
 — Route from Paris, 41.
 Splügen, 300, 753.
 Spoleto, 466.
 Stachelberg, Baths of, 772.
 Stäfa, 755.
 Staffa, 71.
 Stafford, 131.
 Stalden, 704.
 Statzerhorn, the, 760.
 Steinach Station, 303.
 Stelvia, the, 785.
 — Road over the, 802.
 Stenay, 292.
 Stenla, 595.
 Sterzing, 303, 736.
 Stirling, 81; Excursions from, 82.

Stockholm: Hotels, Riddarsholm, Helge
 Antsholm, Carriages, 826; Royal Palace,
 826; Royal Library, National Museum, 827;
 Kungsträdgården, Academy of Sciences,
 Churches, Statues, 839; Theatres, Deer Park,
 Villa Byström, Carlberg and Haga Parks,
 Carlberg and Haga Castles, Excursions,
 880; Castle of Ulricad, Royal Palaces of
 Svartå and Rosersberg, 831.
 Stockholm to Gottenburg, 831.
 — to Upsala, 833.
 — to St. Petersburg, 834.
 — Route from Paris, 41.
 Stockerstad, 820.
 Stonehenge, 149.
 Stoss, the, 740.
 Strasbourg, 843.
 — to Cologne, 349.
 — Route from Paris, 41.
 Stratford-on-Avon, 118.
 — Route from Paris, 41.
 Strelna Palace, 871.
 Stresa, 300, 430, 744.
 Stuben, 731.
 Stuttgart, 623.
 — Route from London, 32; from Paris, 41.
 Suez, 559.
 — Route from Paris, 41.
 Sundvolden, 817.
 Sursee, 715.
 Susa, 299, 778.
 Susten, 751.
 Swansea, 146.
 Sweden, 822-835.
 Switzerland, 665-778.
 — Routes to, Passports, Baggage, Money,
 Hotels, 665; Season for Traveling, Cloth-
 ing, etc., 666; Excursions, Guides, Horses
 and Carriages, 667; Diligences, Territory,
 Telegraph, Postage, Railway, 668; Con-
 stitution, Population, Cantons, Budget, Army,
 Lakes, Rivers and Falls, 669; Interesting
 Points of View, Passes and their Heights,
 the Alps, 660; Heights of Mountains, Gla-
 ciers, History, 661; Fêtes des Lutteurs
 (Wrestling Days), Routes through Switzer-
 land, 663.
 Syracuse, 512.
 Syria and Palestine, 560-589.

T.

Tangier, 931.
 Tanlay, 295.
 Tautura, 537.
 Tappan, 949.
 Tarare, 265.
 Tarascon, 296.
 Tarasp-Bad, 764.
 Tarragona, 939.
 Tarrytown, 949.
 Tavanasa, 770.
 Tel Basta, 557.
 Tel el Amarna, 544.
 Tell's Chapel, 740.
 Tenby, 146.
 Tepé Kermen, 890.
 Terni, 466.
 Tete Noire, 692.
 Thebes, Greece, 607.
 — Egypt, 546.
 Theodosia, 891.
 Therapia, 595.
 Thionville, 848.

Thomery Station, 295.
 Thonon, 683.
 — to Sixt, 683.
 — to Geneva, 683.
 Thousand Islands, the, 957.
 Thun, 713, 745.
 — Route from Paris, 41.
 Thuisis, 300, 758.
 Tiberias, 581.
 Tiflis, 893.
 Tinos, 819.
 Tipperary, 52.
 Tirano, 302, 767.
 Titlis, the, 733.
 Toledo, 914.
 — Route from Paris, 41.
 Tomleivdalen, 817.
 Töplitz, 380.
 — Route from Paris, 41.
 Toronto, 967.
 Torquay, 150.
 Tosa Falls, 752.
 Toulon, 279.
 — Route from Paris, 41.
 Toulouse, 257.
 Tounnerre, 295.
 Tours, 244.
 — Route from London, 33; from Paris, 41.
 Tours in skeleton, xxiv. *et seq.*
 Tourtemagne, 299, 751.
 Treib, 740.
 Trent, 303.
 Trenton Falls, 961.
 Treves, 292.
 — Route from Paris, 41.
 Trieste, 393.
 — Route from London, 33; from Paris, 41.
 Trifhorn, the, 697.
 Tripoli, 583.
 Tripolizza, 607.
 Trogen, 762.
 Troitzkoi Monastery, 832.
 Troihatten, Falls of, 833.
 Trondhjem, 820.
 Trons, 770.
 Tsarkoe Sélo, Palace of, 863.
 Tula, 884.
 Tunbridge Wells, 133.
 Turbia, 296.
 Turin : Hotels, 444; Duomo, Chapel of Santo Spirone, Church of La Consolata, Church of del Corpus Domini, Palazzo Royal, 445; Armoria Regia, Royal Gallery of Paintings, Museum of Antiquities, Museum of Natural History, Université Reale Piazza di San Carlo, Piazza Susini, Piazza Vittoria Emanuele, Palaces, Theatres, 446; Charitable Institutions, Manufactures, La Superga, 447.
 Turin to Genoa, 447.
 — Route from London, 33; from Paris, 41.
 Turkey and Greece, 590-609.
 Tyre, 586.
 Tyrol, 779-787.

U.

Ulm, 623.
 — to Stuttgart, 623.
 — Route from Paris, 41.
 Ulswater, Lake, 129.
 Ulverston, 129.
 United States, 945-967.
 Unspunnen, Castle of, 726.
 Unterschächen, 772.

Upsala, 833.
 Uri, Lake of, 740.
 Utrecht, 333.
 — Route from Paris, 41.
 Uznach, 755.

V.

Valence, 277, 296.
 Valencia, 937.
 — Route from Paris, 41.
 Valetta, 517.
 Valladolid, 904.
 — Route from Paris, 41.
 Vallorbe, 754.
 Valognes, 238.
 Val Tosa, 752.
 Vanzone, 704.
 Varna : Route from Paris, 41.
 Vasto, 440.
 Vedbaek, 808.
 Vegli Station, 297.
 Venetia, or Venice, 399.
 Venice : Hotels, Situation, Grand Canal, Gondolas, 400; Manufactures, Government, 401; Piazza San Marco, Church of St. Geminiano, Private Residences, 402; Church of San Marco, Bronze Horses, Zeno Chapel, Baptistry, Chapel of the Holy Cross, 403; Chapel of Madonna di Mascoll, Sacristy, Torre dell' Orologio, Royal Palace, Libreria Vecchie, Library of St. Mark, Mint, Campanile, 404; Doge's Palace, Giant's Staircase, the Lion's Mouth, Scala d'Oro, Bibliotheca di San Marco, Tintoretto's Painting of "Paradise," Paul Veronese's Painting of "Venice," 405; Salò della Scrutinio, Sala della Scudo, Chapel, Sotto Piombia, Bridge of Sighs, Arsenal, 406; Palazzo Foscari, Pisani a Polo, Grimani, Manfrini, Moro (the supposed Residence of Othello), Formosa, Taglioni, del Polo (where Marco Polo died), Tintoretto's House, Churches, Santa Maria Gloriosa de' Frari, Titian's Monument, 407; Santa Giovanni e Paolo, Santa Maria della Salute, Accademia della Belle Arti, Titian, 408; his First, Last, and Greatest Production, Schools, Tintoretto, Museo Correr, Theatres, Charitable Institutions, Gondola Fares, 409; Valet de Place, 410.
 Venice to Padua, 410.
 — Route from London, 33; from Paris, 41.
 Ventimiglia, 296.
 Verblungsnaes, 821.
 Vernayaz, 750.
 Verona : Hotels, Fortifications, Catullus, Pliny, 414; Paul Veronese, Amphitheatre, Fortifications, 415; Churches, Palaces, 416; Tombs of the old Lords of Verona, Town Hall, Juliet's Tomb, 417.
 Verona to Mantua, 417.
 — to Milan, 418.
 — Route from Paris, 41.
 Versailles, 227-230.
 Verviers, 307.
 Vevay, 679.
 — Route from Paris, 42.
 Viborg, 811.
 Vicenza, 413.
 — to Verona, 414.
 — Route from Paris, 42.
 Vichy : Hotels, 263; Springs, Diseases, new Casino, 264; Park, Physicians, Excursions, 265.

Vichy to Switzerland, 265.

— Route from London, 33; from Paris, 42.

Vienna: Hotels, 384; History, Promenades, Palaces, People, 385; Public Buildings, Cathedral of St. Stephen, Churches, Church of the Augustines, Canova's Monument of the Archduchess Christine, Church of the Capucines, 386; Coffin of Napoleon II., Carmelite Church, Imperial Palace, Cabinet of Antiquities, Cabinet of Minerals, 387; Museum of Natural History, Schatzkammer or Imperial Jewel Office, Coach-House, Riding-School, Volksgarten, Hofgarten, Picture-Gallery, 388; Ambras Collection, Armour, Esterhazy Summer Palace, Prince Lichtenstein's Palace, Counts Czernin, Schönbrunn, Harrach, and Lemberg's Collection of Pictures, Imperial Arsenal, 391; University, General Hospital, Lying-in Hospital, Theatres, 392; Meerschaums, Manufactures, Carriages, Baggage, Passports, Cafés, Valet de Place, Opera-Glasses, Lace and Bohemian Glass, 393.

Vienna to Trieste, 304, 397.

— to Trieste, via Semmering Railway, 304.

— to Baden Warm Springs, 394.

— to Mödling, 394.

— to Schönbrunn, 394.

— to Saxenburg, 394.

— to Kalenberg, 395.

— to Klosterneuburg, 395.

— to Leopoldsdorf, 395.

— to Pesth, 395.

— to Venice direct, 395.

— Route from London, 33; from Paris,

42.

Vienna, 276, 396.

Viesch, 752.

Vigo, 380.

Villard, 749.

Villeneuve, 299, 632.

Villeperdue, 247.

Vincennes, 235.

Vispach, 299, 751.

Vittoria, 901.

Vitzman, 739.

Voltri, 297.

Vostizza, 605.

Vufflens, Chateau of, 677.

W.

Wadenswyl, 755, 772.

Waldhäuser, 769.

Wadi Halfa, 551.

Waldshut, 717.

Wales, 141-143.

— the Tour of, 141.

Worcester, 149.

Wallenstadt, 756.

Warsaw, 841.

— Route from London, 33.

Warwick, 118.

Wasen, 741.

Washington, D.C., 966.

Waterford, 53.

Waterloo, 318.

Wauwyl, 715.

Weggis, 739.

Weimar, 373.

— to Erfurt, 374.

Weissbad, 762.

Weissenburg, Sulphur Baths of, 747.

Weissenfels, 373.

Weissenstein, the, 706.

Weissensturm, 640.

Wener Lake, 833.

Wenersburg, 883.

Wesen, 756.

West Point, 959.

Wetterhorn, the, 739.

Wetter Lake, 833.

Whitehaven, 130.

White Mountains, 961.

Wilburg, 835.

Wiesbaden, 635.

— Route from London, 33.

Wiesen, 775.

Wight, the Isle of: Tours of, 184; Invasion of, the King of Wight, Osborne House, Ryde, 135; Sandown, Shanklin, the Chine, Undercliff or Landslip, 136; Bournemouth, Ventnor, Freshwater, 137; Newport, Carisbrooke Castle, West Cowes, Norris Castle, 138.

Wildbad, Baths of: Route from London, 33.

Wildegge Castle, 716.

Wildhaus, 771.

Wildstrubel, the, 747.

Winchester, 134.

Windermere, 129.

Windsor, 115.

Winterthur, 720.

Wittenberg, 364.

Woodstock, 117.

Worb, 745.

Würzburg, 637.

— to Frankfurt, 623.

Y.

Yalta, 891.

Yarmouth, 131.

Youghal, 47.

York, 123.

— to Durham, Newcastle, Berwick, etc.,

124.

— to Doncaster, Newark, Peterborough,

Cambridge, etc., 123.

Yverdon, 704.

Z.

Zerkintz, Lake of, 397.

Ziri, 782.

Zofingen, 715.

Zürich: Hotels, Cathedral, Peters-kirche,

Town Library, Old Arsenal, Public Institutions, Statue of Charlemagne, Promenades, 721; Botanical Garden, the Bau-

schanze, Carriages, Excursions, 722.

Zürich: Route from London, 33.

Zug, 726.

Zug, 763.

Zweismimmen, 747.

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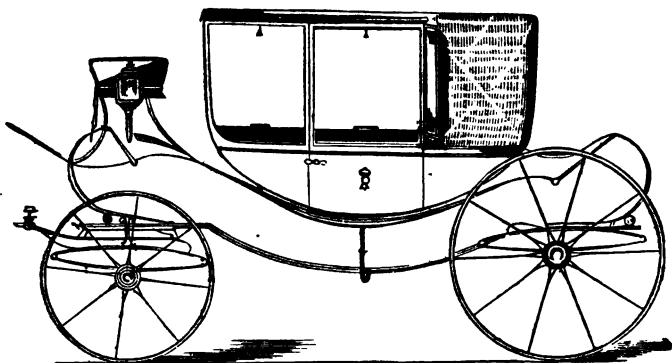
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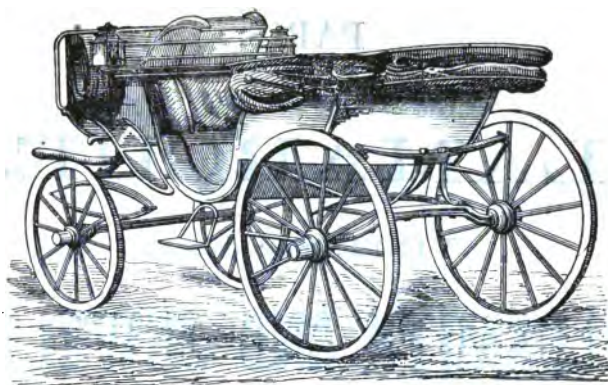
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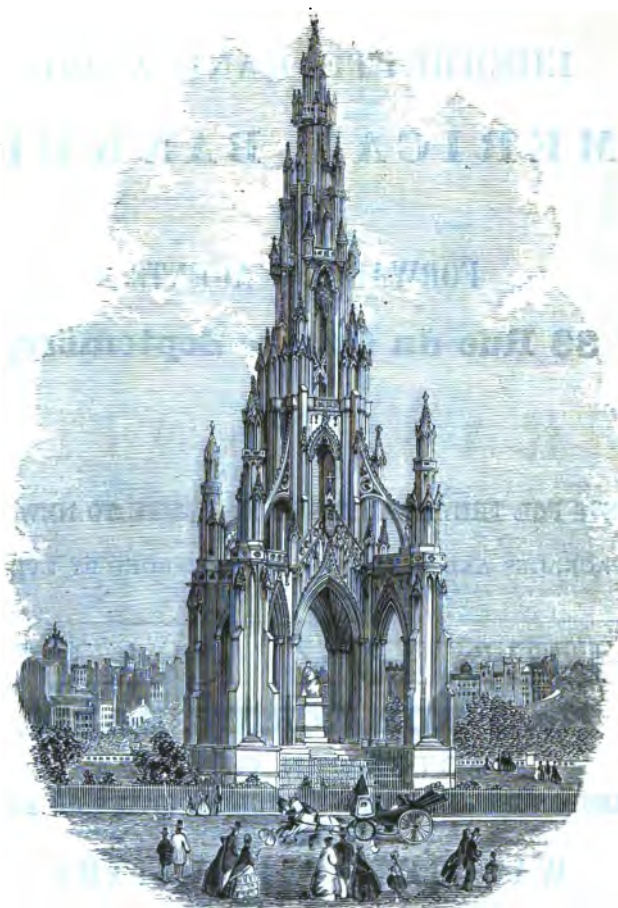
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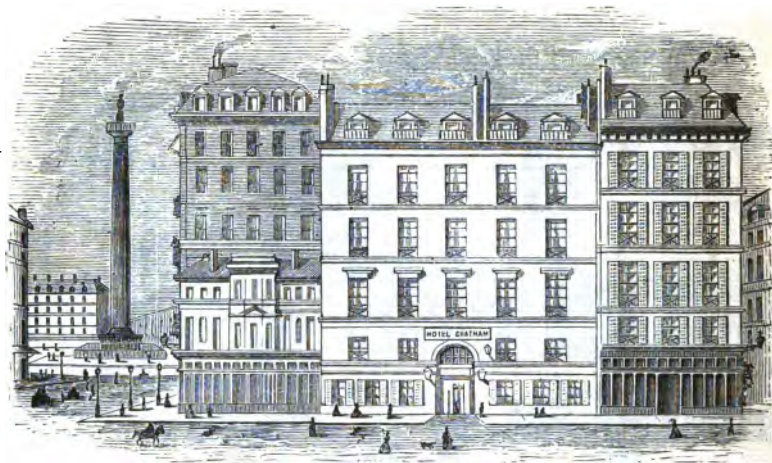
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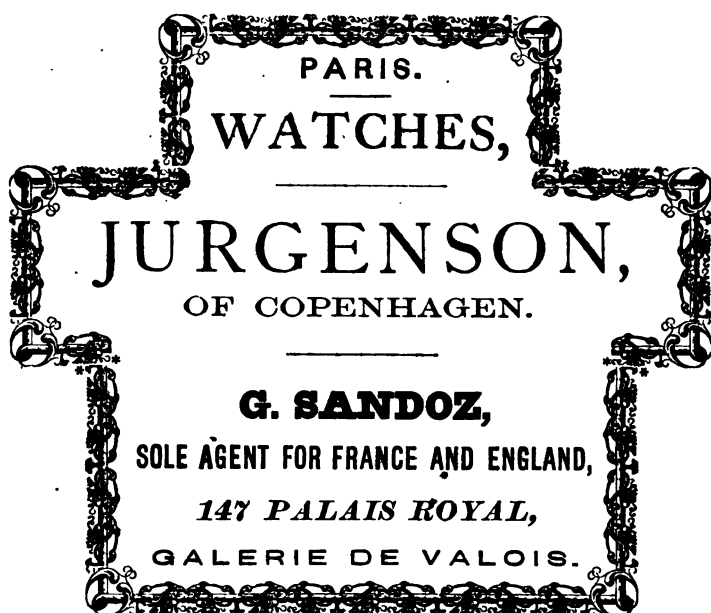
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SEE GUIDE NOTICE UNDER HEAD OF HOTELS, PAGE 65.

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The Hotel since its opening, three years ago, has been very successful, and is now known to be the principal American Family Hotel in Glasgow.

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(IN THE CENTRE OF THE CITY.)



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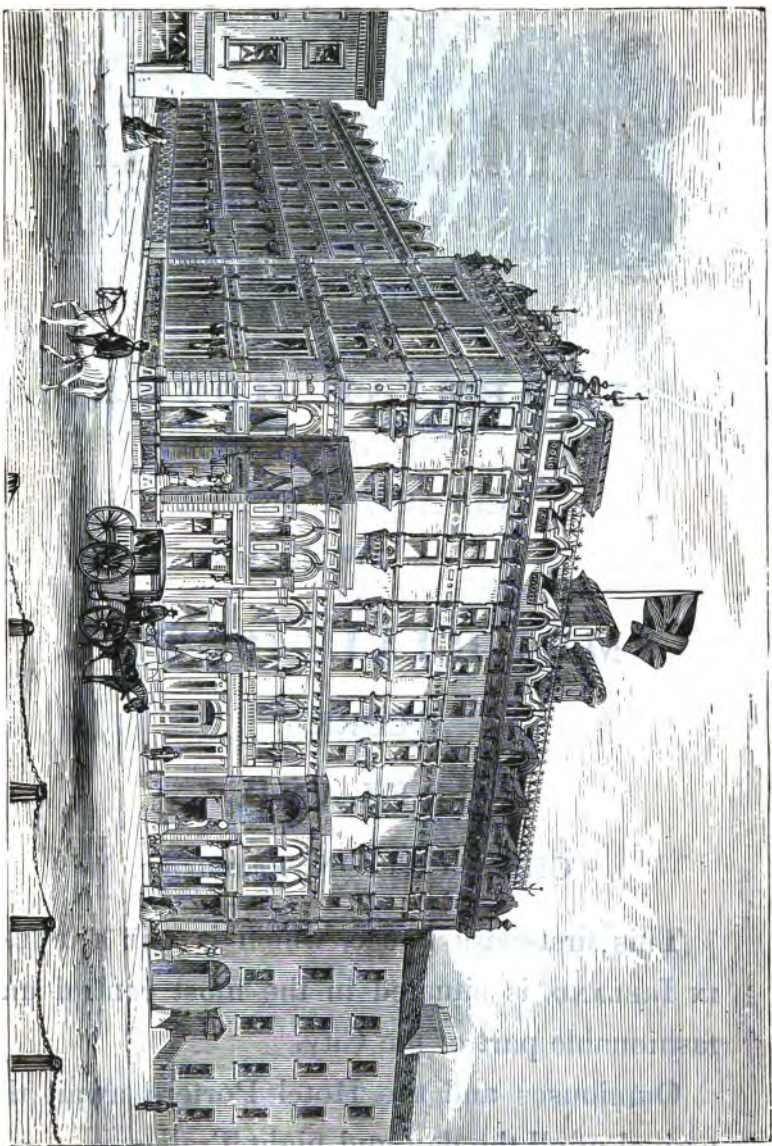
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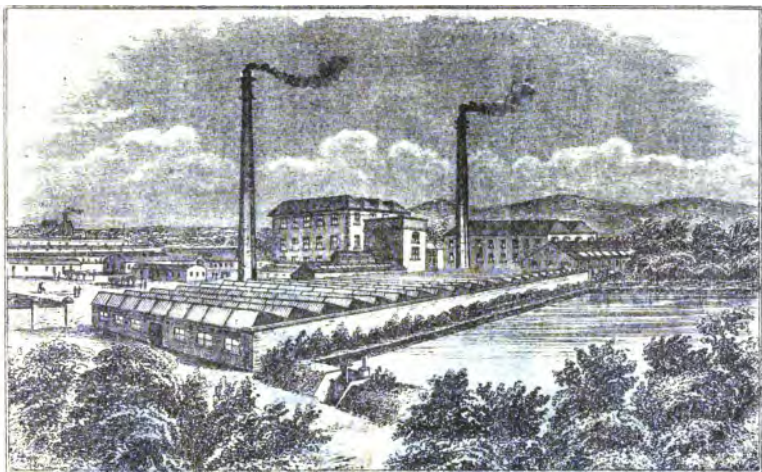
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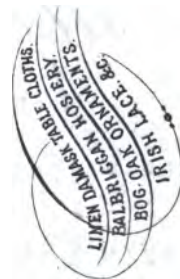
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Round the World.—Messrs. Cook, Son, & Jenkins are now prepared to issue a direct traveling ticket for a journey Round the World by steam, commencing in New York, Chicago, or San Francisco, and ending at any of those places; available to go either West or East. Price, first-class, \$950 gold.

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Those contemplating a Tour need only address Messrs. Cook, Son, & Jenkins, 261 Broadway, New York, giving the journey they propose, when the price of the tickets will be at once quoted.

Cook's Excursionist is published monthly in New York, London, and Brussels, at ten cents per copy, or 50 cts. for Season, and contains programmes and lists to the number of nearly 1000 Specimen Tours; tickets for which are issued by Cook, Son, & Jenkins, with fares by every Line of Steamers leaving New York. The **EXCURSIONIST** can be had by mail, postpaid, upon application.

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LONDON AND THE SEA COAST OF ENGLAND.

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DAILY SERVICE FROM LONDON BRIDGE AND VICTORIA STATIONS,

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Through Tickets available to stop on the way at Dieppe, Rouen, &c.

Spacious Hotels and Restaurants at London Bridge and Victoria Stations, also at Newhaven.

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TRAINS TO BRIGHTON (the Queen of English Watering-Places), also to WORTHING, EASTBOURNE, ST. LEONARDS, HASTINGS, the ISLE OF WIGHT, &c. Special Facilities for Visits to these beautiful localities during Summer and Autumn.

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RETURN TICKETS for four days, or for one month and less periods, to the ISLE OF WIGHT, Ryde, Cowes, and Newport; for Osborne, Her Majesty's Marine Residence, Carisbrooke Castle, and Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor, Bonchurch, &c.; also Monthly Tickets. These Tickets enable Passengers to break their journey at Portsmouth, the principal Naval Arsenal of England.

*General Offices,
London Bridge Station.*

J. P. KNIGHT,
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The Great Western Railway Co., OF ENGLAND,

Issue Tickets between Liverpool, Birkenhead, Holyhead, &c., *via Chester*, to London and the South of England by three routes, viz.:

1. **THE ROYAL (OXFORD) ROUTE** through Chester and the Valley of the Dee, the Vale of Llangollen, Shrewsbury, Birmingham, Warwick, Leamington (for Stratford-on-Avon and Kenilworth), Oxford, Woodstock, Reading, and Slough (for Windsor—the route taken by Her Majesty the Queen in traveling between Windsor and Balmoral).

Passengers holding Through Tickets may break their journey at Warwick or Leamington, to visit Stratford-on-Avon and Kenilworth, and at Oxford to visit the Colleges, &c.

2. **THE WORCESTER ROUTE** from Chester to Shrewsbury, and thence through the Severn Valley, Worcester, Evesham, Honeybourne (for Stratford-on-Avon), Oxford, Reading, and Slough (for Windsor).

3. **THE HEREFORD AND GLOUCESTER ROUTE** from Chester to Shrewsbury, through Ludlow, Hereford, Ross, the Valley of the Wye, Gloucester (for Cheltenham), the Stroud Valley, Reading, and Slough (for Windsor).

At Gloucester, the line, running through the whole of South Wales, and forming the direct route between London and the South of Ireland, the Lakes of Killarney, &c., branches out of the main line.

Saloon and Family Carriages (reserved) may be obtained at 24 hours' notice, for parties of not less than eight persons.

Tickets may be obtained at the Great Western Office, James Street, Liverpool, or on board the Railway Boats plying between the Liverpool Landing Stage and Birkenhead.

Passengers should be careful to ask for "Great Western Tickets."

During the Summer months, Tourist Tickets (available for a month) are issued, enabling the holders to break their journey at all places of interest, at a small increase upon the ordinary fares; also, Tickets for "Circular Tours" by Rail and Coach through the most picturesque parts of Wales (North and South).

Programmes of the arrangements are published monthly, and may be obtained at any station or from the undersigned.

To the Tourist and the Antiquarian the Great Western Railway possesses features of interest unequalled by any other Railway in the United Kingdom. It affords convenient and, in many instances, the only Railway access to places sought after from the historical associations connected with them, such as Chester, Shrewsbury (with Uriconium, the ancient Roman city and battle-field, within an easy ride), Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon, Kenilworth, Oxford, Worcester, Ludlow, Hereford, Woodstock, Windsor, and many other places of note, all reached by the Great Western route; while the scenery of North and South Wales, the Valley of the Wye, &c., through which the Railway passes, is unsurpassed in Great Britain.

Time-Books, Maps, &c., are supplied to the Steamships running between England and America, and they will be forwarded, free of charge, to any part of America, to all persons applying for the same to the undersigned, of whom particulars as to trains, fares, and other arrangements may be obtained.

J. GRIERSON, *General Manager.*

PADDINGTON STATION, LONDON.

NEW HOTEL,

CAIRO, Egypt.

This splendid establishment has recently been purchased by the proprietor of the Hôtel de l'Europe, at Alexandria, who proposes to make it the most comfortable hotel in the East.

It is situated in the most beautiful part of the city, in view of all the amusements going on in that world-renowned city.

GEORGE HOTEL, Melrose.

JAMES MEZIES begs to call the attention of Americans visiting Melrose to the comforts of this Establishment, being the nearest first-class Hotel to the Railway Station and only ten minutes' walk from the Abbey. As parties coming to Melrose have often been misdirected by the servants of the railway company, no doubt being paid for doing so, Mr. MEZIES would feel obliged if parties would kindly inform him of such interference, being against the express wish of the railway company.

MELROSE, *Feb. 17, 1870.*

G. TORRINI & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF MOSAICS,

No. 6 LUNGO ARNO, FLORENCE, ITALY.



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 To his Majesty the Emperor of Austria,
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Recommends his great assortment of Glass-Ware, from his own Manufactories in Bohemia. The Choicest Articles in every Color, Shape, and Description are sold, at the same moderate prices, at his Establishments.

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Goods forwarded direct to England, America, &c.



Paris, 1867.

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NEW HOUSE, just finished. Magnificently situated on the border of a Plateau, overlooking the Valley. BATHS NEAR THE HOTEL.

GRAND HOTEL DE LA VILLE, GENOA.

B. TROMBETTA, Proprietor.

This first-rate hotel, entirely refurnished and embellished by the new proprietor, will be found deserving the patronage of American travelers, by its fine situation—full south—and splendid view of the port and the superb environs of the town, as well as by its *attentive service and moderate charges*. English spoken. Reading-room supplied with foreign newspapers. Baths in the hotel.

HOTEL TROMBETTA

Formerly *Féder*,

GENOA,

Kept by the same proprietor, already well known and patronized by American families on account of its superior accommodations and well-furnished apartments.

MARSEILLES, FRANCE.

GRAND HOTEL DE MARSEILLES.

RUE DE NOAILLES.

(Continuation of Cannebiere.)

This splendid Hotel opened a few months since by the Proprietors of the HOTEL DES COLONIES, which for 15 years has held the first place in Marseilles. In consequence of the immense number of persons patronizing the Hotel, although vast, still its accommodation became unequal to the traffic. The GRAND HOTEL DE MARSEILLES was in consequence established, and answers in all respects to the requirements of the public. The splendid apartments (in suites or separately), are furnished in the most approved style of luxury and comfort, every modern invention and plan having been employed in building and laying out the floors, rivaling for attendance, elegance, and comfort the largest hotels of Paris and London. Besides 150 rooms, at 2, 3, 4, 5 frs. and upwards per day, there are handsome *Drawing, Lounging, and Reading Rooms; Baths and Smoking Rooms; Carriages and Omnibuses in the Hotel.* Interpreters. French and English Newspapers. Table d'Hôte and Restaurant. The situation is altogether *exceptional*, having a view of the celebrated Allées de Méhan, the port, and Cannebiere, and is close to the Railway and Steam-Packet Offices.

GRAND HOTEL DU PARC, VICHY.



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Immediately in front of the Park and Bathing Establishment. A first-class house, with every comfort.

SEPARATE PAVILIONS FOR FAMILIES.

F. O. BETTI,
MANUFACTURER OF FLORENTINE MOSAICS,
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Directly opposite the Railway Station, and close to the entrance of the Ruins.

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Directly opposite Naples, with magnificent view of the Bay and its surroundings.

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On the Park, in front of the Kiosque Musique and the Casino.

200 Chambers. Apartments for Families. A Grand Saloon for Fêtes, capable of containing 500 persons. Smoking-Room, with Billiards.

ROUBEAU PLACE, Proprietor.

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NEWLY EMBELLISHED AND ENLARGED.

Extensively patronized by the First Families. Situated near the Redoute, the Source, and Promenades. It affords the Best Accommodation.

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BELGIUM.]

SPA.

[BELGIUM.

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With Mineral or Fresh Water Baths, Douches, Vapor Baths, &c.

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MAGNIFICENT CASINO.

CONVERSATION, READING, AND CARD ROOMS.

BALLS AND EVENING DANCES.

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FÊTES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, AND CAFÉS.

Hunting, Fishing, Shooting, Riding Horses, Splendid Races, Steeple Chases. Salubrity of the Climate proverbial. Celebrated sites and walks in the neighborhood. Direct communication by rail with all parts of Europe.

TELEGRAPH.

**N.B.—For all information required, American Travelers are requested to apply to Mr. KIRSCH,
Director of the Casino and of the Fêtes of Spa.**

FLORENCE.

HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS,

CORSO VITTORIO-EMANUELE AND

VIA GARIBALDI

M. STIGNANI, well known to all Americans by his long stay at the *Grand Hotel du Louvre* in Paris, has devoted to his new Establishment all the care that can be desired with regard to luxury, comfort, and the table, as well as the service of the Hotel.

This magnificent Establishment, with full southern aspect, contains One Hundred and Forty Rooms, all newly furnished, and commands a fine view of the Arno. There is a fine garden belonging to the Hotel.

Large and small apartments, saloons, etc.

Rooms from Three Francs and upward.

Table d'hôte, restaurant, and reading-rooms.

Omnibuses to the Hotel from every railway train.



MARSEILLES.

Grand Hotel du Louvre et de la Paix,

RUE NOVILLES,

(CANNEBIÈRE PROLONGÉE).

J. FALQUET, Proprietor.

THIS vast and splendid Hotel, fitted up with every modern appliance, and luxuriously furnished, contains **250** Sleeping Rooms and **20** Saloons. ☛ The only Hotel facing the South.

BANQUETING SALOON.

RESTAURANT AND PUBLIC DRAWING-ROOM.

TABLE D'HÔTE ROOM.

*London Times, Morning Post, Galignani, Illustrated London News,
Punch, and several American Papers.*

BATHS ON EACH FLOOR.

Omnibus at the Departure of ALL Trains..
Arrival and CHARGES MODERATE.

The prices of the Rooms vary from **TWO** to **TWENTY FRANCS**. The prices of the Hotel are posted in each Room. If visitors stop some days they will be able to have a good Room, Breakfast, Table d'Hôte, Dinner, Lights, and Attendance from **NINE FRANCS** a day, according to the floor. A very comfortable Machine Wagon (known as a Lift), conveys visitors to each floor.

NOTICE.—Travelers intending to honor this Hotel with their patronage are respectfully requested not to make use of the name **GRAND HOTEL**, as there is ☛ **NO HOTEL OF THAT NAME IN MARSEILLES.**

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BERLIN.—UNDER THE TILLEULS, No. 39.

ADOLPHE MUIHLING, PROPRIETOR.

The first and largest hotel of the capital. Highly recommended. Well kept, clean, and comfortable. EXCELLENT TABLE D'HÔTE AND RESTAURANT. BATHS. CARRIAGES. GERMAN, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AT THE HOTEL.

ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

FLORENCE.

GRAND HOTEL NEW YORK.

A first-class house, situated on the Lungo l'Arno, enjoying a southern aspect, and at some distance from the Waterfall, which is disagreeable to most travelers. This Hotel is fitted up in the English style, for the comfort of Families, and may be truly reputed as one of the best in Italy. The Rooms are adapted for Large and Small Families, and also for Single Gentlemen. Table d'Hôte. Baths in the Hotel. Reading-Rooms. Good attendance and very moderate charges.

GRAND HOTEL DE GENES,

G È N E S.

Situated opposite the Great Theatre,

In the most Beautiful Position in the City,

On the **SQUARE CARLO FELICE.**

This hotel is the only one of the great hotels in Genoa which is situated in the healthiest part of the city, entirely away from the noise of the railway and the other inconveniences arising from proximity to the port.

EXCELLENT TABLE D'HOTE.

Baths and Equipages in the Hotel.

Omnibus at all the Trains.

GRAND HOTEL BRUN,

BOLOGNA.

W. WELLER, Proprietor.

The best recommendation for this hotel is its good reputation. Elegant apartments and single rooms to suit all classes of travelers.

**Fine Breakfast and Dining Rooms; Billiard and Smoking Rooms;
Reading-room supplied with all the principal journals.**

The hotel is under the immediate superintendence of the proprietor.

FLORENCE.

EYRE & MATTEINI,

American Bankers and Commission Merchants,

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS.

7 VIA MAGGIO.

Cash Letters of Credit, Bankers' Drafts, and Circular Notes of all the principal Bankers of Europe and the United States. Money collected; U. S. Securities bought and sold; fulfillment of orders for Works of Art of all descriptions; goods forwarded with the utmost care to all parts of the world. American papers on hand. **Clients' Luggage stored free.**

GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA, VENICE.



Kept by **ROBERT ETZENSBERGER.**

The largest and finest house in Venice—the only one built purposely for a hotel. Every modern improvement. Service on the Swiss system. "*Cuisine recherchée.*" Fixed and Moderate Charges. *No Charge for Lights.*

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To American Travelers:

At my gallery of Photographic Art, Maximiliansstrasse No. 4 B, 2d door, I have on exhibition photographic copies of the celebrated works in the Royal Galleries of Dresden and Munich. They are especially worthy of your notice, not only as regards the interest attached to the originals, but, as specimens of Photographic Art, they are unequalled.

You are respectfully invited to call and examine the above Collection.

FRANZ HANFSTÄNGL,

Honorary Member of the Dresden and Berlin Academies of Fine Arts. Presented with the Grand Golden Medals of Russia, Austria, Prussia, England, Belgium and Greece.

NUREMBERG.



HOTEL DE BAVIERE.

This First-Class and Superior Hotel, situated in the centre of the town, close to the river, is highly spoken of by English and American Travelers for its general comfort and moderate charges.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.

Carriages in the Hotel. Omnibuses to and from each Train. English Church in the Hotel.

DIVINE SERVICE EVERY SUNDAY.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.

J. BERTHOLDT, Proprietor.

The Proprietor of this **FIRST-CLASS HOTEL** begs to call the attention of American Travelers to this First-Class House, feeling confident that they will here find every comfort which a Leading Hotel affords.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH SPOKEN BY THE SERVANTS.

Table d'Hôte, Hot and Cold Baths, the Best of Wines,

Splendid Cuisine, Reading-Room, &c., &c., &c.

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE,

Beautifully situated in the Piazza di Spagna,

ROME.

A first-class Hotel for *Families* and *Single Gentlemen*. It is particularly recommended for the cleanliness and comfort of its apartments. There is an excellent *Table d'Hote*, a *choice selection of Wines, fine Cuisine, Baths, Stables*, and every convenience appertaining to a first-class hotel.

American Travelers will find here every comfort to be had in hotels in the United States.

HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF,

With its Dependencies.



HAUSER BROTHERS, Proprietors,

Lucerne.



HOTEL DE LA VILLE, MILAN.

**PRIZE MEDALS IN THE LAST BELGIAN EXHIBITIONS OF
1835, 1841, and 1847.**

J. H. VAN BELLINGEN & MAXN. SUREMONT,

Linen Market, No. 9 (Marche au Linge, No. 9),

NEAR THE CATHEDRAL,

ANTWERP.

Manufactory of the celebrated Antwerp Washing Black Silks, so much esteemed all over Europe.

Taffetas Levantines, and the splendid Faille Silk for Dresses. Neck-handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

This is the oldest Black Silk Manufactory in Belgium. Rich Faille Silk, Taffetas Levantines (Washing Silks), so much esteemed in England and America for their unalterable black colors.

Dresses from \$20 to \$70. Prize Medals in different Industrial Exhibitions.

HOTEL BYRON, near Villeneuve.



GUSTAVE WOLFF, Proprietor.

One of the most beautiful situations on Lake Geneva, in the immediate vicinity of Castle Chillon, Montreaux, Clarens, Vevay, Lausanne, Les Rochers, and the mouth of the Rhone.

Arrangements made en pension during winter.

Omnibus to and from the Station and Steamer.

INNSBRUCK.

HOTEL D'AUTRICHE.

This first-class house, since 1869 under the management of Mr. BAER, of the *Hotel de la Ville* at Milan, situated in the best position in the town, contains large suites of apartments for families, and comfortable and airy rooms for single gentlemen. **READING AND SMOKING ROOMS. GOOD CUISINE.** Careful attendance. **ENGLISH CHAPEL** in the hotel. Choice assortment of Wines, etc., etc. **Mr. BAER, Proprietor.**

MILAN.

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21 Via Bigli,

American and English Bankers;

Correspondents and Agents.

OF THE FIRST BANKING-HOUSES OF EUROPE AND THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

LAKE OF COMO.



HOTEL BELLE-VUE, CADENABBIA.

In a lovely position on the shore, and directly opposite the steamboat landing.

STRESA (Lac Majeur). Grand Hotel des Iles Borromées.

This hotel is directly opposite the Borromean Isles, and enjoys a superb view of the surrounding scenery.

PALLANZA (Lac Majeur). GRAND HOTEL DE PALLANZA.

Magnificently situated opposite the Borromean Isles, commanding a splendid view of the Simplon, and nicely sheltered. Moderate charges. **Mons. SEYSCHAB, Proprietor.**

LUGANO (Lake Lugano). HOTEL BELLE-VUE.

Mons. E. POZZI, Proprietor.

A fine, first-class house, situated on the borders of this beautiful lake, near the steamboat landing, much frequented by best American and English families. Charges very moderate.

Trieste.

HOTEL DE LA VILLE.

The first hotel in the city, and situated in the finest part of the city. Every modern convenience, including AN IMMENSE BATHING ESTABLISHMENT.

MONACO.

HOTEL BEAU RIVAGE.

M. SMITH, Proprietor.

This beautiful new house has recently been erected on one of the most lovely sites at Monaco.

It Contains all the Modern Improvements,

AND EVERY THING REQUISITE IN A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.



RESPECTABLE FAMILIES need now have no fear of coming in contact with persons of questionable notoriety.

BELLAGIO.] ON LAKE COMO. [ITALY.

"Peut-être le point le plus ravissant de tous de lacs Italiens."—BARDEKER.

Hotel and Pension Grande Bretagne.

Landlord, M. MELLA.

Hotel and Gardens adjoin the Lake, and command a charming view. **PRICES MODERATE.**

N.B.—English Church Service in this Hotel twice every Sunday during the Season.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

BELLAGIO, ON LAKE COMO.

HOTEL VILLA SERBELLONI.

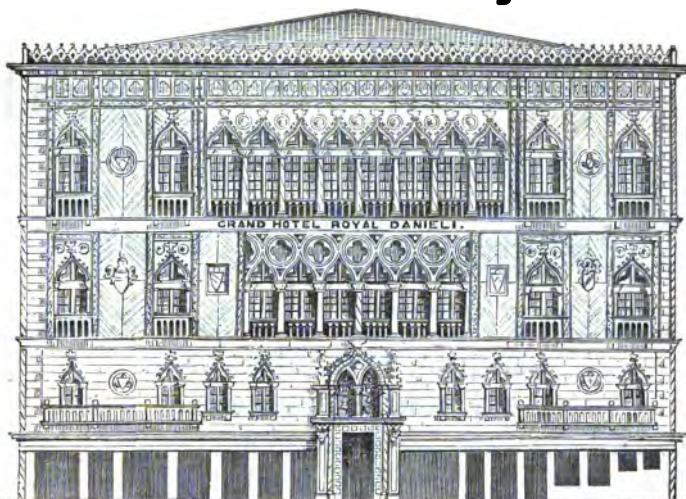
M. MELLA, Proprietor.

Magnificently situated on the **SUMMIT OF THE HILL**, above the Grande Bretagne, and commanding what is generally acknowledged the most beautiful view on the Lake.

EVERY COMFORT REQUISITE IN A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

SITUATED IN THE MIDST OF A BEAUTIFUL PARK.

VENICE.—Grand Hotel Royal Danielli.



THIS beautiful first-class Hotel is situated on the Grand Canal, within a few steps of the Doge's Palace, in the most DELIGHTFUL position in Venice. It contains 170 Chambers, Saloons for Conversation, Smoking, Reading, and Billiards. An INTERPRETER will be found at the station on the arrival of each train. **GENOVESI & CAMPI, Proprietors.**

VERONA.

Grand Hotel de la Tour de Londres.

Very much Enlarged and Improved by the New Proprietors, Messrs. CAMPI & AMBROSSI, the former being one of the Proprietors of the Hotel Royal Danielli at Venice. All Travelers who will honor this Hotel will find every comfort required. Servants speaking all necessary languages.

Large and Small Apartments for Gentlemen or Families,

And the Prices Reasonable.

Near Venice.]

LIDO.

[Italy.]

THE ISLAND OF LIDO, ten minutes by Gondola from Venice, is rapidly BECOMING

One of the Finest Watering-Places in the World.

A smooth, sandy Beach the entire length of the island. Beautiful Pier 650 feet long, with Four Hundred Bathing-Houses, from which Bathers descend by stairs into the sea. FINE HOTELS.

GOOD LODGING-HOUSES.—Prices Most Moderate.



GRAND HOTEL DE LA PAIX, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

Mr. Koeler, Proprietor.

This new and magnificent House, situated immediately in front of Mont Blanc, has recently been opened by the Proprietor, who for a long time was patronized by Americans at one of the first hotels in Geneva.

GOLDEN LAMB HOTEL,

J. & F. HAUPTMAN, Proprietors,

Praterstrasse,

V I E N N A.

The Hotel is situated in the most healthy part of the Austrian Capital, in the Praterstrasse, leading to the *Fashionable Promenades*. It commands fine views of the Banks and Quays of the Danube, and is close to the piers of the Hungarian and Turkish Steamers, as well as to the Northern Railway Station. *It has 200 elegantly-furnished rooms, forming suites of comfortable apartments for large and small Families.* The Cuisine is excellent. *Times, Galignani's Messenger, American, French, Italian, and all German Newspapers. Baths, Stable, and Coach-House.* English spoken by all the servants.


VIENNA.

HOTEL IMPERIAL

(Formerly the Palace of the Duke of Wurtemberg.)

FRANZ OSTERLE, DIRECTOR.

THIS MAGNIFICENT FIRST-CLASS HOTEL commands splendid views out of four street frontages, and is in close proximity to the Music-Vereins Hall, the Kunstlerhaus, the Grand Opera, the Town Theatre, the Metropolitan Park, and the Schwarzenberg Platz. It contains 150 rooms; a magnificent Drawing-Room; comfortable and well-furnished Bedrooms; Bathing, Reading, and Smoking Rooms; and also a richly-decorated and lofty Dining-Room. It may be ranked, for its comfort and good accommodation, among the best First-Class Hotels on the Continent.

 PERSONS OF HIGH POSITION, as well as LARGE FAMILIES, will find this Hotel well adapted for a protracted stay.

N.B.—An advantage which will surely be appreciated is, that Divine Service is held in the Gothic Chapel of the Hotel.

HOTEL DE PRUSSE,

LEIPSIK.

L. KRAFT, PROPRIETOR.

This First-Class Hotel is finely situated in the best part of the Town, and is replete with every comfort.

ACCOMMODATION THE VERY BEST,

And Terms Moderate.

ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

THE IMPERIAL AND ROYAL DANUBE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINES OF STEAMERS FOR PASSENGERS.

On the Danube.....From Passau to Galatz.

“ “ *Theiss* “ *Szedin* “ *Tittel.*

“ “ *Save* “ *Sissek* “ *Belgrade.*

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From PASSAU to LINZdaily 2 P.M.	From LINZ to PASSAU daily at 6½ A.M.
“ LINZ “ VIENNA... “ 7½ A.M.	“ VIENNA “ LINZ.... “ “ 6½ A.M.
“ VIENNA “ PEST..... “ 6½ A.M.	“ PEST “ VIENNA “ “ 6 P.M.

(IN SUMMER an Express Steamer from VIENNA to PEST at 7½ A.M., and from PEST to VIENNA at 11 P.M.)

From PEST to SEMLIN and BELGRADE four times a week.

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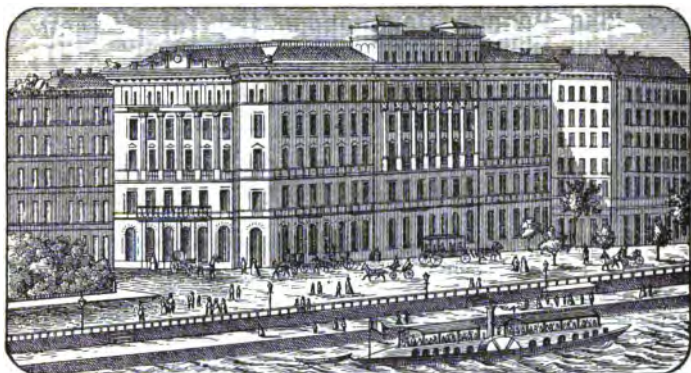
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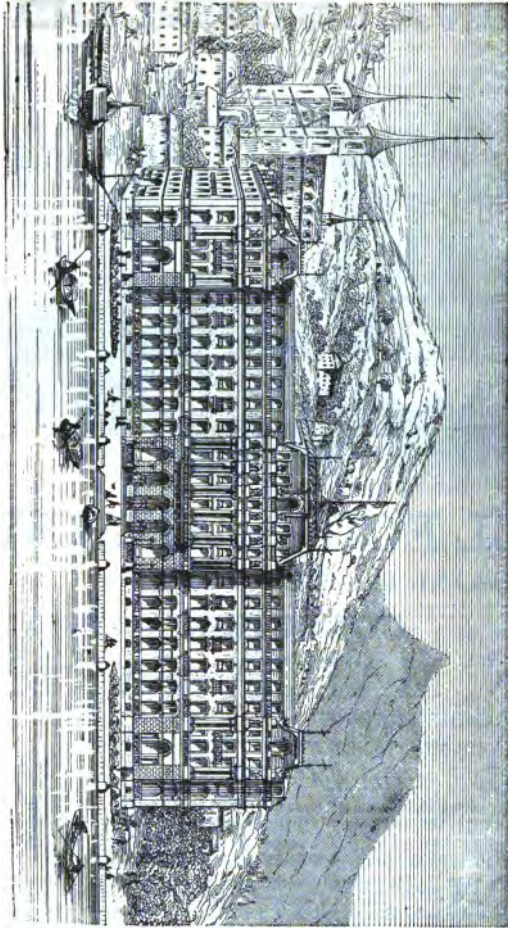
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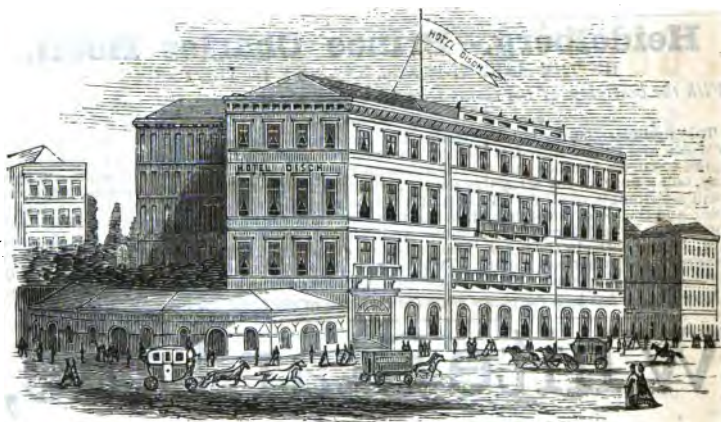
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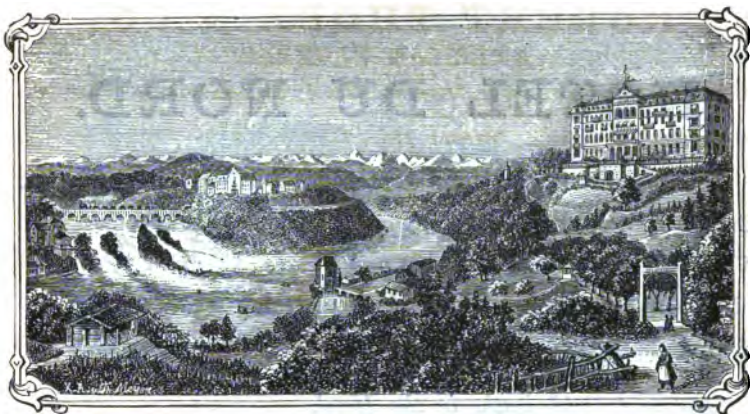
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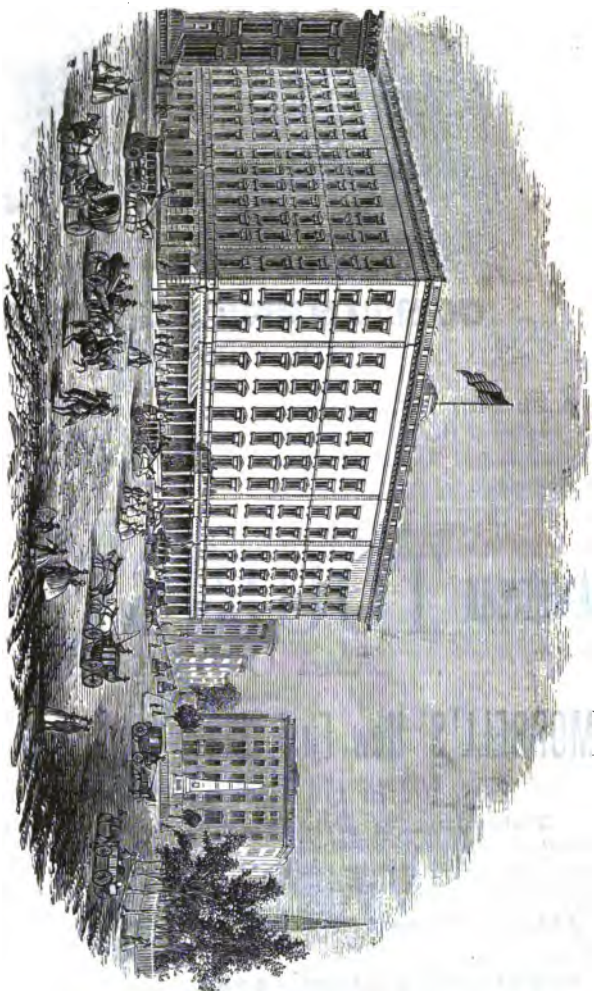


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From Constantinople	Once per week, by direct express. Saturday, at 10 A.M. — Trip of 5 days.	Saturday morning. Transferrment at <i>Syra</i> . — Arrival in 7 days.	Every Saturday at 10 A.M. Transferrment at <i>Syra</i> . — Arrival on the 8d day.	Once per week. Thursday night. — Arrival—Saturday morning.
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From Alexandria	Every Tuesday after the arrival of the Indian mail. — Trip of 5 days.	Every Tuesday, <i>via Corfu</i> . — Arrival in 6 days.	Second Tuesday from Jan. 6th, <i>via Smyrna and Syra</i> .	Second Tuesday from Jan. 6th. Direct.
From Salonic	Second Thursday from Jan. 8th, <i>via Syra</i> .	Second Thursday from Jan. 8th, <i>via Syra and Brindisi</i> .	Second Thursday from Jan. 8th, <i>via Syra</i> .	Second Thursday from Jan. 8th, <i>via Syra</i> .

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Tuesday night, by express steamer, <i>via</i> <i>Syra.</i> Arrival—Thursday night.	Second Tuesday from Jan. 6th, <i>via Syra</i> and <i>Smyrna.</i>	Second Tuesday from Jan. 13th, <i>via Syra</i> and <i>Smyrna.</i>	Second Tuesday from Jan. 13th, <i>via Syra.</i>
Once per week. Saturday night. Arrival on the 3d day.	Second Sunday from Jan. 11th, <i>via Rhodes.</i>	Second Sunday from Jan. 4th. Direct.	Second Sunday from Jan. 11th, <i>via Syra.</i>
	Second Thursday from Jan. 8th, <i>via</i> <i>Smyrna and Rhodes.</i>	Second Thursday from Jan. 1st, direct, <i>via Smyrna.</i>	Second Saturday from Jan. 3d.
Second Monday from Jan. 19th, <i>via Smyrna.</i>		Second Friday from Jan. 2d.	Second Monday from Jan. 12th, <i>via Smyrna.</i>
Second Tuesday from Jan. 6th, direct, and <i>via Smyrna.</i>	Second Friday from Jan. 9th.		Second Tuesday from Jan. 6th, <i>via</i> <i>Smyrna and Syra.</i>
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From New York to Paris.....	126 Dollars 75c. (gold).	77 Dollars (gold).

Between HAMBURG, HAVANA, and NEW ORLEANS,

Calling at HAVRE, Outward and Homeward,
Once a Month during the Season.

PRICES OF PASSAGE:

From Hamburg to Havana or New Orleans.....	First Class.....	180 Prussian Thalers.
From Havre to Havana or New Orleans.....	" "	660 Francs.
From Paris to Havana or New Orleans.....	" "	675 Francs.
From New Orleans or Havana to Havre or Hamburg.....	" "	150 Dollars (gold).

Between HAMBURG and THE WEST INDIES and COLON,

And via Colon and Panama to all ports of the Pacific, and via San Francisco to Japan and China.

Two Sailings every Month.

From Hamburg *via* Grimsby and Havre to the West Indies (St. Thomas, San Juan de Puerto Rico, Puerto Plata, Cape Haytien, Port au Prince, Gonaives (event St. Marc), Trinidad, La Guayra, Puerto-Cabello, Curacao, Maracaibo, Sabanilla, Colon).

From Hamburg on the 8th and 23d of every month; from Grimsby on the 11th and 26th; from Havre on the 14th and 29th; and returning from Colon on the 6th and 21st, *via* Curacao and St. Thomas (from St. Thomas 15th and 30th), to

CHERBOURG, SOUTHAMPTON (OR HAVRE) AND HAMBURG.

Prices of Passage.

	FIRST CLASS.
From Hamburg to St. Thomas, 210 Prus. Thalers.	
From Grimsby to St. Thomas, 28 Pounds.	
From Havre to St. Thomas, 750 Francs.	

To all other Ports.

From Hamburg, First Class, 260 Prus. Thalers.	
From Grimsby, " " 36 Pounds.	
From Havre, " " 950 Francs.	
Supt. at St. Thomas, CAPT. H. MILO.	

AGENCIES.—Hamburg: AUGUST BOLZEN. London, Plymouth, and Southampton: SMITH, SUNDIUS, & Co. Havre and Paris: A. BROSTRÖM & Co. Cherbourg: A. BONFIS & FILS. New York: KUNHARDT & Co. and RICHARD & BOAS. New Orleans: WILLIAMS, RUPERTI, & Co. Havana: SCHMIDT, HINRICH, & Co. Colon (Aspinwall) and Panama: J. FURTH & Co. St. Thomas: SCHÖN, WILLINK, & Co.

"WHITE STAR LINE."

New York, Cork, and Liverpool.

The largest six afloat:

OCEANIC, *BALTIC,* *ADRIATIC,*
REPUBLIC, *ANTARCTIC.*

Sailing from NEW YORK on SATURDAYS, from LIVERPOOL on THURSDAYS, calling at CORK HARBOR each way.

FROM WHITE STAR DOCK, PAVONIA FERRY, JERSEY CITY.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, and COMFORT.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Barbers'-shop, etc., in midship section, where least motion is felt.

Piano and Library provided. Ventilation perfect. Each Section thoroughly Warmed during Winter months.

These vessels have already shown themselves to be MAGNIFICENT SEA-BOATS, as well as extremely fast; and, owing to their immense size and strength, but little motion is felt, even in heavy weather.

Rates: Saloon, \$80 Gold; Steerage, \$30 Currency.

Those wishing to bring out friends from the old country can obtain prepaid certificates, **\$33** currency.

Passengers booked to and from

AMERICA, NORWAY, SWEDEN, GERMANY, FRANCE, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, CHINA, etc.

Excursion Tickets granted at Lowest Rates. Drafts from £1 upward.

For information, apply at the Company's Offices,

19 Broadway, New York,

J. H. SPARKS, Agent;

or to **ISMAY, IMRIE, & CO.,**

10 Water St., Liverpool.

THE ANCHOR LINE

OF

TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS

SAIL REGULARLY

Every Wednesday and Saturday,

From Pier 20, North River, New York,

TO AND FROM NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,

Calling at MOVILLE (Londonderry) to Land and Embark Passengers.

These first-class Steamers were built under special inspection, expressly for THE ATLANTIC PASSENGER TRADE, are thoroughly ventilated, are divided into WATER AND AIR TIGHT COMPARTMENTS, carry Passengers on ONE 'TWEEN DECK ONLY, are fitted up IN EVERY RESPECT with all the Modern Improvements calculated to insure the Safety, Comfort, and Convenience of Passengers, and are unsurpassed for kind attention to and good treatment of Passengers.

THE ANCHOR LINE

OF

PENINSULAR AND MEDITERRANEAN STEAM PACKETS,

SAILING REGULARLY BETWEEN

Glasgow, the Mediterranean Ports, and New York.

Excursion Tickets Granted at Reduced Rates.

The round voyage by these steamers presents a route of unequalled interest: Londonderry, Giant's Causeway, Glasgow, River Clyde, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Genoa, Leghorn, Pisa, Florence, Rome, Naples, Catania, Venice, Alexandria, and Trieste being all embraced within the circle of their sailings, and travelers visiting the Holy Land will find this route via Egypt to be the cheapest and most expeditious.

These steamers are replete with every comfort and convenience, and nothing has been spared in the arrangements of the passenger accommodations to give satisfaction to all classes of passengers; and, as the fares are moderate, the attention of tourists and travelers is specially directed to the steamers of this Line.

For any further information, apply to Messrs. HANDYSIDE & HENDERSON, Glasgow and Londonderry; to HENDERSON & BROTHERS, Liverpool, Chicago, Leith, Dundee, Christiania, Gothenburg; or to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, New York.

New York, February, 1871.

North German Lloyd Steamship Line

BETWEEN

BREMEN, SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, and NEW YORK.

The favorite and splendid Iron Mail Steamships,

AMERICA, HERMANN,	BREMEN, MAIN,	DEUTSCHLAND, NEW YORK,	DONAU, RHEIN,	HANSA, UNION, WESER.
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Leaving Bremen every Saturday,
 " Southampton every Tuesday,
 " New York every Saturday.

Also, during the Summer Months,

Leaving Bremen every Wednesday,
 " Havre every alternate Saturday,
 " New York (via Southampton) every Thursday.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH MAILS.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM BREMEN, &c.		RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW YORK.	
FIRST CABIN.....	\$120, Gold.	FIRST CABIN.....	\$120, Gold.
SECOND CABIN.....	72, "	SECOND CABIN.....	72, "
STEERAGE.....	40, "	STEERAGE.....	25, "

Steamship Line between Bremen, Southampton, and Baltimore,

by the new Iron Mail Steamships,

BERLIN, BALTIMORE, LEIPZIG, OHIO.

Leaving Bremen and Baltimore (via Southampton) every other Wednesday.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM BREMEN.		RATES OF PASSAGE FROM BALTIMORE.	
FIRST CABIN.....	\$100, Gold.	FIRST CABIN.....	\$100, Gold.
STEERAGE.....	40, "	STEERAGE.....	25, "

Steamship Line between Bremen, Havre, and New Orleans

(Via HAVANA),

by the elegant Iron Mail Steamships

FRANKFURT, HANOVER, KOLN, BREMEN, NEW YORK, HERMANN.

Sailing every Fortnight during the Season.

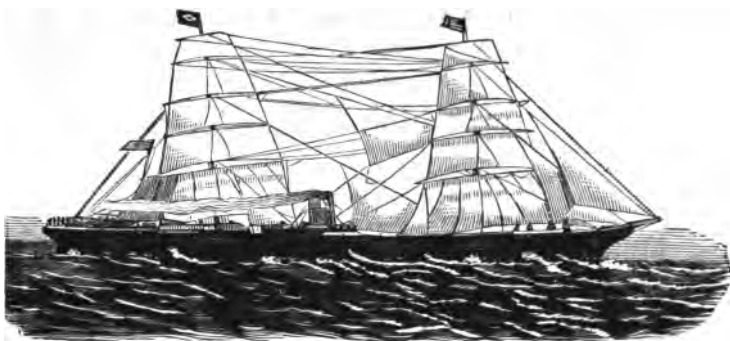
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM BREMEN.		RATES OF PASSAGE FROM N. ORLEANS.	
FIRST CABIN.....	\$135, Gold.	FIRST CABIN.....	\$150, Gold.
STEERAGE.....	40, "	STEERAGE.....	45, "

AGENTS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD, Bremen.—Keller, Wallis, & Postlethwaite, Southampton and London; Phillips, Graves, Phillips, & Co., London; L'Herbette, Kane, & Co., Havre and Paris; Wm. Kennedy, and De Leeuw, Philippen, & Roe, Antwerp; Wambersie & Son, Rotterdam; A. Schumacher & Co., Baltimore; Ed. F. Stockmeyer, New Orleans; H. Upmann & Co., Havana; and

OELRICHS & CO., NEW YORK.

LIVERPOOL & NEW YORK STEAMERS.

Carrying the United States Mails.



*MANHATTAN,
MINNESOTA,
WISCONSIN,*

*IDAHO,
DAKOTA,
NEBRASKA,*

*NEVADA,
WYOMING,
MONTANA.*

The above Steamers are new, of the largest class, and built expressly for the trade. Have five water-tight bulkheads, and carry experienced officers, surgeons, and stewardesses. The saloon accommodations and attendance are unsurpassed by any Atlantic Steamers.

SAILING FROM LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK ON WEDNESDAYS.

(Calling at Queenstown to land and receive Mails and Passengers.)

PASSAGE.

New York to Liverpool, \$80, Gold.

Liverpool to New York, £15 or £18, Stg. (according to Staterooms).

AGENTS.

GUION & CO.,
Liverpool.

WILLIAMS & GUION,
New York.

STEAMERS

OF THE

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC CO.

**PEREIRE,
VILLE DE PARIS,
ST. LAURENT,
WASHINGTON,
VILLE DE BREST,
NOUVEAU-MONDE,
ATLANTIQUE,**

**FRANCE,
PANAMA,
VILLE DE ST. NAZAIRE,
VILLE DE BORDEAUX,
LOUISIANE,
FLORIDE,
MARTINIQUE,**

**GUADELOUPE,
DESIRADE,
GUYANE,
SONORA,
CARAIBE,
CACIQUE,
CARAVELLE**

Postal Lines of the General Transatlantic Co.:

- From **HAVRE to NEW YORK**, calling at Brest, and vice versa, Twice a month..... **Shortly Once a Week.**
- From **ST. NAZAIRE to VERA CRUZ**, calling at Santander, St. Thomas, and Havana, and vice versa..... **Once a Month.**
- From **ST. NAZAIRE to ASPINWALL**, calling at Martinique, La Guayra, and Sta. Martha, and vice versa..... **Once a Month.**
- From **PANAMA to VALPARAISO**, calling at intermediate ports, and vice versa..... **Once a Month.**

Branch Lines (Postal):

- From **ST. THOMAS to ASPINWALL**, calling at Porto Rico, Hayti, Santiago de Cuba, Kingston (Jamaica), and vice versa **Once a Month.**
- From **ST. THOMAS to FORT DE FRANCE (Martinique)**, calling at Basse Terre [Guadeloupe], Pointe a Pitre [Guadeloupe], St. Pierre [Martinique], and vice versa, **Once a Month.**
- From **FORT DE FRANCE (Martinique) to CAYENNE**, calling at St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara, Surinam, and vice versa..... **Once a Month.**

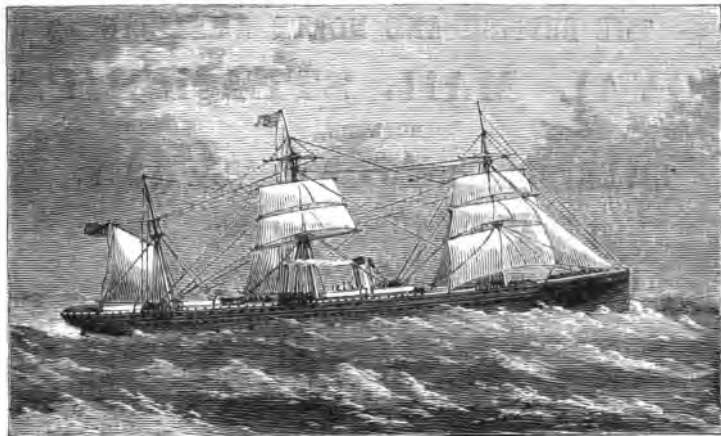
The splendid Steamers of the South Pacific Line leave Panama for Valparaiso and intermediate Points of Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru, and Chili, on the 30th of every month, and connect closely with the Steamers of the Pacific Mail S. S. Company, leaving New York on the 15th of every month for Aspinwall.

For Rates of Passage and Freight, Dates of Departure, or further information, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK.



THE NATIONAL STEAMSHIP CO.

Dispatch one of their New, Full-Powered, First-Class, British, Iron Screw Steamships

From LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK every Wednesday,

Calling at QUEENSTOWN the day following.

FLEET.	CAPTAIN.	TONS.	FLEET.	CAPTAIN.	TONS.
SPAIN,-----	Grace,-----	4871	DENMARK,----	Sumner,-----	3724
EGYPT,-----	Grogan,-----	5089	ERIN,-----	Bragg,-----	4040
ITALY,-----	A. Thomson,----	4341	HELVETIA,-----	Spencer,-----	3976
FRANCE,-----	W. H. Thompson,---	3676	HOLLAND,-----	Simpson,-----	3847
ENGLAND,-----	Kemp,-----	4500	CANADA,-----	Webster,-----	4276
THE QUEEN,---	Andrews,-----	4471	GREECE,-----	Thomas,-----	4310

From NEW YORK to LIVERPOOL every Saturday,

And from NEW YORK to LONDON (direct) every alternate Wednesday.

THE Saloon Accommodation on board these Steamers is very superior, the State-Rooms being unusually large, and situated in the Poop on Deck—the Poop being 130 feet long.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN:

Saloon Passage, 12, 15, & 17 Guineas; Return Tickets, 25 Guineas.

CHILDREN UNDER TWELVE YEARS OF AGE HALF FARE. INFANTS FREE.

Passengers booked to all parts of the United States and Canada at Through Rates.

Passengers booked through from Liverpool to Aspinwall and San Francisco by Pacific Mail Steamers at Reduced Fares. Also, by Rail from New York to San Francisco.

Apply in Paris, to John Arthur & Co., 10 Rue Castiglione; in Brussels, to Thos. Suffel, 96 Montagne de la Cour; in Rotterdam, to Wambersie & Son; in Hamburg, to Louis Scharlach & Co.; in Antwerp, to A. Strauss; in Gothenburg, to B. B. Peterson; in Christiania, to Olaf Svensson; in Copenhagen, to N. P. Fredericksen; in Havre, to R. Odinet, 4 Rue de la Chaunsee; in London, to Smith, Sundius, & Co., 17 Gracechurch Street, and Mosses & Mitchell, 55 Gracechurch Street; in Belfast, to Henry Gowan, Queen's Square; in Queenstown, to N. & J. Cummins & Brothers; in Liverpool, to

The National Steamship Company, 21 & 23 Water Street.

And, in New York, to F. W. J. HURST, at the Company's Offices, 69 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN

LIVERPOOL, BOSTON, AND NEW YORK,

CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Three Sailings Every Week.

ABYSSINIA,	CHINA,	MARATHON,	SAMARIA,
ALEPPO,	CUBA,	MOROCCO,	SIBERIA,
ATLAS,	HECLA,	OLYMPUS,	SCOTIA,
ALGERIA,	JAVA,	PALMYRA,	SCYTHIA,
BATAVIA,	KEDAR,	PARTHIA,	SIDON,
BOTHNIA,	MALTA,	RUSSIA,	TARIFA.
	CALABRIA,	TRIPOLI,	

From New York every Wednesday and Saturday.

From Boston every Saturday.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From Liverpool to New York or Boston.

By Steamers not carrying Steerage.

FIRST CLASS..... £26

SECOND CLASS..... 18

By Steamers carrying Steerage.

FIRST CLASS, 15, 17, AND 21 GUINEAS;

According to Accommodation.

From New York or Boston to Liverpool.

FIRST CLASS, \$80, \$100, & \$130, GOLD,

According to Accommodation.

Return Tickets on favorable terms.

Tickets to Paris, \$15, Gold, additional.

Steerage, \$30 Currency.

Steerage Tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at the Company's Office, 4 Bowling Green, N. Y.

For Steerage Passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, N. Y.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

DE

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SECRET

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THE PARIS COMMUNE.

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE PARIS COMMUNE IN 1871; with a Full Account of the Bombardment, Capture, and Burning of the City. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, an Eye-Witness of the Events described, Editor of "Harper's Hand-Book of European Travel," "Harper's Phrase-Book," &c. With a Map of Paris and Portraits from Original Photographs. Large 12mo, 516 pages, Cloth, \$2 00. Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

FROM NAPOLEON III.

4th November, 1871.

Monsieur W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, Paris.

MONSIEUR,—The Emperor has charged me to inform you that he has received your letter, also your history of the Paris Commune.

His Majesty has read the work with the greatest interest, and has requested me to express to you his sincere thanks.

Receive, Monsieur, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

COUNT DAVILLIER.

FROM MR. WASHBURNE.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, PARIS, *October 27th, 1871.*

MY DEAR MR. FETRIDGE:

You have my sincere thanks for sending me a copy of your history of the Commune of Paris. I have read it with great pleasure. You have grouped together the facts and given your narrative all the interest of a romance. In after years the perusal of it will bring to our minds the wonderful events which you and I witnessed, and which filled the civilized world with horror.

Belleve me, my dear Mr. Fetridge,

Very sincerely and truly yours,

E. B. WASHBURNE.

W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, Esq., Paris.

FROM GENERAL READ, *United States Consul General.*

PARIS, 37 AVENUE D'ANTIN, CHAMPS ELYSÉES, *November 9th, 1871.*

My most sincere thanks attend you, my dear Mr. Fetridge.

I have read the history of the Commune with absorbing interest, and I must frankly confess that you have deprived me of two nights' rest. Not that I look upon my time as lost, for your narrative is wonderfully attractive. It is also so consecutive in its treatment that the stirring and terrible scenes of that most remarkable drama in French history, through which we both passed, arise before me with almost painful accuracy.

You have given to the world the most complete and the most picturesque idea of the extraordinary events of the Second Siege which has appeared.

A somewhat intimate acquaintance with the difficulties attending such a literary performance—among others the apparent impossibility of separating fact from fiction—enables me to congratulate you most heartily upon the tact and judgment which you have displayed in the construction of your work.

You and I do not agree upon certain points; but, when we differ, I am led to respect your ability, and to admire the skill with which you present certain arguments to which I can not entirely give my assent.

You deserve great credit for having remained in your exposed quarters, coolly watching the events whose progress you were chronicling moment by moment. Having witnessed your *sang froid* during the most trying hours, I am happy to bear my personal testimony to your entire fitness to judge dispassionately the situation.

With renewed acknowledgments, therefore, and great respect, I have the honor to remain, my dear Mr. Fetridge, your friend,

JOHN MEREDITH READ, JR., M.R.S.A., F.R.S.N.A.

W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, Esq., 13 Avenue de l'Impératrice, Paris.

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